THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

ELECTION DAY

THE GREATER NEW YORK CAMPAIGN IS ONE OF INTENSE BITTERNESS. TOMORROW'S SUN WILL GIVE A GRAND RÉSUMÉ VIEW OF THE CONTEST AND THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

MANY MILLIONS

WILL BE SPENT IN GREATER NEW YORK AND OHIO ON NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTION. READ THE SUN TOMORROW AND LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT THIS IMMENSE EXPENDITURE.

FIRST EDITION

2 O'CLOCK

THE WEATHER.

The weather this morning was threatening over the eastern parts of the country, with the center of the storm in the St. Lawrence valley. The disturbance is expected to disappear to the eastward today, and fair, cooler weather is indicated for New England for Saturday and Sunday, with easterly winds. The weather continues fair and cool in the western country; freezing and frosts south to northern Texas.

ALMANAC, FRIDAY, OCT. 29.
Sun rises—6:15; sets, 4:41.
Length of day—10 h. 26 m.
High water—1:16 a. m.; 1:37 p. m.
Moon sets—7:40 p. m.

A NARROW ESCAPE

Eva Youman Fell Under an Electric Car.

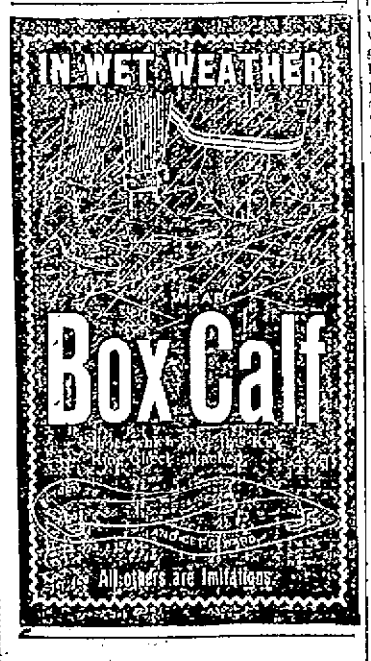
SHE FELL FROM LER WHEEL ON FENDER.

Everybody Supposed She Was Fatally Injured.

A most miraculous escape from a horrible death was that of Miss Eva Yeomans, 19 years old, of 16 Plain street, last evening, who got in front of an electric car and was struck by the fender, fell beneath, and was planed under the platform.

Miss Yeomans is employed at the Pickering Hosiery and shortly after 6 o'clock started for home on her wheel. She had ridden down Middlesex street as far as Ex-Mayor Fifield's residence with an electric car following close behind her, when her wheel slipped. Before Motorman George Small could stop the car, the fender struck the wheel and the girl fell off and under the fender. The motorman applied the brake with all possible speed to save the girl from going under the wheels, but as it was, her head was caught by the life rail and she could not be extricated. A telephone message to the power house called men with jacks and by these the car was raised and she was taken from her perilous position in an unconscious condition and already bleeding profusely. A large crowd had gathered and the spectators, especially the pasengers on the car, most of them employes of the hosiery, were horrified at the sight and thought the girl was dead. She soon recovered consciousness, however, to the joy and astonishment of her friends.

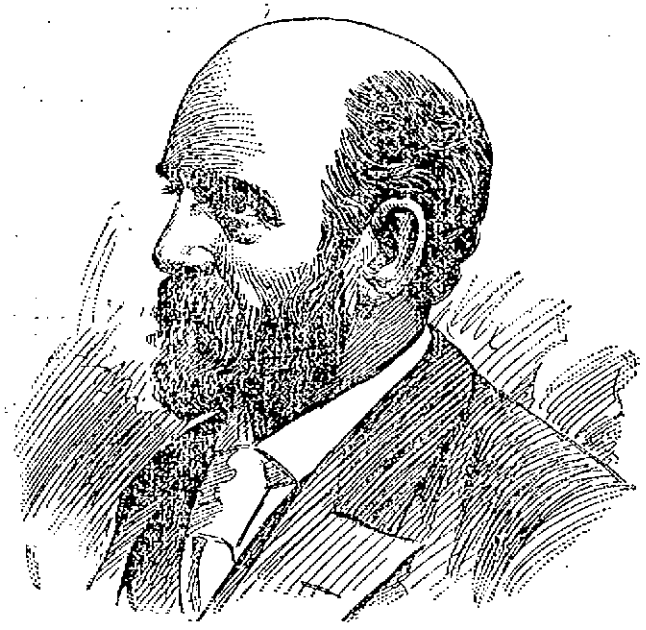
The injured girl was taken to Mr. Fifield's residence and the ambulance notified. Dr. Ricker ordered the girl removed to St. John's hospital, as is customary in all such cases, and which custom in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, proves a blessing to the victims. There the house physican and Dr. Meigs made a superficial examination, but before they could do anything for the sufferer, her brother appeared and acted in an irate manner, demanding that she be taken to her home. It is charitable to suppose that he was laboring under the great excitement due to the exaggerated reports of the accident. He strenuously opposed, it is said, the idea of her being cared for at the hospital and wanted to know by whose authority she was taken there. When the girl's mother arrived all three departed in a carriage. Luckily, the young lady's injuries were confined to a severe scalp wound and some bruises, for had she been seriously injured, the removal would have been decidedly injurious.



J. F. O'DONNELL, UNDERTAKER,
Market, Corner Worthen Street.
Telephone.

HENRY GEORGE IS DEAD

The Great Single Taxer Passed Away This Morning.



HENRY GEORGE.

Apoplexy Was the Cause of Death -- He Delivered Several Campaign Speeches Last Night—Was in Good Health When He Retired — He Was One of the Country's Prominent Men—Had a Great Standing Among Labor People—His Campaign for Mayor of Greater New York.

New York, Oct. 29.—Henry George died at the Union Square hotel about five o'clock this morning. After speaking at several different campaign meetings last night, Mr. George returned to the hotel about eleven o'clock. He ate a light supper and retired immediately. About four o'clock this morning he awoke and complained of suffering severe pains. He became unconscious from which condition he did not again recover. Apoplexy is given as the cause of death.

Henry George ranked among the prominent men of this country.

In every state and city in the United States he was known and his fame and reputation extended throughout Europe.

With organized labor he was a power, for this class had no greater friend, supporter or defender than Mr. George. He was a man of strong mind and a character that was manly and upright in every respect.

In his early days he exhibited an aptitude for strong newspaper work and he readily found employment on various dailies throughout the country.

He finally located in New York and devoted much time to a study of economic questions. When he wrote his book, "Progress and Poverty," he encountered much difficulty in finding a publisher to handle his work.

They had no faith in the taking qualities of the book. Finally it was published and the first edition sold in no time. Succeeding editions were quickly disposed of. About 15 years ago, Mr. George began to preach and write about his single tax ideas. He was persistent and his convincing arguments brought him the support he looked for. He gathered about him plain people and gained a standing among them that made him a power in the community. In 1886 he ran for mayor of New York and conducted the liveliest and most novel campaign the city ever witnessed.

He was beaten, but he polled a magnificent vote that exceeded by thousands the "conservative estimate," made by his opponents. He continued to explain his single tax theory and among his warmest supporters was Rev. Fr. Ducey of New York and the well known and scholarly Dr. McGlynn, who incurred the ecclesiastical censure by following Mr. George to extremes.

In the late presidential campaign, Henry George did newspaper work for the New York Journal. He accompanied Bryan during a portion of his tour. He was a strong follower of the great candidate, though he was not in sympathy with the entire Chicago platform. He believed in free silver.

At public meetings in New York state where Bryan spoke, George was always on the platform. Invariably, there were calls for a speech from the great single tax man.

When the present contest for the mayoralty of Greater New York was inaugurated, George was spoken of as the Tammany candidate. But Tammany nominated Van Wyck. Then the people who styled themselves the straight democracy tendered George the nomination and he accepted it. Two days later he took up headquarters at the Union Square hotel and since then has conducted a most vigorous campaign.

DEATHS.

GATELY—John Gately, aged 77 years, a resident of this city for 50 years, died this morning at his home on Chapel street. He was well known by the old residents of the city and by the members of St. Peter's church, where he worshipped. He leaves two daughters, Margaret and Mary, and three sons, James, employed at Kitson's, John A. Gately, Esq., the well known attorney, and George P. Gately of the C. I. Hood company.

Michael J. Dowd, Col. James H. Carmichael, D. J. Donahue, J. J. Hennessey and Lawrence Cummings will address the voters of Ward seven Friday evening in Fletcher street ward room.

WILL MEET SUIT.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IS ALL READY FOR BATTLE.

The First Congregational society at a meeting last evening voted to borrow $5000 for the expenses of the coming suit against them.

WILLOUGHBY—GOBEL.

Mr. Edward McKeon Willoughby, a member of the Highland club of this city and of the Willoughby-Kingsbury Realty Co., Boston, was married Wednesday evening in Chicago, to Miss Harriet May Gobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas F. Gobel of that city. The ceremony took place at the beautiful, family residence, No. 230 Ashland avenue, in the presence of a large number of guests. The wedding gifts were numerous and magnificent.

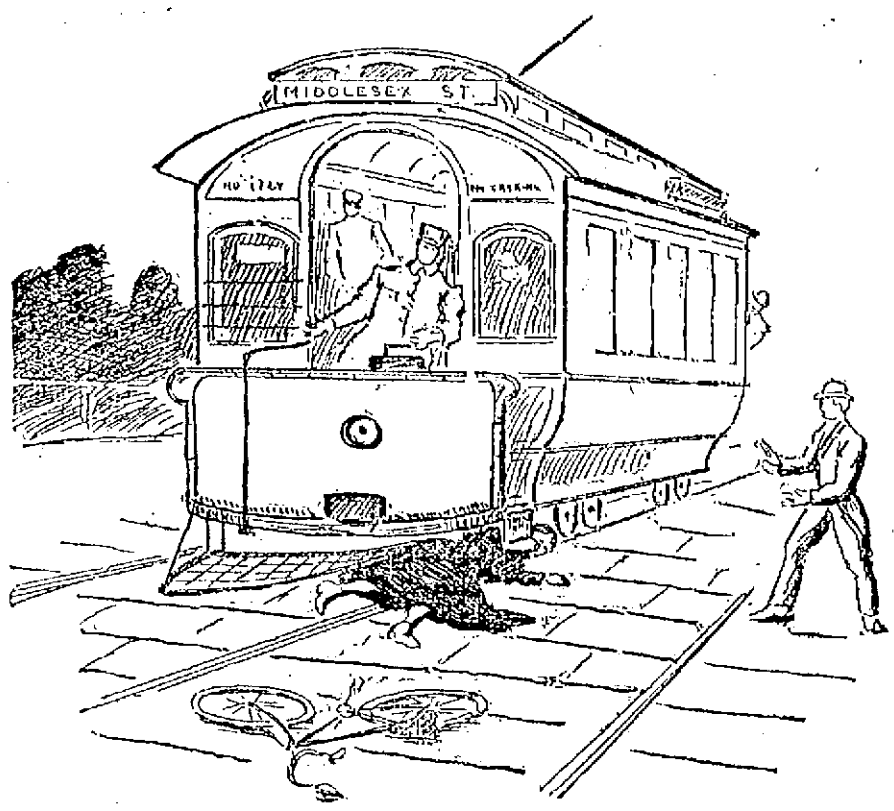
MAKING HISTORY.

Among the many incidents in the history of the Merrimack Clothing Company, there is none that stands out so brilliantly as their sale of Collins' mills Kersey overcoats a year ago, and to commemorate the event they will place on sale next Saturday, between the hours of 8.30 a. m. and 10.30 p. m., 200 Twelve dollar overcoats a better garment even than the ones sold a year ago. And the price tomorrow will be the same old mill price viz: Seven dollars and fifty cents. ($7.50). Their big show window is devoted to a display of these goods today. If your size is between 34 and 44 you had better get in line for one of these coats Saturday morning at the Merrimack Clothing Company.

There is no increase in the attendance at the evening schools.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



THE THRILLING ACCIDENT ON MIDDLESEX STREET LAST EVENING.

A SURE CURE FOR CANCER

Held a Secret by Isaac Richards of Lowell.

It is a Plaster by Which He Has Cured Twenty Five Cases of Cancer—Owen Cahill the Blacksmith the Last He Cured—Mr. Cahill Had Suffered for Twelve Years.

If anybody asked Owen Cahill the well known blacksmith of Green street, who his greatest benefactor is, he would immediately answer Isaac Richards, an employe of Otis Allen & Co., who resides at 16 Common street. It is but natural that "Old man Cahill" should be grateful to Mr. Richards for the latter saved his life, yet I have seen men who were saved from a watery grave and they merely thanked their saviors and soon seemed to forget the occurrence. Not so with Mr. Cahill, however, for he never tires of telling not only his friends but even strangers, how Mr. Richards saved his life, not by rescuing him from drowning, but by removing a cancer that had made his life a burden for over twelve years.

At the outstart it may be well to say this is not an advertisement. It is a story of Mr. Cahill's remarkable cure, after he had almost abandoned the hope of finding any remedy for the dread disease and when he had actually prepared to pass that bourne whence no traveller returns. He had been treated by dozens of doctors, he was willing to spend his last dollar if he could effect a cure of the cancer spreading over his left cheek, creeping gradually upward to his eye and downwards towards his throat. He went to some of the most prominent doctors in Boston and paid them large

ISAAC RICHARDS.

amounts for treatment that perhaps checked the growth of the cancer slightly, but which was utterly incapable of eradicating it altogether. The roots of the cancer seemed to be setting directly for his throat when he heard that Mr. Richards had the recipe for a plaster which would take

OWEN CAHILL.

out any cancer that had not sunk so deep in the muscles and tendons that no plaster can reach at the ramifications and branches.

His case had not quite reached the incurable stage, although in a very short time it would have eaten into the throat and made death inevitable.

The plaster was first put on and in nine days the cancer fell off with all its branches and its fibrous roots. It was as big as a frog and can be seen at his home, 316 Chelmsford street, preserved in alcohol, by anybody who wishes for a visible proof of the truth of Mr. Cahill's remarkable story. A cancer when removed would remind one of a crab so numerous are its tendons and roots.

Mr. Richards makes up the plaster and either he or his wife puts it on. The parts of the flesh not forming any part of the cancerous growth are covered with a sort of sticking plaster as a protection against the real plaster, which is laid over the whole and adheres directly to the cancer and all its branches. This is changed at intervals during the nine days at the end of which, if the operation is successful, the cancer falls out as black as a piece of coal.

When the cancer was removed from Mr. Cahill's face some nine weeks ago it had eaten through the cheek with the exception of the thin lining inside. Now the opening has filled up and healed over and Mr. Cahill is positive that a permanent cure has been

(Continued to Page 2.)

Fashion Clothier

JUST FOR SATURDAY

High Grade Underwear at Half Price.

In connection with our sale of Overcoats at $7.50 we will offer case of

Men's Fancy Parisian Ribbed Shirts and Drawers

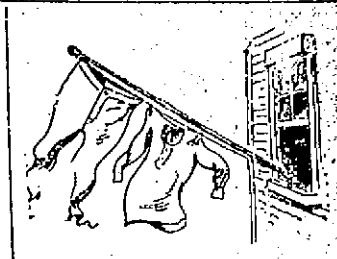
The goods are of the Swiss Condo make are all pure worsted, glove fitting and a garment worn by gentlemen of taste.

This quality has never been sold less than two dollars before now, but we offer them on this occasion for $1 GARMENT.

These goods are not seconds, but perfect and every one worth double the price.

Opp. City Hall.

Merrimack Clothing Company.



TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

on underwear are lower than were ever named for the qualities, or will be again—in fact neither of these lots can be bought at wholesale for our retail prices.

Men's heavy winter weight camel's hair and random mixed shirts and drawers, all sizes up to 46 shirts and 44 drawers

at 25c. each.

Men's extra heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers, regular fifty-cent grade

at 37 1-2c. each,

with finer qualities proportionately low.

PUTNAM & SON.
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

MR. WILLEY INJURED.

The many friends of George F. Willey, the veteran music teacher, will be pained to learn that he met with a serious accident at his farm on Totman street last Monday. Mr. Willey was supervising some work that was being done and while standing upon a board it tipped up with him, throwing him against a wagon with such force as to break a rib.

Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank.

Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue

Chas. J. Glidden, President.
William F. Hills, Cashie

2000 Boys' and Children's Winter Reefers,

Made from Chinchillas, Friezes and Boucles, cheaper than we've ever known these garments to be sold for.

Every lot is under price and cannot be replaced for the figures at which they are marked to retail.

50 BOYS' HEAVY FRIEZE REEFERS,
Sizes 3 years to 8. Made with deep sailor collars, trimmed with Hercules braid, regularly sold for two dollars, our price **$1.25 Each.**

100 BOYS' HEAVY BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS,
Sizes 3 to 8 years, made with deep sailor collars, regular price two dollars, our price, **$1.25 Each.**

35 BOYS' BLACK ASTRACHAN REEFERS,
Sizes 3 years to 8, made with deep sailor collars, regular price three dollars, our price, **$1.98.**

100 BOYS' BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS,
Sizes 9 to 15 years, made with ulster and velvet collars, usual price three dollars, our price, **$1.98 Each.**

1600 BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S REEFERS,
Sizes 3 to 8, with sailor collars, 9 to 17 years, with ulster and sailor collars. Made from Friezes, Chinchillas and Astrachans, for **$3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 up to $10.00.**

PUTNAM & SON,

166 CENTRAL STREET,

LOWELL, MASS.

M. FLAHERTY THE VICTOR

The Lowell Boxer Gets Decision Over Dan McBride.

Harvard Handicap Games—Record for One Mile Paced—Pool Sellers Arrested at Medford.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 29.—A crowd of at least 1200 people saw the first event under the auspices of the Horizon Athletic club last night. The first thing on the program was a bout between Harry Jamison (colored) of Bridgeport and Dan Murphy of Waterbury. Jamison battled only 10 seconds and then quit.

The next event was a 10-round go between Sammy Meyers of New York and Joe Kelly of Troy. The fight was a hot one and the audience was exasperated when the decision was awarded in favor of Meyers by Referee Charles White of New York. Opinion seemed to be that Kelly had the best of it all through. It is alleged that Meyers fouled a number of times, but the referee failed to admit it.

The star event of the evening was the bout between Martin Flaherty of Lowell and Daniel McBride of New York. This was announced to be a 15-round go. In the point of science McBride was way ahead of Flaherty, but he did not have the staying powers. In the second round Flaherty committed (unintentionally) a foul, and was warned by Referee White. Afterwards Flaherty was more careful. In the tenth round Flaherty had McBride going, and the in-fighting became so close that they clinched, and the referee went in and separated them. At that time one of McBride's seconds went into the ring and interfered; then the referee awarded the decision to Flaherty. It is the opinion, however, that McBride, but for the interference, would have stayed the limit.

BOSTON NEWSBOY BEATEN.

Lewiston, Me., Oct. 29.—About 500 persons saw the fight between Patsey Reardon and Jerry Callahan, the "Boston newsboy," at the city hall. The first preliminary bout was between Joe McDonough and Tim Welsh for three two-minute rounds of scientific sparring, closing with honors easy.

It was 8:40 o'clock when the fight of the evening began. Referee McGinnis of Bangor announced the bout and introduced the men. Both men were cautious at first. Reardon went at the newsboy hammer and tongs. The latter retaliated and ducked a vicious lunge. Reardon followed with a blow on the neck, and was aggressive until the end of the first round. The second opened with both hitting hard. The "newsboy" hit Reardon on the jaw, and Reardon retaliated. The fighting was fast and furious, the honors being in favor of Reardon. Round three opened with the "newsboy" rushing. Reardon, however, took his medicine and was waiting right in for business. Callahan went clean down to avoid the blow. As soon as he was on his feet, Reardon landed hard on the jaw and rained blow after blow until near the end of the round. Then the Boston boxer fell and did not come to time, Reardon getting the decision.

HARVARD'S HANDICAP GAMES.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 29.—The handicap games of the Harvard Athletic association were held yesterday afternoon. No records were broken, but nearly all of the track events were hotly contested, and there were some creditable performances. T. F. Burke, the scratch man in the quarter, failed to get a place, but ran a splendid race in what was evidently under 50 seconds, though his performance was not separately timed. In the mile Dick Grant was entered at scratch and, after getting well away from all of the field but Richardson, beat the latter in a hot finish. A lame leg put Mills out of this event in the third lap. W. G. Morse, scratch, won both the hurdles and the high jump. In the latter event his first trial cleared the bar at three-quarters of an inch under six feet, with room to spare. On the whole the exhibition of material for this year's track team was encouraging.

RECORD FOR ONE MILE PACED.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Eddie McDuffie, at Willow Grove bicycle track, established a new world's record for one mile paced, covering the distance in 1:35 2-5, three-fifths of a second lower than the record made by Michael on the same track several weeks ago. McDuffie's time also equals the time made by Stocks in London last summer, although the latter's time was not accepted in this country on account of the character of his pace, a motor cycle. Yesterday's record was made after three unsuccessful attempts, 15 minutes intervening between each trial. McDuffie was paced by a quint, a quad and two sextets.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

WILLIAMS TALKS

On the Rights of Boston Citizens.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY AND WEST END SCHEMES.

Discussed Also the Single Chamber Bill.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Mr. Williams spoke at different meetings in this city last night. His principal address was delivered at South Boston, where he said: "I think that it is about time for the Democracy of Boston to assert the rights of the people of Boston. They have been taken away in the last year in the grossest and most shameful manner. A Republican legislature has passed two acts more serious and important to the people of Boston than any acts that have been passed in recent legislation. It has created a new company known as an Elevated Railway company, and has empowered that corporation to lease the West End Street Railway company. A lease has been executed for 100 years, delivering over to the new company all the rights and privileges of the West End Street Railway company. Not only that, but the elevated railway charter has bound the people of Boston for a generation to pay 5 cents and no less for a single fare. Why at the present time there are fares in Europe as low as 1 cent for a single trip, and the city of Boston ought not to charge a single passenger more than 2 cents. Why, then, do I discuss this question? In the Democratic platform you can read that remedy. It is that the people of Boston shall take possession of every foot of street railway in the city of Boston and run the railway themselves. That if there is any profit in that business it shall go into the treasury of the city of Boston and not into the pockets of the stockholders. That is but a sample of Republican legislation—it is but a specimen of the theory of the Republican party, that this government exists to enrich syndicates out of the pockets of the people.

"What other illustration have we? The railroads wanted a new entrance into the city of Boston. My friends, the course that should have been pursued if the people's interest was consulted was this: The city of Boston should have condemned the land necessary for the purpose and paid for it; it should have built its streets and paid for those improvements; it should have constructed a building and paid for it, and then it should have rented that building as public property to the railway corporations. A half million of dollars ought to be coming annually into the treasury of Boston in lieu of millions of dollars taxes levied upon the people.

"How long shall such a system prevail? We propose to reverse that system and without having in every respect a distinct policy we say this, that that system cannot be reversed until the people of this country shall rise up in their might, elect a president who may appoint a cabinet, elect a congress which shall legislate, elect governors of the states and state legislatures who shall at least make and administer the laws in the interests of the people. We need a popular victory in order to teach these public servants that they are the servants of the people and not the servants of wealth."

ARRESTED FOR POOL SELLING.

Medford, Mass., Oct. 29.—The match race for double teams was the principal attraction at Combination park yesterday afternoon, and five heats were necessary to decide the winners in Actress and mate. The last heat was particularly exciting, and the winning team came under the wire with only a slight lead. In the 2:16 class, which was unfinished, Ada P and Star Wilkes paced a dead heat, the latter catching the mare in the third heat at the wire. Little Girl had no difficulty in taking the slow pace in straight heats.

Three arrests for pool selling were made by the police.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers.

If when a fog horn warns the mariner to steer off the coast he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will, in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the man has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good and he carelessly neglects to use it blame the man, not the medicine. If Lowell people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the endorsers.

Mr. Thomas Burke of 13 Garnet street, endorses Doan's Kidney Pills in this way: "Kidney complaint troubled me for a great many years," he says, "Long ago I was compelled to apply for help to a physician and I have been under treatment from no less than five. I have tried all kinds of plasters, lotions, and liniments, but none of them gave me more than temporary relief, from backache, dizziness, headache, difficulty with the kidney, secretions, and a constant feeling of lassitude. At last I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co., Merrimack and Central streets, and the result is I have not a symptom of the old trouble since. All the pain is gone. The urinary derangement is entirely corrected. I shall always keep them by me and shall recommend them as I have already done and am only too glad to do it."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

Friday And Saturday Will be

HOSIERY And UNDERWEAR

BARGAIN DAYS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

3 Special Values for Ladies.

At 25c. Each.

1 case of Harvard Jersey Vests and Pants' fleece lined, silk finished, ribbon trimmed neck and an extraordinary value.

At 49c. Each.

2 cases of Harvard, extra quality fleeced Vests and Pants, white or Egyptian.

At 75c. Each.

We will offer three cases of fine Wool Vests and Pants, patent, regular made, white and natural, also one case of Onelia Combination suits. This lot is a particularly fine trade.

3 Bargains in Boys' and Girls' Underwear.

At 25c. Each.

1 case of Boys' Heavy Grey Shirts and Drawers, usually sold 39c.

At 50c. Each.

1 case of Boys' extra heavy fleeced Shirts and Drawers. This lot is a very great bargain.

At 25c. Each.

Misses' Harvard Jersey Vests and Drawers, fleece lined, white and Egyptian.

Special Values in Children's Hosiery.

At 12 1-2c. a Pair.

70 dozen all wool Hose, seamless foot, double heel and toe, in Derby and ribbed. These goods are actually worth 19c. a pair today.

At 19c. a Pair.

50 dozen all Wool Hose (seconds) extra high spliced heel and toe, and the perfect goods of this quality is worth 29c.

At 29c. a pair.

Boys' extra heavy all wool Corduroy Ribbed Hose, high spliced heel and double knee.

3 Bargains in Ladies' Hose.

At 12 1-2c. a Pair.

Ladies' fleece lined, seamless foot, fast black, three thread heel and toe, guaranteed fast black, also tans, easily worth 25c. a pair.

At 19c. a Pair, or 3 Pairs 50c.

Ladies' extra heavy Fleeced Hose, extra high spliced heel and toe. These goods are worth 25c. a pair.

At 25c. Pair.

1 case of Silk Fleeced Hose, black and colors, extra high spliced heel and toe, a regular 33c. value.

Empress Teas and Coffees.

We are making such good friends in our Tea and Coffee Department. Prices and qualities just what the people want. Good goods for little money.

Here is Our Money Saving Offer for Saturday.

1 pound of 38c. Mocha or Java Coffee, together with half pound of 65c. Formosa, Japan, Oolong, or English Breakfast Tea, for only **50c.**

This is a saving of 21c.

2 pounds of 60c. Formosa, Japan English Breakfast or Oolong Tea, for only **$1.00.**

This is a saving of 50c.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE Co.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

"To Sell or Not to Sell?"

That is the question, and we are going to sell. "Some repent early, some repent late," but we shall never repent of it. Prices slaughtered in our Ready-Made Garment Department. That's the way to sell. We manufacture our goods, or buy for cash. Let those that cannot meet our low prices repent. Trade with us and let them do all the repenting.

Who Said "Sell and Repent?"

We do not, neither do our customers, it must be our competitors. We are bound to sell and are not doing business for what fun that there is in it. A good buyer never repents, that is why our customers never repent. Here are some more "Sell and Repent" prices.

"SELL AND REPENT."

TO SELL. TO SELL

Heavy Jackets at $1. Beaver Jackets at $2.98. Covert Cloth Jackets at $5. Whipcord Jackets at $8.50. Lined Kersey Jackets at $8.50. Two or three thousand other Jackets marked in plain figures at prices to sell.

FURS

Belgian Seal Collarettes $1.50. Electric Seal Collarettes $4.50. Baltic Seal. Astrachan Yoke Collarettes $3.75. Long Capes and Jackets at prices to sell.

SKIRTS

Wool Plaids, handsome colors, $2.92. All Wool Black Brocades at $3. Others at 98c. and upwards, to $9.50. Cloth for Waists to match.

Silk and Wool Waists, Children's Garments, Ladies' Capes, Plush, Astrachan and Cloaking all at prices to sell. You will never repent of buying from us.

KNIT GOODS

Such as Shawls, Capes, Jackets, Mittens, Leggings, Wristers, etc., etc., at Sell and Repent Prices. Children's Cloaks, Bonnets, Dresses, Underwear, etc., Ladies' Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Trimmings, Aprons, etc., etc., all at Sell and Repent Prices.

10c. Curling Irons, 5c. 20c. Combs, 9c. 15c. Whisk Broom, 9c. 50c. White Aprons, 25c.

Fancy Flannellette for Wrappers, regular 12 1-2c. quality at 8c. a yard. 5c. Outing Flannel at 3c. 8c. Outing Flannel at 5c. 50c. Shaker Flannel, 35c.

25c. Gingham Aprons, 19c. or 3 for 50c.

9-4 Unbleached Cotton, worth 15c. a yard, at 10c.

36 inch Bleached Remnants, 6 to 10 yards in a piece, worth 10c., at 5c.

1 case Chocolate Prints, regular 6 1-4c. quality, at 3 1-2c.

TO SELL. TO SELL

SILKS. 24 inch Black Silk Satin, extra heavy, fine lustre, regular price $1.25 a yard. Sell and Repent price 69c.

24 inch Black Satin Rhadamas, good quality, regular price $1 a yard. Sell and Repent Price 49c.

22 inch Black Gros Grain Silks, extra heavy, warranted all silk, regular price $2 a yard. Sell and repent price $1.09.

20 inch Black Brocade Silk, elegant designs, regular price 89c. Sell and repent price 49c.

24 inch Black India Silk, very fine, regular price 50c. yard. Sell and Repent Price 29c.

LININGS. Light Fibre Chamois, double width, regular 25c. quality, at 6 1-4c. a yard.

Sell—20c. yard wide, perfect quality Silesia, 9c.

Who—25c. and 33c. Hair Cloth, at 12 1-2c. We sell 22 inch French Hair Cloth in light and black, 50c. quality, at 29c. 20c extra heavy Black Canvas, 12 1-2c. Hard finish Cambric, 8c. quality, at 5c.

Others Repent—Blankets and Comforters, 10-4 gray and white Blankets, 50c. quality, Sell and Repent Price 35c. 11-4 Gray Blankets, extra heavy, regular $1.50 quality, to sell at 75c. a pair. 11-4 All Wool California Blankets, worth $10 a pair, Sell and Repent Price $5. $1 Comforters, extra weight, full size, Sell and Repent Price 65c. $3 Comforters, fancy bordered, pink, yellow, red or blue center, Sell and Repent Price $2.

MISS MAUD PARADIS, Tendered a Complimentary Concert Last Evening.

NEWSHAM'S CASE

Trial of Interesting Embezzlement Case.

IN SUPERIOR COURT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Juries Adjourned to Cambridge Tonight.

In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Newsham, charged with embezzlement, yesterday, Mrs. Welch told the story of the loss of her money, substantially as in the police court. Inspectors Allen and Laflammie testified to the arrest and the search of the Newsham's house.

The defendants testified, giving their story of the disappearance of the money, which took place while they were at Willow Dale for a day.

Several witnesses testified to the good character of the defendants, among them Rev. N. W. Matthews, pastor of the First P. M. church. The district attorney nol prossed the case against Mrs. Newsham and the argument for the defence occupied the time till the noon adjournment.

She admitted saying nothing in the lower court about being offered $10 by the Newshams, if she would not expose them. She explained also to the jury that her husband was a blind invalid and that she used to conduct him to the Hamilton wall where he sold pencils.

Inspector Allen testified "Mrs. Welch complained to me August 18, of the loss of the money. In response to that, Inspector Laflammie and I visited the house of the Newshams in Rogers stret. We found them both at home and spoke to them about the mising money. They explained its loss by the statement that they had gone to Willow Dale a few days before and when they returned they found the house ransacked and the money gone. Mr. and Mrs. Newsham said that they missed none of their own property.

Newsham claimed that an entrance had been gained through the cellar and found that the dust where the screen fitted the window was so thick that no one could have entered it. The screen was off. We called Newsham's attention to this and he had nothing to say concerning it. I asked Mr. Newsham why he had not reported the break to the police and he replied that he did not want to show Mrs. Welch up, that she had assumed to be penniless and that gained a living through charity. I went to the house with a search warrant and looked through the entire house."

Inspector Charles Laflammie was then called to the stand and testified substantially the same as the preceding witness.

This closed the government's case and the defendant, Thomas Newsham, was called. He testified "In August I lived in a house in the rear of Rogers street. I lived alone with my wife. We occupy nine rooms. We have known Mrs. Welch for the last 10 or 12 years and she has visited us occasionally. She left the money with us several months ago. She asked my wife about the money several days before she gave it to us. She explained that there was a possibility of her losing a part of it because of debts she owed. My wife told her that there was a big box in her house to put it in. When Mrs. Welch gave the money over it was in a big sack, and I don't know whether it was in bills or gold. Mrs. Welch did not say how much money there was. A short time after it was consigned to our care Mrs. Welch asked for $5 and was handed the sack. Just how much she took I cannot say. She called twice after that for similar purposes.

"Mrs. Welch called on us very frequently after having given us the money. The neighbors know this. We went to Lakeview in August on a Thursday. We received an invitation to go to Willow Dale and accepted it. We expected to return on that afternoon. We came back after supper, leaving Willow Dale about 6.30. My wife did not accompany me back because they pressed her to stay, because she is'nt very strong and they thought it better to have her remain over night. They also invited me to stay.

"When we left for Willow Dale on that Thursday afternoon I did not notice anything wrong with the cellar screen. To the best of my knowledge it was there. I arrived home just a little before dusk Thursday night. When I entered the house I fed the birds. I did not go into the sitting room, only into that where I keep my birds, about 30 in number. I raise birds, but am a tailor by occupation I have lived in this tenement about 17 years.

"I returned to Willow Dale immediately after having finished the feeding of the birds. Friday afternoon we returned home. I went in and upstairs. I found the drawers of the bureaus upstairs and downstairs upside down. The interior of the house was very much disturbed. I told my wife that the money was gone. We decided to wait until the following day, when Mrs. Welch was expected to call, before reporting the matter to the police. We did not see her for several days. When she finally came my wife was there but I was not. I did not offer her $10 not to expose it.

"We did not tell the police because we thought it would be a sort of a give away on Mrs. Welch, who had been living by posing as a penniless and helpless woman."

Mrs. Newsham practically corroborated her husband's testimony and nothing was brought out by the cross-examination.

Miles Veevers testified that he was called to the house by the Newshams some time in August and found the house in a state of confusion. He spoke highly of their reputations.

Rev. N.D W. Matheys, James Dugdale, John Thompson and Thomas Delaney testified to their good character.

Arguments were then made and the jury retired at 8 o'clock. They had not returned a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

The case of Paul B. Smith charged with larceny of $40 from Sidney Drewett, was on trial when court adjourned.

John M. Conway was sentenced to jail for one year for drunkenness.

This is the last day of the court in Lowell.

Watch this paper for Drain's ad and you will benefit by it.

BEFORE THE ENEMY.

This powerful military drama, entitled "Before the Enemy," will be the attraction for Music Hall for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The drama is full of exciting scenes and events of the late war. The cast is one of exceptional strength and includes Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Paul.

Boys' fancy shirts with two separate collars and cuffs. Also fancy shirts to wear white collars with. Gents' driving gloves and dress kid gloves the best made. The best values in men's and boys' underwear at Talbot & Co.'s, 148 Central street.

Dent's driving gloves and dress kid gloves, the best made. Talbot Clothing Company.

The best values in Men's and Boy's underwear at Talbot & Co.'s, 148 Central street.

David F. Cavanaugh, of the firm of Cavanaugh & Dissault, is ill at his home in Nesmith street.

The first Sunday in October marked the twenty-fourth anniversary of Rev. L. C. Manchester's rectorship of St. John's church.

Mr. W. S. Watson, of the firm of Howarh & Watson, was mairied on Tuesday last, in Boston, to Miss S. Lois Dalrymple of that city.

Rev. H. W. Davis, formerly of this city, now missionary in New York, state, has been spending a few days with friends here. He will return to New York this week.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will giv you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6 00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

A SURE CURE FOR CANCER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

effected, while Mr. Richards knows that the cancer has been completely removed.

A Sun representative called upon Mr. Richards at his home and found him ready to talk about his cure as absolutely safe and unfailing in all cases where the disease has not made too much progress. The composition of the plaster he said is a secret which he had from his father who died about ten years ago here in Lowell. Mr. Richards is of French parentage, his native place is in Chazee, New York, and there it was that his father obtained the cancer cure from an Indian doctor.

Mr. Richards, Sr., cured many cases of cancer by the application of the plaster and on his deathbed bequeathed the secret to his son, Isaac, with the obligation that he should preserve the secret during his life and use it as often as possible to save the lives of persons afflicted with this disease.

It is needless to say that Mr. Richards has faithfully observed his father's injunction. Already he has cured as many as twenty-five cases of cancer here in Lowell. The first case he treated was that of Ira Atwood who had spent a great deal of money trying to effect a cure but without avail. He also cured Andrew Roach of Kilgon's machine shop and Mrs. Lynch of Kinsman street and her sister, together with many others. Patients have come to him from New York and even from Canada, although he never advertised his cure, but some of them unfortunately for themselves, did not hear of it in time.

For the worst cases he uses what he calls "a hard plaster" by which he means the most painful kind of plaster. This has to be changed three times within 36 hours after which a milder form of the plaster is put on and kept on until the cancer drops out.

Mr. Richard makes no effort to secure cases for treatment, as he steadily pursues his business of teamster for the Otis Allen company. He is an unassuming and hard working man of about 45 years of age. He has a family including a son old enough to work.

He uses the plaster more for the relief of those who suffer the tortures of cancer than for making money. He expresses himself as very sorry that he did not learn of Dr. Court's case in time to save that gentleman's life which he positively asserts he could have done had he been called to treat the case in time.

The Sun publishes this story with the hope that somebody afflicted may be saved by applying to Mr. Richards. The full list of those he cured would be published but that most of them don't want their names mentioned.

SHERIFF MARTIN

And His Murderous Band of Deputies

INDICTED AND WILL BE TRIED FOR MURDER

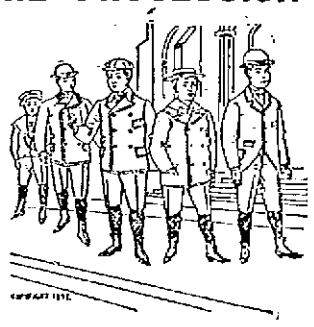
Nineteen for Murder—36 for Felonious Wounding.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 29.—A true bill has been returned by the grand jury against Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting. The bill included 19 for murder, one for each man killed, and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants. The re-entry of Carman and McGaheren, who withdrew from the case at the time of the preliminary hearing, indicates that the prosecution will be pushed with vigor.

A union rally of the upper ends of Wards Nine, Four, and Eight will be held this evening at Good Templars' hall, Gorham street, in the interest of F. H. Pearson. Oliver A. Libby will preside and Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, A. A. Conway, Hon. John Welch and John J. O'Connor will speak.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

HE LEADS THE PROCESSION



Of course he does.

And invariably is found at the head of his class. Nothing is more dressy than a 3-piece Suit for a boy of 10 to 17 years. Our Vestee Suits for little men, 3 to 8 years, are the most catchy things yet introduced; a big stock of both here. If you want something warmer, our double-breasted Reefer Suit is all right. Price 89c. to $7.00.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

A PEARSON RALLY

With 400 Enthusiastic Democrats Present.

THEY CHEER HIM ON IN HIS CONTEST.

Addresses by Mr. Pearson and Prominent Men.

A big Pearson rally was held in Jackson hall last night and the audience was most enthusiastic. There were about 400 present.

Thomas H. Muldoon presided and stated that he declined to be drawn into any personal controversy with any speaker on the other side, as he was not an issue in the campaign. He should confine himself to advocating the claims of Mr. Pearson for the mayoralty nomination.

He then introduced Hon. Fisher H. Pearson as the first speaker. Mr. Pearsoon spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Cummings as a man and a democrat. He said he would say nothing for himself, except to correct two statements which had been made. He declared he had spoken on the issues of the state campaign at every meeting he had held and should continue to do so. In regard to the absurd statement that he had not done so for fear of injuring the chances of Butler Ames for the legislature, he would leave the question of how much he was doing for Mr. Ames' democratic opponents, John P. O'Hare and Mr. Duffy, to themselves. He then made a stirring appeal to all democrats to come out and support Hon. George Fred Williams in his splendid campaign by voting for him election day.

If nominated for mayor, we intended to make a fight all along the line for the Board of Aldermen and Council, and believed that by the right kind of campaign and by proper registration, the democracy could win in both boards as well as in the mayoralty contest.

The second speaker was Hon. John Welch, who after an eloquent plea for loyal support of the democratic state ticket, turned his attention to local matters. He said he esteemed Lawrence Cummings as a man, a citizen, and a democrat.

"What speaker on the other side has said as much for our caididate?" he continued. "I've been incorrectly reported as to what I said of the Mayor. I have no quarrel with Mayor Courtney. I've had only the kindest of treatment from him. I've asked nothing of him. I regard him as my friend.

Mr. Welch alluded to Mr. Donahue's ridiculing his record as "the drummer boy at the head of a Salvation army," and roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm by telling of his war record.

"Whax kept Dan Donahue from the polls last November?"

"He was a gold democrat," said a voice."

"He didn't have the courage to vote any ticket," said Mr. Welch.

"I have not been in Mr. Pearson's office back or front. I have had no conference with Mr. eParson. The offices can be taken care of after election. If we win, we may conclude that they are well conducted and therefore, as Mr. Donahue says, no changes will be necessary.

"Last year the democrats wanted to make a strong aldermanic ticket. They rounded out the ticket by nominating Lawrence Cummings. It was a splendid call from his party and Mr. Cummings declined it. In the army when a soldier declined such a call he was sent to the rear under guard. He could not spare the time to serve his party last year, but says he will hire a man to do his reporter's work if he's elected Mayor. Why, Mr. Cummings, do you want to hold two jobs at once? It seems as if you might be content with the high and honorable office of Mayor and let some man who needs it have the job on the Globe.

"They ask who are behind Pearson? The men behind Mr. Pearson are the democracy of Lowell, who sent him to the Senate. Mr. Donahue says Postmaster Pearson keeps republicans in office. Postmaster Pearson has made 38 appointments and 38 democrats got them. That's the kind of democracy we are out for.

"Mr. Pearson and his friends, if Mr. Cummings is nominated, will take off their coats and work as hard as they know how. Will Mr. Cummings and his friends say as much in case Mr. Pearson is nominated? Every Bennett republican in Lowell is crying for Cummings' nomination. So is every Bennett democrat."

Anthony A. Conway was introduced and said that he was a democrat before all else desirous of party success. "Although some of Mr. Cummings' friends are abusing me, I shall not reply in kind." Mr. Conway said the democracy of Lowell had been changed from a strong, triumphant party to a weak, discouraged one under the leadership of Brother Henry.

"We want a strong, aggressive leader like Fisher H. Pearson nominated and a campaign that will not only win the Mayor but the Board of Aldermen, and perhaps the Common Council. If an outside element is strong enough to dictate your candidate for Mayor, that element will be strong enough to dictate that nominee's policy if he is elected. There are none but democratic influences behind Fisher H. Pearson. He has all the elements needed in a sucessful candidate. He can draw republican votes and be elected. He is the man whom you should nominate for Mayor."

Dennis J. Murphy said the only argument against Fisher H. Pearson was that he had run for office before. "We admit it. He took the nomination for senator when it went begging and every body said he would be beaten but he was elected. He beat one of the strongest and most influential republicans in Lowell. He can do it again.

"For three years we have seen Fisher Pearson holding a distinguished and discouraged democracy together. We have seen him fighting the battles of his party with little encouragement from democrats in high places. We want Fisher H. Pearson for Mayor because he is a democrat and will be a democrat after election."

"We want a democrat for Mayor who will be free from republican influences and such a democrat is Fisher H. Pearson.

James F. Owens said that republicans were laughing and sneering at democrats because men they had elected to high office did not represent democrats. "Now we want democrats in office who will represent you as democrats and who will make republicans respect them as democrats and respect you because you elected them," he continued. "We have a candidate who is that kind of a democrat. His democracy was born in him If Mayor and a republican official was indicted, he would suspend him and run the office until the matter was settled. If Mayor he would make Supt. Fowler obey the law or put him out. That's the kind of democrat Fisher H. Pearson is. They say we can't do anything. I tell you where there's a will there's a way. Fisher H. Pearson has the will and he'll find the way.

"What's the use of nominating a man who can't be elected? Don't be sorry after election. Nominate a winner! Nominate Fisher H. Pearson! We mean to nominate him and along with him a strong aldermanic ticket. We're going to fight not only for the mayoralty, but for the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. We're going to fight for everything in sight."

Arthur A. Rankot was the last speaker and he spoke vigorously.

CUMMINGS MEETINGS.

Democrats of Wards One and Two will have a rally in Jackson hall in support of Lawrence Cummings for Mayor Monday night.

Tonight in the Fletcher street ward room democrats of Ward Seven will be addressed by Daniel J. Donahue, M. J. Dowd, J. J. Hennessey and Lawrence Cummings.

SAVAGE ASSAULT

Ebenezer Chapman Stabbed in the Neck

BY JOHN FITZPATRICK WHILE FIGHTING DRUNK.

The Assailant Caught After Long Chase.

A savage assault with a knife took place on Central street near the old Boston & Maine depot last night shortly before 11 o'clock, the victim being Ebenezer Chapman, an employe of Smith & Castles, and the alleged assailant John Fitzpatrick, a young man with an unenviable record.

Chapman was conversing with some friends near the lunch cart when Fitzpatrick came along fighting drunk. Walking up to the party, he called Chapman a vile name, and the latter, not noticing his condition, responded in kind, whereupon, as quick as a flash, Fitzpatrick raised his arm and slashed Chapman in the neck with an open knife which he must have held in his hand, as he made no perceptible movement toward his pocket.

The assault was made so quickly that Chapman's friends did not realize what had been done until after Fitzpatrick got away.

When they did, they assisted Chapman to Butler's drug store, where the clerk, Mr. Burtt, after examining the wound, advised them to see a physician immediately. The wound was a bad one and the blood streamed from it.

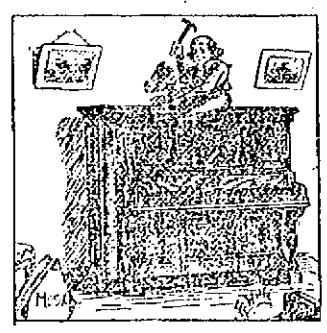
A crowd then started in pursuit of Fitzpatrick and located him in an alley off Church street. Some of his pursuers say that the vicious man made a lunge at them with a knife when they got near him and as a result they abandoned the chase. Officer Corcoran who was guarding a live wire on Middlesex street, started in pursuit, but without success. Later, however, Officer Ingalls located him in an alley off Tyler street and took him to the police station. On the way to the box, Fitzpatrick was positively identified by the companions of Chapman.

Dr. Poole dressed Chapman's wound after taking eight stitches in it. He did not consider the cut severe, although it was very near the jugular vein. He then drove the injured man to his home.

Fitzpatrick is said to be a dangerous man when drunk with a weakness for knives. It is said he once slashed Officer John Walsh with a knife and again beat Officer Dunlavey with an iron bar. The knife used cannot be found.

He was held in $800 till November 3d, this morning in police court.

Boys' Fancy Shirts, with two separate collars and cuffs. Also fancy shirts to wear white collars with. Talbot Clothing Company.



A SPECIAL DRIVE IN PIANOS.

We are having a great sale of Pianos at our new store, 34 Prescott street. Piano buyers are flocking to us for reliable bargains.

M. Steinert & Sons Co., Lowell Leaders. 34 Prescott Street.

LOST—A BROWN WATER SPANIEL DOG. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to 136 Salem street.

ROCKING CHAIRS

A white enameled Child's Rocker given away with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 71 E. Merrimack street. Tel. 693.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER, 20 Prescott Street.

FAIRY SOAP

PURE—WHITE—FLOATING.

Nothing enters into the manufacture of Fairy Soap but the purest and best materials known to the soapmaker's art and that money can buy.

The Soap of the Century

Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes, for the toilet, bath and laundry.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

12 JOHN STREET.

A Gigantic Purchase

2000 NEW GARMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.—As the result of the extremely mild weather, business has suffered to a great extent. Last week we received notices from several New York manufacturers offering tempting inducements to cash buyers. We availed ourselves of the greatest money saving opportunity of the season, by which we can save you at least one quarter the price of your garment.

JACKETS.

One lot Black Beaver Jackets, strap trimming, star pointed collar, worth $6.75, for $3.50.

One lot Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, fly front, high collar, bound with braid, worth $7.50, for $4.50.

One lot of Black Boucle Jackets, lined throughout, with or without velvet collar, a big bargain, worth $10.75, for $6.75.

1200 new garments to select from. All at bargain prices.

CAPES.

One lot Boucle Capes, fancy lining, edged with Thibet fur, worth $6.75, for $3.98.

One lot Plush Capes, Empire back, jet trimmed and edged with fur, worth $8.50, for $5.75.

FURS.

Electric Seal Collarettes, worth $3.75, for $2.50.

Astrachan Fur Collarettes, worth $5.95, for $2.75.

Fancy Yoke Collarette, worth $4.75, for $4.95.

30 inch Astrachan Capes, full sweep, worth $9.50, for $6.75.

32 inch China Lynx Capes, collar and edge of Astrachan, worth $12.50, for $6.75.

Electric Seal Jackets, whole skins, worth $22.50, for $17.50.

Astrachan Fur Jackets, whole skins, from $14.75 to $32.50.

Bargains in New Waists, 49c. to $4.98.

Bargains in New Skirts, $1.25 to $18.

Bargains in Mackintoshes.

CREDIT TO ALL

FASHION AND ECONOMY

have joined hands at our stores this season. The most fastidious taste will find choice easy, and the most limited purse contains sufficient money to purchase the great values we offer.

LADIES' JACKETS

Strictly tailor-made in the latest styles, from all the desirable materials, and in the new shades, $5.48 to $24.98.

LADIES' CAPES

Handsome Kersey Capes, beautifully trimmed with soutache braid, 26 inches long, double box pleat in back, V-shaped collar, two straps across front, in blue and black, worth $10.50, our special price $8.48.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Shoes and Hats, Cash or Credit.

New goods pouring in every day, secured and sold at remarkably low prices. No extra charge for the accommodation. No troublesome enquiries among friends or employees.

Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Today and Tomorrow

BARGAIN DAYS IN

FINE MILLINERY

AT

John Drain's, 111 Gorham St.

Our elegant line of Trimmed Hats all marked down. Hats worth $10 00, now $5.49; Hats worth $8.00, now $3.98; Hats worth $7.00, now $2.98, and an elegant line from $1.25 up. $1.25 Sailors and Turbans and shapes of all kinds, all must go at 49c. Dont' overlook this, you can't afford to. Everybody says they never saw such bargains in Hats.

Flowers, Feathers AND Ribbons

almost given away. Fancy Striped Ribbons, 12c., worth 42c. One lot of elegant Black Feathers, 3 in a bunch, such as milliners ask $1.50 a bunch. Our price for this lot, Only 50c. a Bunch.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, Etc. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 247 CENTRAL STREET.

THE NEW YORK CONTEST

Secy. Sherman Writes on "Question of the Hour."

Mr. Croker Hissed at a Tammany Meeting—Ambassador to France Speaks—The Fight is Growing Hotter.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary Sherman, after regretting that official usage precludes his participation in the campaign in Ohio, says in a letter to an editor in Cincinnati: "Naturally the first issue now is whether the administration of William McKinley thus far is approved by the people of Ohio. Upon this question there ought not to be any difference of opinion. His prompt calling together of the congress of the United States to provide requisite revenue for the support of the government and his recommendation of the prompt repeal of the feeble and indefensible tariff law known as the Wilson-Gorman law have met with general approval. The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary result of the action of the president and a Republican congress.

JOHN SHERMAN.

"In 1890 congress passed what is known as the McKinley tariff act which was a careful revision of all existing revenue laws. It largely reduced internal taxes and carefully revised the tariff laws then in force. If it had remained in the statute book to this time the policy of protection and dept paying would have largely reduced the public debt and prevented the severe stringency that followed its repeal. I confidently believe that within a year under the present law the revenue of the government will be ample to pay not only current expenditures but a large sum yearly in reduction of the public debt.

"It is now proposed as the cardinal principle of scattered parties that the holder of any silver bullion without regard to its market value may present it to the mint and have it coined into dollars and made a legal tender for all debts, public or private. At present the silver in a dollar is worth about 41 cents. It would seem that this bold and transparent proposition of repudiation of more than one-half of all debts, public and private, in the United States would shock the public sentiment of honest people and secure its prompt rejection; but, strange as it may seem, it is defended by so many that we are bound to consider their reasons before we denounce it as a fraud. It is said that free coinage would bring up the price of silver bullion to the ratio of 16 to 1. There is not the slightest ground for this opinion. Silver has gone down in price precisely as tin, iron, copper or indeed of all the metals except gold. The diversement in the process of mineralogy has kept pace with the cheapening of nearly all the productions of skill known as manufactures. Even gold may decline in relative value as the result of recent development of mines in several parts of the earth, but from its superior value in the smallest space and being less affected by corrusion than any other money metal, it is now and will continue to be the standard of value in the chief nations of the world. Silver will be largely used in all countries for minor coins, and if limited in amount and redeemed at its coinage value or made a legal tender for limited sums, it will be largely absorbed for minor transactions; but its free coinage for all who demand it would at once make it the sole coin in circulation, prevent the coinage of gold and place our great and powerful country in financial operations among the minor and poorer nations of the world."

HISSED MR. CROKER.

New York, Oct. 29.—Richard Croker was roundly hissed last night at the first great meeting in Tammany hall which he has attended during the campaign, and the hisses were given under circumstances which made the incident border on the sensational. The affair occurred at the meeting arranged for by Mr. Croker in honor of Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago; Mayor Harrison's cabinet, a number of the Democratic members of the Chicago aldermanic board, and 300 members of the Cook county Democracy.

Mayor Harrison is the guest of Mr. Croker during his stay in this city, and the trip to New York of the Chicago Democrats was arranged during the recent visit of Mr. Croker to Chicago, when he acted in the capacity of "best man" at the marriage of State Senator Cantor of New York to the daughter of a Chicago millionaire. Mayor Harrison was on the platform when the hissing took place, and the Chicago delegation occupied front seats in the body of the hall. Owing to the repeated interruptions at Tammany gatherings care was taken to keep Henry George shouters out of the hall.

The former ambassador to France, James B. Eustis, was cheered when he arose to speak, and during the delivery of his speech he was liberally applauded.

The Chicago men were warmly greeted by the crowds in the galleries. There was renewed cheering when Mayor Harrison appeared on the platform accompanied by Richard Croker. The most remarkable thing which has ever occurred at a Tammany hall meeting took place just then. Some one called for three cheers for Richard Croker. The response was a storm of hisses that swept over the hall. Not a cheer was given, and the man who called for them thought he would try again. In a very loud voice he called again for three cheers for Croker. There was a feeble response this time, but the cheers were drowned by hissing. Croker heard the expressions of disapproval for himself. Then he retired to a seat away back on the stage.

Mr. Eustis was the first speaker. He did not refer to Bryan, the Chicago platform or financial issues in any way. The interest in his address centered in his references to Cuba. He said that the heart of the American people had always gone out to a people struggling for freedom. The Democratic party had always sympathized with these patriotic impulses and they were especially interested in the cause of Cuba. He did not favor violation of existing treaties, but he did think that in so far as the sympathy of the American government could be extended to Cuba, that island should be given the benefit of that sympathy. He referred to Lafayette as "the greatest filibuster the world has ever seen."

FAVOR INDIVIDUAL CUPS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—At yesterday's session of the convention of the American Public Health association a resolution was adopted endorsing the action of a number of churches in adopting the use of individual cups in administering the communion wine, and the association recommended the use of individual cups wherever communion cups are now in use. The resolution further urgently recommended, for the better preservation of public health, the general use of individual cups in schools, use of use of individual cups in schools, railway trains and in other public places where practicable.

FRAUD AND COERCION ALLEGED.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—The meetings of W. J. Bryan Thursday were at Mount Vernon, Newark and Shawnee, and all were largely attended. Mr. Bryan discussed the silver question at all his meetings and also reviewed the records of President McKinley and Senator Hanna. He charged Senator Hanna with hostility to labor interests and also with being the chief conspirator in the presidential campaign last year, when the result, he asserted, was due to the twin agents of fraud and coercion, and traceable to the money powers of this and other countries.

PULLMAN'S SONS CONTENTED.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—There is to be no contest of the Pullman will, so both sons of the dead magnate declare. Said George M. Pullman: "The idea of wishing to contest my father's will has never entered my head, nor my brother's head either. No steps have been taken and none will be taken to break the will. My relations with the Pullman Palace Car company and with my family are most cordial. I am in the company in the capacity of an assistant district superintendent, and expect to remain with the company."

THE SEALING CONFERENCE.

Washington, Oct. 29.—In reliable quarters it is stated that the conference between Russia, Japan and the United States in reference to sealing in the Behring sea and the North Pacific has advanced to an important stage and that a proposition has been reduced to writing which, if accepted, will bring about a complete change in the sealing question. The proposition is said to be acceptable to the United States. It is understood to be acceptable similarly to the Russian delegates now here, but in view of the restrictions placed upon them by their credentials, it has been thought desirable to cable to St. Petersburg for final instructions. The Japanese delegates are understood to have felt at first that the proposition would not be in their interest, but on fuller conference Mr. Fujita determined to cable the substance of the proposition to his government, accompanying it with a recommendation of its acceptance.

It is understood that the proposition has a far-reaching scope and provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of pelagic sealing, or sealing on the high seas.

Some People's Folly.

Why some persons will suffer with the excruciating pangs of rheumatism, when they can be so easily cured by that greatest of pain-cures, Salvation Oil, is past human comprehension. That Salvation Oil does cure rheumatism is evidenced by Mr. G. F. Schrader, Pierce, Neb., who says: "I have used Salvation Oil and think there is no liniment on earth like it. I had the rheumatism for several months and could get no relief until I used Salvation Oil, two bottles of which effected a cure, and I feel as well as ever. No home should be without it." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents. When dealers offer a substitute beware, you'll be victimized. Insist on having the best, Salvation Oil.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

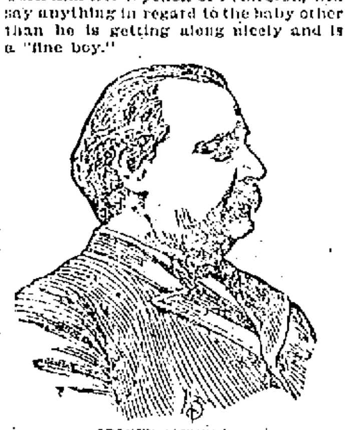
CLEVELAND'S BOY

A Fine Baby Boy Arrived at His Home.

PARENTS RECEIVE GENEROUS CONGRATULATIONS.

Princeton En Fete Over the Event.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 29.—A son and heir to ex-President Cleveland was born yesterday at 12 o'clock. Rumor has it that the new-comer resembles his father, but neither Mr. Cleveland nor the family physicians, Dr. Bryant, Dr. Cook of New York and Dr. Wyckoff of Princeton, will say anything in regard to the baby other than he is getting along nicely and is a "fine boy."



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland received at his home the many callers who wished to pay their respects to him in honor of the occasion. Some congratulated the ex-president personally, but many preferred to leave their cards with best wishes for the mother and son. Telegrams of congratulation were received without number. Among the first to proffer congratulations by wire were Joseph Jefferson, E. C. Benedict, Secretary Thurber and J. G. Carlisle.

Princeton undergraduates have taken great interest in the new Princetonian. The fact that a Cleveland heir was born was announced during the 'varsity practice. There was a big gathering of undergraduates on the field watching the 'varsity and scrub teams practice. When the announcement was made three Princeton cheers were given for the boy, three cheers for the mother and three cheers for the father. It is probable that the undergraduates will serenade Mr. Cleveland and his heir at some future date.

On the college bulletin board was posted the following notice:

"Grover Cleveland, Jr., arrived today at 12 o'clock. Will enter Princeton with the class of 1916 and will play center rush on the championship football teams of '16, '17, '18 and '19."

The new baby's sisters are Ruth, Esther and Marion, whose ages are seven, five and three years.

ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 29.—William J. Hickey, a bartender in Pierce & Buckley's saloon in this city, who was arrested Wednesday for connection with the death of Joseph R. Davies, was arraigned in the police court yesterday on the charge of manslaughter and pleaded not guilty, his case being continued until Nov. 4, under $5000 bonds.

Davies' death was caused by a fall from the doorway of the saloon, and it is alleged that the fall resulted from a blow by Hickey, who was attempting to eject him. The autopsy resulted in the discovery of the fact that death was caused by a hemorrhage of the brain, doubtless caused by the blow when the head struck the pavement. It was determined also by the physicians that a slight contusion under the left eye was a fresh wound and may have been caused by a blow from a man's fist.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 29.—At the convention of the Baptist Sunday School association yesterday the credential committee reported 203 delegates present, 117 pastors and 82 superintendents. The following officers were elected: President, Stephen Moore, Newton; vice presidents, J. D. Parsons, Springfield; L. P. Philbrick, Salem; corresponding secretary, C. C. Barry, Melrose; recording secretary, R. B. Walker, Boston; financial secretary, F. W. Pevear, Boston; treasurer, Frank S. Morton, Boston. A resolution was passed favoring the foundation of Sunday schools in places destitute of religious instruction.

MAINE'S NATIONAL GUARD.

Augusta, Me., Oct. 29.—Captain C. G. Morton, in his report to the war department concerning the Maine national guard, says the strength consists of 118 officers and 1096 men. The average per cent attending muster was 89. He gives a good report of the signal corps, but recommends better equipments. Troops could be concentrated in 24 hours if needed. He recommends later style of rifles; that the national appropriation for guard be increased; that more regular army officers be sent to attend muster; that a revised drill be issued soon, close order drill be cut down, and that a post for a regiment of infantry be established at Bangor.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Is the Romance Just Enacted in Chicago.

The Marital Knot Tied by a Woman—Brought About the Fulfilment of a Long Deferred Promise.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—There was a most dramatic scene in the probate court yesterday, when the hearing of the contest over the estate of Allen Gregory was in progress. Mrs. Lillie D. Gregory, a niece by marriage of a dead cattle dealer, testified that she performed the marriage ceremony which, it is alleged, bound Allen Gregory and Martha Claybourn as man and wife.

Allen Gregory, known as the "father of the stock yards," died Aug. 2 last, leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000. He was supposed to be without a wife or child, and letters of administration were issued to collateral heirs. Soon after this, however, Miss Martha Claybourn, or as she claims, Mrs. Allen Gregory, asked that she be declared the widow. It is alleged that Miss Claybourn entered the home of Mr. Gregory in 1592 as a member of the family. She was generally known as Miss Claybourn, although it is asserted that Mr. Gregory on more than one occasion introduced her as his wife. Gregory was 73 years of age when he died, while the present claimant is about 62, and a member of one of the best known families in Chicago.

The witness said she had first met Miss Claybourn at her uncle's home, July 4, 1892. "This was the date upon which Mrs. Gregory says she performed the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Gregory and her husband reside in Kansas City. "I was received kindly by my uncle," she said, "but indifferently by Miss Claybourn. The morning was passed pleasantly, and luncheon time arrived. Here it was that my eyes were opened to the true state of affairs in that household. Miss Claybourn had persisted for some time in my accepting 50 cents for a subscription to a magazine I publish. Finally she reached her hand with the money in it to me, but like a flash withdrew it and, clasping her hand to her head, gave vent to a heartrending gasp and turned ghastly white. Nothing more was said until after luncheon, when uncle went up to the second floor. Then Miss Claybourn told me she was going away; that she could stand it no longer. In an instant the whole terrible truth was plain to me. I asked her why they did not get married, and she said my uncle had promised year after year to make her his wife; that she was now satisfied that he would never fulfil those promises, and that she had resolved to leave him forever."

The witness broke down, but resumed: "I determined that something must be done to right this terrible wrong. I went up stairs to my uncle and asked him if he would allow this faithful woman to go out into the world alone, aged and friendless; if he intended to break all the promises he had made to her and cast her adrift. I told him he had wrecked this innocent girl's life and blasted another woman's hopes, and that he must suffer for his cruel actions. He told me to stop; that he would do what was right. He left his chair and walked up and down. Suddenly he commenced to cry, and in the midst of this scene Miss Claybourn walked in.

"'Miss Claybourn,' said I to her, 'uncle Al will marry you. Can't you get a minister?' Miss Claybourn replied: 'He has been promising me for 40 years. I don't want promises.'" Miss Claybourn then told the witness that she had not been to church for many years and did not know where to find a minister. At this the witness suggested that she was a minister's daughter and could remember the form of the service. According to the witness, she then spoke the words necessary to bind man and wife together, and both her uncle and Miss Claybourn repeated them. Mrs. Gregory then said she pronounced them man and wife, saying: "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

After the ceremony Mrs. Gregory testified, Allen Gregory said that he felt better, but that he did not want the circumstances announced to the relatives, although the witness endeavored to get him to do this.

DISORDERLY BODY

Is the Austrian Parliament of Late.

GERMANS IN AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH GET BOISTEROUS.

They do Not Want Their Language Slighted.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—The reichsrath had another stormy night session. The leaders of the German party protested against the policy, adopted on the suggestion of Dr. Kramarez, the acting president, of discussing motions for the impeachment of the ministry at the morning sittings and of devoting the evenings to the bill for the extension of the compromise with Hungary for a year. They protested against it as a violation of the standing orders of the house and of the Austrian constitution, and amid loud applause from the left and the socialists' seats, they declared that they would continue to resist with all their might the decree authorizing the official use of Czech language in Bohemia.

The vice president declined to allow a motion for the impeachment of the cabinet with reference to the renewal of the sugar bounty law, and called upon the house to proceed to discuss the compromise bill. This provoked an angry tumult, rendering debate impossible, and the vice president suspended the sitting for 10 minutes.

When it was resumed Mr. Lecker tried to address the chamber, but Mr. Wolff, the German Liberal, clamored for a vote on a motion to close the sitting and, being ignored by the vice president, began to thump upon his desk violently. This chaotic state of things continued for half an hour when Mr. Wolff declared that, as the vice president refused to hear him, he would proceed without permission. The result was that Lecker and Wolff were speaking simultaneously, the former almost inaudibly and the latter at the top of his lungs.

Finally Lecker moved that the sitting should be closed on condition that if the house rejected this motion he should be allowed to continue his speech. This vote was taken and the motion to close the session rejected.

WOMEN IN A STORMY MEETING.

Buffalo, Oct. 29.—The storm signal was up during the meeting of the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. yesterday. The subject under discussion was the temple at Chicago. It was introduced with the report of the committee of two, Mrs. L. M. Sevens and Elizabeth Preston, appointed to investigate the finances of the temple. What the report says is not known to outsiders. It will not be given out until it s submitted to the convention, but it is asserted that it is far from satisfactory. The debate was a heated one.

CLAIMS TO BE PULLMAN'S SON.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Gustave Behring, who was arrested while prowling around the Pullman residence and who claims that he is a son of the late George M. Pullman, was examined by an insanity expert, who pronounced the man sane. He was accordingly discharged from custody. Behring claims that he will push his claim against the estate of the dead millionaire.

WHEAT ONCE MORE A DOLLAR.

New York, Oct. 29.—For the second time this season December wheat has reached the dollar mark in New York. The last time it sold at that figure was on Sept. 14; since that time it has been at low as 90⅞—on Oct. 4. Yesterday's advance was based on very bullish home conditions, offsetting the rather unpromising cables.

QUARRELLED ABOUT A MAN.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 29.—While quarreling last night over the attentions of a young man, Ella Barnes threw a lighted lamp at Bessie Thomas. The lamp exploded, the burning oil setting fire to the Thomas girl's clothing and burning her to death. Her murderess is in hiding.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Dolphia Proulx, aged 55, died at Woonsocket, R. I., from injuries received in falling from a piazza.

Hartje Bros.' paper warehouse at Pittsburg was partially destroyed by a fire that was caused by an explosion of gas.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed were C. E. Jones, St. Francis, Me.; C. H. Arnold, Arendl, R. I.; F. X. Roberts, Manville, R. I.

A receiver of the property of Adelaide Herrmann, widow of the magician, has ben appointed on a judgment for $1107 secured against her in June last by John J. McBride of New York.

Robert H. Kemp of Boston committed suicide at the Commercial hotel in Kalamazoo, Mich., by taking morphine. He left a note stating that he "could not bear it any longer" and that he was going to join his parents and sister.

Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, the well known Antarctic explorer, will superintend an expedition, to be fitted out at the joint expense of Norway and Sweden, to ascertain whether any trace of Professor Andree's balloon can be found near Prince Charles promontory.

At yesterday's session of the Missouri Presbyterian synod a resolution was introduced calling for the boycotting of the Princeton university because three members of the board of trustees of that college had signed for a saloon license. The matter was ruled out of order.

A meeting of the members of the Boston fire department at the time of the great fire of 1872 was held last night to take the preliminary steps for a fitting observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fire, Nov. 9. It was the opinion among those present that the anniversary should be celebrated by a reunion and banquet.

EVIDENCE OF A DISASTER.

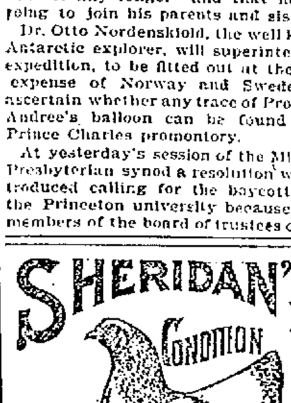
Nahant, Mass., Oct. 29.—Captain Jeremiah Horton of Swampscott came here and identified a mast, sail and boom picked up adrift as those belonging to a boat he let to four young people on Sept. 26, and which has not been found. It is now positive that two young men and two female companions were lost, as quite a gale sprang up while they were out on a pleasure trip in Salem bay.

ENGINE STRUCK A COW.

Three Rivers, Que., Oct. 29.—A passenger train on the Laurentian railway struck a cow yesterday, and the engine left the rails and rolled down an embankment. Fireman Edward Plocho was instantly killed and Engineer Genan and Brakeman Plocho were seriously injured.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, hacking, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines; used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. DR. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 7, over Moir Bros., open every evening.

DERBY & MORSE

72 MIDDLE STREET,

keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

120 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

DO YOU WANT A FINE H. F. Miller Piano FOR $70 With Stool, Cover and Book

If so call at once at 101 Westford street. It is the place where High Grade Pianos are always sold at a low figure.

W. F. TRUMBELL

CATELY & PEARSON, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Land Sale

In Pawtucketville In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $18, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $32. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central st.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

That Mountain Rock Junket

has nothing to do with our new fall stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware and it will not keep us from paying particular attention as usual to watch repairing.

J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 61 MERRIMACK ST.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE, LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large hennery, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: six—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocery wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 9 Robins St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 5000 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet. 117 Merrimack street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1650. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co; Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURNISHED, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nason.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1050. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNDLE containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—TENEMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS. None but respectable need to apply. 82 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGING house good location. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 78.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of building, some fruit, with 4 cows, 78 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Bosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF HOT BED sash. J. W. Bennett, 561 Middlesex street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 1100 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

THE NEW ENGLAND INTRODUCTION Club. A reliable medium for introducing respectable parties, socially or matrimonially inclined. If interested send 10 cents to Box 185, L., Dover, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS at 121 Fletcher street, for best household article on earth.

WANTED—A POSITION AT GENERAL housework and an experienced house girl. Please apply to Miss Annie Sullivan, 26 Wood street, Middlesex Village.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN for housework to go on farm near Lowell. Apply to 37 Myrtle street, Centralville.

EXPERIENCED INSTALMENT COLLECTOR for Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester to collect from Catholic families. Salary $15. Bond of $2 required. Apply Langdon & Bro., 63 Washington street, Providence, R. I.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER, RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 15 Willie street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

LARGE, ELEGANT

Boarding and Lodging House

on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.

DONOVAN & MANSUR,

Room 1, Swan Building, 30 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 400-4.

THE STORY TELLER

WIDDY M'GREW.

Out o'er the sands where the waves ripple gayly
A vision with eyes of the tinderest blue
Trips merrily into the glad water daily.
The pearl of the sea is sweet Widdy McGrew.
Her glance is so kind, her smile is so winning,
So graceful her figure, her laughter so true,
That all I can hear is me heart wildly dinning,
"I love ye, I love ye, sweet Widdy McGrew!"

Last night we were strolling the wide beach together
Alone in the moonlight, her hand on me arm,
When sudden she halted and asked of me whether
I heard drums a-beating or fire bells' alarm!
Me heart stopped a moment, me tongue grew unruly,
I said: "I hear guns, bells and drums beating, too.
But it's all in me heart, and the reason is truly
I love ye, I love ye, sweet Widdy McGrew!"

The secret was out, and I stood there a-trembling,
In dreadful suspense for an age did I stand.
She gazed on the ground, either shy or dissembling,
And scraped with her shoe a deep hole in the sand.
"Me grave she is digging," despairful I muttered,
"And sure I shall fill it, for dead soon I'll be."
Whin she gave me a look and thin timidly uttered,
"You'll hear all that din whin the b'ys shiv-aree."

* * * * * * *

Sweet Widdy McGrew, your smile is so winning,
Your eyes are so tender, your laughter so true,
Me heart day and night will forever be dinning,
"I love ye, I love ye"—not Widdy McGrew.
—J. P. G. in New York Sun.

THE ISLAND CAVE.

In the morning watch on board the bark Pawnee, bound from Colombo, Ceylon, to the cape of Good Hope, we were washing down the decks on the 30th day of October, 1860, when a man who had been sent aloft to examine a sail which had been damaged in a squall during the previous night shouted down to the mate that he could see a man on a raft about a mile away and almost directly in our course. We were then midway between Ceylon and the Chagos islands, with sea room for 500 miles in every direction.

The announcement of the man on the raft did not produce much excitement. Natives are frequently blown off the islands on rafts and catamarans from which they have been fishing, and we believed this is to be such a case. We were up with him in a few minutes and great was our surprise to find him a white man and a sailor. The raft was a rude but stout affair, which he had made from driftwood, and it carried a cargo as well as the man. Securely lashed to the planks and timbers were four large elephant tusks and an earthen jar, together with two other jars containing food and water. The raft had no sail, but was managed to a certain extent by a rude steering oar. The castaway took things coolly and was neither overgrateful nor greatly surprised at being picked up. He saw to it that his cargo was safely aboard before he climbed over the rail and he answered no questions until he was alone with the captain in the cabin. Then he told a story which reached us two or three hours later.

The name of the rescued sailor was William Scott. He was second mate of a Ceylon schooner called the Happy Day. Three months before we found him the schooner set out from some port on the Indian coast for Batavia, but encountered a typhoon and was blown a long distance to the west and finally wrecked on a coral reef surrounding an island. Of the crew of eight men Scott alone escaped. He was carried a mile or more by the waves and cast upon the beach and he was so bruised and battered that he could not stand upright for three or four days. He believed this island to be one of the easternmost of the Chagos, and yet when he came to overhaul the chart and read the descriptions of the group he could not place it among them. It was an island about a mile in circumference, rocky and barren, but having plenty of fresh water on it. As for animal life, there was not even a lizard to be seen, and but for the ravines and caves the man would have been roasted alive by the hot sun. There were shellfish in plenty, and he caught many fish left in pools as the tide receded, but he had no fire. Scott lived on the barren rock for 14 long weeks without once sighting a sail, and but for his own individual efforts the time might have been indefinitely prolonged. One day a lot of wreckage from some unfortunate native craft drove ashore, and he secured planks and timbers and set about building a raft. He had made up his mind to put to sea and take the chance of being picked up.

The castaway had explored his island several times, but as the ground was much cut up and difficult to get over he had not examined it closely. Entering the island from the south side was a narrow bay, being not over 20 feet wide, though very deep. This bay came near cutting the island in two, as it ran within 100 feet of the north end. It was in the still waters of the bay that Scott constructed his raft, and only when it was finished that he made a strange discovery. He poled it along one day to the head of the bay, and as he reached the end he saw the mouth of a cave 15 feet above him on the right. It seemed to him that men had used tools to widen the mouth and to smooth the way up to it from the water, and his curiosity was aroused. He found the mouth of the cave large enough to admit a hogshead, and there was every reason to believe that it had once been blocked up with stones squared for the purpose and cemented in. These stones had been shaken loose by some great jar and had rolled down into the bay. The cave was 30 feet long by 20 wide and 10 feet high, dry and airy, and a far better house than Robinson Crusoe had. Now comes the astonishing part of the story. According to Scott, he found 210 elephant tusks stacked up in the cave, together with five jars of gold dust. On leaving the island on his raft the sailor secured four of the tusks to his raft and also one of the jars of gold dust. Two other jars were emptied of their contents that he might use the jars for food and water.

Had the raft been without cargo the man's story would have been laughed at and ridiculed. He said he had found gold and ivory—a great fortune. He had the ivory and the gold to prove his assertions. It made no difference that he could not identify the island—that the chart did not place it. It was a queer story, but with the proofs at hand to back it what could we do but believe? Our captain was a Scotchman, and he took a whole day to think the matter over and assure himself that the stuff before him was actually gold and ivory. Then he made Scott a proposition. The sailor knew the worth of what he had secured—knew that he was fixed for life, and having knocked about on the raft for nine days before we sighted him he was not at all anxious about what he had left behind in the cave. Our captain was, however, and so was every man of the crew. The matter was talked over, and it was finally agreed that Scott should pilot us to the island and take another jar of gold dust for his share. He would then be landed at Batavia to go where he pleased. The rest of the treasure was to be recovered for the owners of the bark, but we were told that they would be liberal with all.

It was a hard bargain the Scotchman drove with the rescued sailor, but Scott fell in with the idea and the course of the ship was changed. We were 200 miles to the south of the Chagos, having passed them 60 miles to the east, and as the wind was from the north we had to beat back. This was slow work, and we had not yet made half the distance when we got a gale from the west which sent us driving away toward the Javanese coast until we were almost in sight of it. We had then to recover our lost ground, but what with the loss of two topmasts and several sails in a squall and a continuation of bad weather it was 10 days before a man was sent to the masthead to look for land.

The Chagos archipelago consists of a score of islands, banks and reefs. Scott believed that his island was the easternmost one of all, but as he could not be sure of it we had to examine all. Running between them and around them was slow work, and we had to feel our way, and it was six or seven days before we reached the last. We had found no such island as described by the sailor, and in our disappointment and chagrin he came in for plenty of abuse. He retaliated by pointing to his treasure. If there were no island, no cave and no treasure, how did he come by the ivory and gold dust? It was a convincing argument, and our captain decided to bear away to the east and search at haphazard. At the close of the fourth day, sailing back and forth across a sea supposed to contain no land for hundreds of miles in every direction but the west, we sighted Scott's island. Our man identified it as soon as it could be seen from the deck, and we ran in and came to anchor for the night within a mile from the beach. Had the night not been so dark I believe the captain would have had a boat down, but as it was he dared not chance it. Such was the excitement aboard that no man slept for an hour, and as soon as daylight had come and the men had a bite to eat we set off to secure the treasure.

We soon found the opening of the bay and rowed into it. Scott had been on the island for over a year and the hut he occupied and the flagstaff he erected were in plain sight. At the end of the bay we came to the cave, and, leaping out of the boat, the captain was the first to enter. A moment later he reappeared and for the next quarter of an hour he cursed as I never heard a seaman before or since. The cave had been plundered. One broken tusk had been left behind, and there was perhaps an ounce of gold dust lying on the spot where Scott emptied the jars. That was proof enough that he had told a straight story. When we landed and went up to the hut, we soon solved the problem. Some whaler had touched there for wood and water. For wood they had used all the wreck stuff lying about and had also partially pulled the hut to pieces. They had filled their casks at the spring, and we could still see the marks where they had been rolled down hill to the boats.

Then the Scotchman did a mean thing by the rescued sailor. He made a great ado of how he had deviated from his course and lost a fortnight's time and insisted that Scott divide with him. I believe he threatened to leave him on the island if he didn't. There was trouble for a few hours, and then the sailor came to terms, but not so much as a penny's worth was ever handed over to the owners or distributed among the crew. Scott was transshipped to a craft bound for Java and that was the last I ever saw or heard of him. A year later, however, I met an American runaway sailor in Batavia, and he told me that his craft, the Bessie Herrick of Marblehead, put in at the island, remained for two days, and her captain discovered the cave and the treasure while fishing in the bay. He gave every man aboard $100 in cash as a present, but kept the dust and the ivory and turned them into cash at Singapore. It was a rich haul of treasure, and the captain must have been made independent for life. How old the island was, how the treasure came to be deposited there, who were the rightful owners of it—well, those are questions I cannot answer. It was at least two years after we visited the place before it was surveyed and chartered.—C. B. Lewis.

In Bohemia.

"I prepare all my meals myself," observed the Bohemian who a moment since had been wondering if his chafing dish would go another week without washing.

"I eat in a cafe," rejoined the other Bohemian. "It saves fuel."

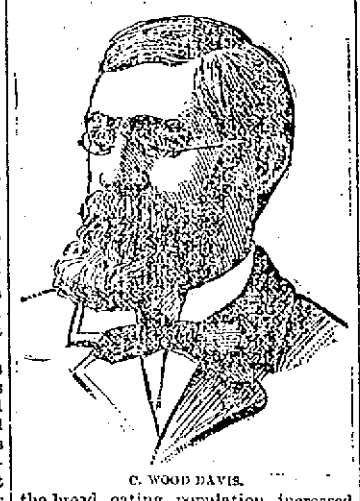
"Saves fuel?"

"Yes; at every meal I take toothpicks enough to keep my fire going until the next meal."—Detroit Journal.

PROPHET OF PROSPERITY.

C. Wood Davis Foresaw the Rise In Wheat.

Less than a year ago the newspapers of the western states were referring derisively to C. Wood Davis of Kansas as "the prophet of $2 wheat." Today he is hailed as a true prophet and is regarded even in his own home as a shrewd and able statistician. Mr. Davis did not prophesy "$2 wheat." He did predict that the price of wheat would go up, basing his prophecy on actual figures and reports. He argued that if



C. WOOD DAVIS.

the bread eating population increased more rapidly than the bread producing area wheat must go up, and it did.

Mr. Davis is a Kansan pioneer. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., and comes of good old Puritan stock. He went to Kansas in 1863 in company with his friend, General Fremont, and was prominently connected with the development of the state. He sunk the first salt well in Kansas, arranged the first passenger and freight tariff on the first railroad to cross the state and built the first house south of the Arkansas river in Kansas, in which he now lives and near which has grown up the city of Wichita.

Years ago he found himself unable to decide intelligently whether he should continue farming or go into some other business. Instead of jumping at a conclusion he began to study the question in a systematic manner. He collected figures and statistics from reports of consuls, governments and ministers all over the world. Then he figured out the ratio between the supply and the demand for wheat and decided to stick to the plow. It was not long before he was admirably equipped to discuss this important problem and he began contributing articles to the most prominent publications of this country and England. This brought international fame and popularity at home. To the Farmers' Alliance movement he became a prophet of prosperity. He was urged to run for office and to become a political leader, but he declined and has kept on with his figuring and farming.

HE'S A GOOD INDIAN.

Minook Discovered the Gold Diggings That Bear His Name.

Minook, the Indian who discovered the now Alaska gold diggings which have been named after him, is one of the most intelligent and popular natives on the Yukon. He has been traveling around the gold district and working for prospectors for 10 years and knows as much about gold hunting as any white man and a whole lot more than most of those who are there.

The ordinary Siwash is far from brilliant, but Minook is not ordinary. He likes white men and tries to do as they do. This leads him to drink whisky and use English oaths with an ease and fluency which are startlingly civilized. The miners in return hold him in high esteem, and he is one of the few Indians permitted to hold claims.

Several years ago the Klondike Indians murdered a white man, and the enraged miners seized a little steamer and went up the Koykuk river after the murderer. Minook headed the hunt,

MINOOK.

made the Indians give up the guilty man and took a prominent part in the subsequent lynching. Since then he has enjoyed the confidence of the miners. He lives in a comfortable cabin on one of the creeks in the new diggings and chums with the recorder of mining claims. He is not a thoroughbred, being half Russian.

It was four years ago that Minook discovered gold on a creek which has since been called Little Minook. Not more than 3,000 feet from its mouth he found dirt which yielded 10 cents to the pan. He did not stay to work it himself, but went out to tell the white men about the "little keeks with gold in 'em." It was a long time before he could persuade any one to prospect in the district, but at last Dan Carolan went in with him, and they have been taking out lots of dust since. Then the news spread to Dawson City and caused the first stampede out of the Klondike district.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SUNBEAMS

HER PARTING FAVOR.

The Elder Sister, the Little Brother and the Irate Lover.

The morning of her wedding day she expressed a desire to have a confidential chat with her mischievous little brother, and in expectation of some parting favor he readily followed her to a room where they could be alone.

"You have been very annoying at times, Willie," she said by way of preface, "but I suppose it is only natural that a boy of your age should be so."

"They always are, sis," he replied promptly. "All the boys that have older sisters are just like me. It's half the fun of being a boy and having a sister."

"I suppose so," she returned thoughtfully. "I don't know why it should be so, but I suppose it is. I suppose a girl who is unfortunate enough to have a younger brother must expect to find him hidden behind the sofa when her best young man calls. I suppose she must expect to have him suddenly bounce into the room with a whoop when she thinks him safely up stairs in bed. I suppose she must expect to have him turn a dark lantern on her when she is deep in conversation with a young man in the darkest corner of a vine covered porch. At any rate, I have no feeling of resentment, and to prove it I intend to do you a great favor. Without knowing it you have done me one, and I intend to repay you."

"I did you one!" exclaimed the boy, trying his best to figure out when and how.

"Yes," she replied. "If it were not for you, my wedding day would now be about three months in the future instead of today."

"But I—I—what did I do?" demanded the boy, thoroughly bewildered.

"You merely made things interesting in you own inimitable way," answered the bride to be, "and every time you did some particularly outrageous thing he pleaded with me to shorten the time of our wedding day. It was originally planned that we should be married about three months from today; but, owing to your activity, I have been enabled to knock week after week off the intervening time, always at his urgent request, until now all that I have to do is to be on hand at the proper time this evening and I will have him good and fast."

"Well," said the boy doubtfully, "if you attribute it all to me, I suppose I ought to get something out of it. What's it to be?"

"This," she replied, and then she came close to him and whispered in his ear melodramatically: "Make yourself scarce! Skip! Scoot! Lie low! Get out of the way and keep out of the way until we have left. If he had not been afraid it would lessen his chance of getting me, he would have whaled you long ago, and just as soon as he has made sure of me I have a feeling that he will get after you with a trunk strap."

"And if he doesn't," she added dreamily, as her eyes rested on the boy and she thought of all she had been through, "I will, and don't you forget it!"—Chicago Post.

A Bachelor's Sayings.

People who live in glass houses should sleep down cellar.

Children were sent to earth to shame people into acting decent to each other.

Every woman has her times when she wishes it wasn't unwomanly to swear.

Very few men ever see the collection taken up in church without thinking of a corn popper.

The men that look haughtiest and most defiant when some women get on a smoking car are the same ones that daren't light a cigar on the front porch at home.—New York Press.

As Was Right and Proper.

"Owing," says the latest issue of the Roubport Herald, "to the fact that we have turned over The Herald to the ladies of the missionary society to be issued as a woman's edition, we trust that none of our readers will be mystified when they see the next number headed as The Sherald."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Martyr's Account.

"Perkins, your wife seems very devoted to her flowers."

"Devoted! Well, sir, many an October night that woman has dragged the blankets off my bed to keep those wenzened little geraniums from getting frost bitten."—Detroit Free Press.

His Hope.

The Baron (strolling in the cemetery)—Ah, my good Zephir, young as ever, I see.

Gravedigger (obsequiously) — Your lordship's very kind. I hope to have the pleasure of making your lordship's grave.—Journal Amusant.

In the Wrong State.

Mrs. Hoon—I have just been reading of a waterspout that burst in Kentucky last week.

Old Hoon—Burst? Course it did. A waterspout that would try to do business in Kentucky ought to expect to burst.—Harlem Life.

It Certainly Does.

He—But the worst of cycling is that it brings one in contact with all kinds of people.

She (thinking of her bruises)—It certainly does, especially the first week or so.—Tit-Bits.

Reminiscent.

"Do you feel at home here?" asked the doctor at the sanitarium.

"Well," admitted Henpeck, "there is a constant buzzing in my ears."—New York Journal.

What He Wanted.

"Have you read 'The Choir Invisible?'"

"No. What I want to learn about is 'The Choir Inaudible.'" — Cleveland Record.

A Trifle Mixed.

"If you will permit me, I will just repeat the remark I was about to make."—Judy.

During the Late Baseball Season.

Teacher (to small boy in the first class in geography)—Now, Charlie, tell me where Boston is.

Small Boy (who has not prepared his lesson)—In first place, ma'am.—New York Tribune.

In the Nursery.

Fond Mother (to her small boy)—
My gentle pet, Not seven!
Among the gifts of heaven
Priceless I rank you!
So strong! So gentle! There!
My sweet!—
Let go my hair!
Or else—I'll spank you!
—Punch.

DR. BRONK AND TODLUM.

The ornerest man in Glosterkonk,
Without no doubt, is Dr. Bronk.
Ole Dr. Bronk hez got a jaw
That's firmer than the merrill law,
An Dr. Bronk has got a frown
That purty nearly knocks yo down.
Gee, he is set an stiff an tough
An made of linkum vity stuff.
W'en he comes in a sickroom, he
Kicks up eternal hobbery.
He jaws becuuse the air's too hot
An 'cause he finds the winders shut;
He's jest ex like to scold ox not
'Cause the cold water is too hot.
An then, nex' minute, he will scold
'Cause the hot water is too cold.
He scares the women from their wits
An gives the nurse consumption fits,
An w'en he's there they want to die,
An w'en he's gone they not an cry.
But we love Dr. Bronk, we do;
For Dr. Bronk pulled Todlum through.

But there are few in Glosterkonk
Who waste much love on Dr. Bronk.
For even gentle Elder Priest
Says he is savage as a beast.
An Ahrum Mesch an Hiram Howe
Say they wouldn' hev him to a cow,
An that good soul, A'nt Hester Pratt,
Sez she wouldn' hev him to a cat,
Wouldn' hev the peaky critter nigh
Unless she wished the cat to die.
"Ole vinegar is honeycomb
Compared to him," said Deacon Home.
"A bear's a gentleman," said Jim,
"A gentleman compared to him."
Well, maybe all these things are true,
But Bronk, he pulled our Todlum through.

Young Todlum he was very sick,
An we got smitin Dr. Dick.
He tole us 'twas no use to try;
A hopeless case; the child mus' die.
"Git Dr. Brown!" my wife she cried.
He came; the child had almost died.
"No use," said Dr. Brown. "Too late!
No use, good friends, to fight with fate."
An then my wife she turned to me,
"Run quick an git ole Bronk!" said she.
An ole Bronk came. How he did swear
About the closeness of the air.
Threw off three quilts upon the floor,
An hollered out, "Don't shut that door!"
He sent us flyin here an there,
An everything we did he'd swear.
He kept us in a tremblin plight,
For everything we did warn't right.
But we held in—didn' make a sound—
An let the ole bear thunder round.
He kept us jumpin all night long,
An everything we did was wrong.

At daylight Todlum give a groan,
A still, faint, awful kind of moan!
"He's goin! He's goin!" my wife she cried
An fell down sobbin at his side.
"Don't hev! so, woman! Can't yer see
Yer cub is gein to live?" sez he.
Todlum looked up—the blessed child—
Into his mother's face an smiled.
"Don't make sich thunderin hullabaloo,"
Said Bronk. "I've pulled the rascal through."

"Don't make sich thunderin hullabaloo,
Git up! I've pulled yer rascal through."
The sweetest words that ever rung
From any seraph angel's tongue
Were not so sweet as those he said
While we were standin roun that bed.
My wife she throw her arms around
That ole bear's neck with one glad bound.
Her face was in his whiskers hid.
She hugged an kissed him—yes, she did!
The sweetest words we ever heard,
Although, I guess it soun's absurd,
Were just them words that ole Bronk said
While we were standin roun that bed:
"Don't make sich thunderin hullabaloo.
Git up! I've pulled yer rascal through."
—New York Sun.

An Embarrassing Moment.

He stopped short in the middle of an impassioned love speech and a look of consternation overspread his features.

She regarded him with a pitying expression, not unmixed with scorn.

"Go on," she said in cold undertones.

"Where was I at?" he asked in a hoarse whisper.

"Don't ask me," she replied in the same freezing voice as before, "I've got all I can do to remember what I'm going to say after you get through."

Just then the prompter came to the "barnstormer's" rescue and gave him his cue.—New York Journal.

Frightened For a Moment.

He—They say that George Hartley has been talking a good deal behind your back lately.

She (turning pale)—I'd like to know what he's been saying.

He—Oh, you know well enough. It was all done on his tandem.

Then she drew a long sigh of relief.—Cleveland Leader.

Efforts of Prosperity.

"You must give your wife a teaspoonful of this medicine every half hour," said the country doctor to Jake Hayseed.

"The way wheat is sellin I guess I can afford to give her a tablespoonful every ten minutes," replied the generous farmer.—New York Sunday World.

A Division of Labor.

Mamma—Bessie, why don't you wash the dishes? It is easier to do a thing than to sit and think about it.

Bessie—Well, mamma, you wash the dishes and I'll sit and think about it.—B., K. & Co.'s Monthly.

Alaska! Klondike!

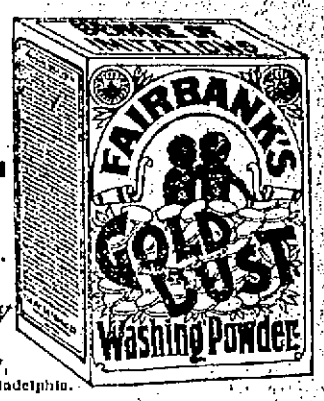
No need to go there for

GOLD DUST

when you can get it at any grocer's.

It Makes the Dirt Fly

MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Gauthier's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

Save $100 ON A Piano

Buy the manufacturer's and save the dealers' profits. Five leading makes. Square Pianos, $10 and upwards; uprights, $150 and upwards. We lead on low prices and easy terms.

Doll Piano Co.,
Associate Building, 322 Merrimack Street
SAMUEL DOLL, Manager.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Corham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVES" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Lowell High Grade
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

It is not what you EARN,
But what you SAVE
That makes you RICH.
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
273 Central and 4 Corham,
LOWELL, MASS.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
328 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY
Call at George W. Enright at
11 MIDDLESEX STREET,
Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Britt's Ales are on draught. We keep no other but these are the best.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Garrity.

Peter H. Savage
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.
Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

Millinery Opening
We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.
Abbie M. Smith
176 Merrimack Street, Lowell.
Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF
DANCING AND DEPORTMENT
Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.
Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2.
Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 16, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.00; 2 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, $2., at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 56 Read street, corner Walth.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

FOR GOVERNOR,
George Fred Williams of Dedham
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke
FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,
Edward D. McVey of Lowell
FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,
Alvin Fisher of Westford

The attorney general made a perfunctory protest against the sale of the Union Pacific railroad property but it is stated that the sale will go on nevertheless. It must certainly be within the power of the Attorney-General to stop the sale if he wishes to do so.

Henry Hamer has been chosen a member of the charter commission by the board of aldermen. Mr. Hamer is an intelligent citizen, he has a deep interest in the welfare of the city and will undoubtedly give due consideration to every matter of charter reform brought before him.

J. E. Venne is a candidate for the nomination for alderman on the democratic ticket form Ward Seven. Mr. Venne is a good democrat, a prominent business man and would undoubtedly make an efficient alderman. We see no reason at the present time why Mr. Venne should not have a place on the ticket.

City Solicitor Qua thinks it the best policy not to give any opinion on the water board at present. There are developments pending which might run counter to any opinion he might give out. The claim of Smith Bros. is yet far from settlement. The boulevard question is now linked with it in one of the most tangled legal messes that has confronted the city for a decade.

When the friends of either candidate for the democratic mayoralty nomination carry their opposition so far as to engender a spirit of animosity against the other candidate, they are simply working up a feeling that can not be reconciled between now and election time, thereby injuring the party. Any candidate who makes enemies now will find it difficult to win back their friendship before election day. Every man is entitled to his preference at the caucuses and he should be freely allowed to express that preference, with the distinct understanding that it is his duty to support the party nominee at the polls.

The republicans like to see the democrats fighting among themselves and they help them on by publishing the worst things said and by favoring the candidate they themselves prefer as an opponent to their own nominee.

A united democracy can win in Lowell. The republicans know it and that is why they are striving to bring about quarrels and dissatisfaction in the democratic ranks. The democrats should be shrewd enough not to fall into the trap.

CURE FOR CANCER.

The cure for cancer announced in today's Sun is genuine and unfailing if applied before the disease has sunk into the vital parts of the body, such as the throat. In cases where surgeons have attempted to cut out the cancer, the roots grew up again, but were removed by Mr. Richard's plaster. It is a remarkable fact that he has been working hard for years as a teamster while people were vainly searching in all directions for a cure for this malady. Had he but advertised his remedy, he might have made a fortune upon it. According to the testimony, the most reliable and authentic, the plaster which he makes has never yet failed except where the disease had attained such proportions that no plaster could reach it and where removal of the cancerous growth would cause death anyhow. When a cure of this kind becomes known the friends of many victims will regret they did not discover it sooner while those now suffering from the disease in an incipient form will rejoice to learn how it can be permanently cured.

MR. GOWARD'S MORALITY.

Alderman Goward at a meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening posed as a moralist of the most severe type. He offered a resolution condemning the Mountain Junket as a disgrace to the city and to everybody connected with it, and condemning the effort of any member of either board to shift responsibility for authorizing the junket. While the parliamentarian of the upper board was doing this, he was tacitly making the most humble apology to the public and trying to shift responsibility from his own shoulders, while he condemned other members of the board for adopting a similar course. The matter has been condemned to such an extent by both boards that now there is no doubt in the public mind as to the disgraceful character of the junket. Neither is there any doubt as to the parties responsible for it. The vote of the city council in concurrence proves that, and as for Mr. Goward's efforts to improve the public morals by hiding the bills of the Mountain Rock junket, we doubt whether his course will be generally approved, or whether it is calculated to attain the end in view. He would adopt some sweeping measures for the promotion of public morality. In the first place he would prohibit the sale and circulation, if not the publication of the New York Journal and the New York World. Surely he cannot hold either of these papers responsible for the junket at Mountain Rock. Neither can he hold any Lowell paper responsible for that junket, but he does indirectly hold the Lowell papers responsible for the publicity given the Mountain Rock junket, and incidentally the disgrace cast upon the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. Mr. Goward had better vote against all junkets in future and leave the newspapers free to circulate as usual.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Herald—It now becomes an interesting question as to whether Attorney-General McKenna will be appointed to the United States supreme bench, and if so, whether he will be confirmed. From the point of view of the government, or from that of the Union Pacific syndicate, he doesn't cut a very distinguished figure in his dealing with that question from start to finish.

Worcester Gazette—The attempt to trap the New York letter carriers into voting for Tracy on Platt's promise to get Congress to raise their salaries, failed utterly, for the meeting of the fused to adopt resolutions in behalf of the machine candidate. Some of the speakers dared to express a doubt whether Platt could control Congress. If the salary raising were in the power of the New York legislature, there would have been no doubt about it.

New Bedford Standard—President Jordan of Leland Stanford University advocates capital punishment for insane murderers as well as sane ones. And really, why not? Coming down to a strict logical application of capital punishment, what is gained by permitting an insane person to live when a sane one is hanged? It would seem as if the insane murderer would be more likely to repeat his offense than a sane one, and thus the safety of the community would require that he be put beyond the possibility of doing harm. Still, we do not expect to see insane men hanged, nor sane ones either, to any great extent.

Haverhill Gazette—Recent events demonstrate that there is under way in Essex county a revival of the footpad industry. Numerous robberies and attempted hold-ups have been reported from Lynn and elsewhere and now the base of operations of the thieves has been shifted to Haverhill. On Saturday with the thieves and the question most vexed an unpleasant quarter of an hour wit the thieves and the question most discussed at the present time is how is the best way to meet and deal with the men who have taken up highway robbery as a means of obtaining a livelihood. It goes without saying that the police department must put its best foot forward. If necessary, officers should be sent out in plain clothes and given positive instructions to deal promptly with all suspicious characters found loitering upon the streets after nightfall.

New York Tribune—When Mr. Quigg says he is fighting Seth Low because that gentleman has entered into a conspiracy to disrupt the republican party and elect the Tammany ticket, he cannot help knowing that he is not telling the truth.

Concord Monitor—There is a good deal of hell in the New York campaign. The Tammany candidate for district attorney consigns reform to that destination; a Tammany candidate for the city council says the city has gone there under Mayor Strong; and Henry George says he is in the fight to raise it.

Portland Argus—Platt is said to bitterly regret that he did not make terms with the Citizens' Union before it was too late, and to feel that he has made the great political mistake of his life. He is indignant, humiliated, and overflowing with political bile. His one aim now is to keep the Low vote below that for his man Tracy, and he is resorting to every possible means to do it. But the effort will be a vain one unless all indications fail. The machine republicans were hopelessly beaten from the start.

Waterville Mail—With the alarming number of shooting accidents in the Maine woods this fall, it semes that there might be a profitable field for some company to do a thriving business owning hunting suits made of Mr. Zeglens' now famous bullet proof cloth, to be divided among the Maine camps and rented to sportsmen. There are few men who would not sooner pay $10 a day for a bullet proof coat than be taken for a deer and lugged out of the woods on a stretcher.

Boston Herald—A correspondent throws some light on the later history of the late ex-Senator Jones of Florida whose death in Detroit was lately announced. It apears that after he was booked for removal to the Michigan insane asylum, where he was to have been placed subsequent to his mad infatuation for a Detroit woman who spurned his persistent attentions, General Alger and ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer took pity on him and had him committed to a private asylum, they bearing the expense of his care and maintenance. There he remained up to the time of his death. It is a sad history, relieved only by the benevolence of his benefactors.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla—stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

TO OWN RAILROADS.

A DETAILED ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Questions of Objectors Fully Answered. How to Pay For the Properties—Earning Capacity Would Increase—Effect Upon Railway Labor.

Under the caption of "Government Ownership" the Chicago Tribune of Sept. 18 publishes a long editorial which contains in a nutshell the arguments generally used by those opposed to government ownership of railroads and other quasi public properties.

While not a member of the Illinois Federation of Labor or any other labor or socialistic organization I am an advocate of government ownership of railroads, mines and telegraphs and therefore assume to attempt to answer some of the questions The Tribune asks:

First.—"How shall the general government acquire possession of the railroads, mines, etc., now belonging to private individuals or corporations organized in accordance with existing laws?"

By the right of eminent domain, the same right by which much of the property now owned by the railroad corporations was seized from individual ownership and turned over to said corporations. The rule of eminent domain is a harsh governmental function, but it will not be questioned that it can be invoked against a railroad corporation as well as against a private individual. Farmer Brown considered it a great hardship for the Great Central railway to take a strip through the center of his field and build a railroad track thereon, but his poor, unimportant rights had to yield to the supposed advantages to inure to the general public, and the general public may in turn require the Great Central Railroad company to surrender the same tract for the same reasons and upon the same process, however inconvenient and annoying it may be to the company. Or, to use the language of Angell and Ames in their work on private corporations (paragraph 192), "As all or any of the property of a citizen may, upon just compensation made, be taken and applied to the use of the public, so all property belonging to a corporation must, in like measure, be held liable to the same eminent domain or peculiar power of the government."

Appraisors would determine the value of the property and the respective interests of bondholders and stockholders the same as various interests in real property are usually determined under the exercise of eminent domain. The actual value would, of course, be determined and not the fictitious or book value at which the present owners might invoice their property.

Second.—"Where is the money to come from to pay for these immense interests, estimated by The Tribune at $12,000,000,000, or four times the national debt at the close of the war?"

Who own the railroads? The people who own the railroad bonds. True, the stockholders of the roads have an equity in the property which may or may not be of value, according to the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the road, but the real owners of the road are, as a rule, the owners of the bonds issued by the railroad company.

What is it that gives value to these bonds?

They are valuable: (a) Because they are secured by mortgages on real estate and personal property presumed to equal or exceed in value the face value of the bonds issued; (b) because the railroads have an earning capacity sufficient to pay the agreed rate of interest on the bonds above running expenses; (c) because the bondholders have confidence in the integrity of the railroad management and believe the bonds and interest will be paid promptly when due.

These are the essential elements which give value to the bonds. Now, in case the government should acquire some great railroad system, say the Pennsylvania Central, and should issue bonds to the same amount per mile that now stand against that railroad, would the same three elements exist which are now necessary to give value to those bonds, and which would be necessary to give value to the bonds the government might desire to issue against its newly acquired property?

Let us see.

(a) Because secured by mortgages.

The bonds could be issued pledging the roadbed, rolling stock and equipment for payment of principal and interest, the same as is done now. The property is there just the same. Only the equity, the right to redeem, will be in the government instead of in the stockholders. Gradually, one by one, the present railroad systems would be absorbed by the government. Bonds based primarily on the railroad property and secondarily on the good faith of 75,000,000 of Americans would be issued as needed to buy railroads, making use of the endless chain so successfully manipulated by the brokers during the last administration, with this difference that the government would issue bonds for money, use the money to buy railroads, then issue more bonds, getting back, perhaps, the same money and buying more railroads, and so on. Possibly the aggregate might be, as you estimate, more than four times the national debt at the close of the war, but we would have a dollar's worth of property for every dollar's worth of the debt. The property would be productive, as it is now, and pay its own debt, as it does now. The security would be immensely greater than now, having in addition to the mortgaged property the good faith of the nation.

(b) As to the earning capacity.

Freed from all dangers of traffic wars, of cutting of rates, of the necessity of maintaining expensive lobbies, of a large deadhead list and a large amount of litigation, the earning capacity of the road would be greatly increased if rates were to remain the same and possibly would be greatly increased upon a material reduction of rates. Unproductive lines of roads, now necessary as "feeders," or for the purpose of occupying territory, would be unnecessary when the government owns all the lines. Less rolling stock per mile would be necessary if the government owned all the roads, as rolling stock could be sent from every part of the country where a congestion of business might be feared. Then, again, by a centralization of manufacturing establishments, such as car shops, machine shops, etc., a great saving could be effected. Fewer agents to solicit business, sell tickets, etc., would be needed. In scores of ways expenses could be curtailed under government ownership, thus enhancing the earning capacity.

Confidence in the integrity of the management.

From the days when Alexander Hamilton persuaded the United States to assume the entire debts of the several states incurred in the Revolutionary war bond purchasers throughout the world have shown the greatest confidence in the promises of the United States to pay money. The integrity of the nation has never been questioned. The people have never shown themselves incompetent to manage any business intrusted to them. Our postoffice department stands a constant proof of the ability of the people, the nation, to conduct a large business successfully, economically. With government ownership of railroads the bondholders would have nothing to fear from the actions of the "bulls" and "bears," the stock manipulators and railroad wreckers. We find, therefore, that the bonds of the railroad owned by the government would possess in an increased degree all the elements which go to make bonds valuable, and consequently the same class of people who now invest their money in railroad bonds would gladly continue to do so.

Third.—"How would any honest laboring man profit from the change?"

This is easy. If he should travel, he would not be obliged to pay two prices for a seat in a common car in order that another man might ride in the Pullman free of charge. If he should have any freighting to be done, he would not be required to pay extra or on a higher classification in order to enable the railroad to pay a rebate to his wealthy neighbor. If he should work for the company, he would know that his wages would not be subject to sudden and unreasonable reductions, that he would not be obliged to contribute to the support of any labor organization in order to protect his rights, and that no strikers would ever be permitted to drive him from his government employ. He would also feel a greater political freedom than at present.

Fourth.—"How would the whole people be better served by the walking delegates who would expect to be in control under the orders of the Debses, the Sovereigns, the Altgelds et al. than they are under the present condition as regulated by law and under the existing status of civilization?"

Why do you presume that the Debses, the Sovereigns, the Altgelds et al. would have the control? In advancing this argument you proclaim that government by the people is a failure. You presume that the American people will elect a president who would select for his cabinet officers and heads of departments men unworthy of confidence. If the Debses et al. (assuming with you that these are dangerous people) should be in control of the railroads under government ownership, they would also be in control of the postoffices, the treasury, the interior and all other branches of government.

This is the argument of the Tories in the days of the Revolution, of monarchists of the days of the French revolution, of the Stuarts and Bourbons and the advocates of the divine right of kings. It is not an argument that has any force in a republic and is quite unworthy so illustrious an American paper as The Tribune.

It is but fair to presume that in this branch of government, as in all others, the men best qualified for the particular business would be selected therefor. The secretary of transportation, or whatever his title might be, would be selected by the president from that class of men who have had wide experience as managers of railways. A Tom Scott or a Jim Fisk or a Marvin Hughitt would be selected to manage the railway branch of the government and would be no less worthy, no less competent and no less successful as a manager because he received his authority from the government at Washington rather than from a board of directors in New York.

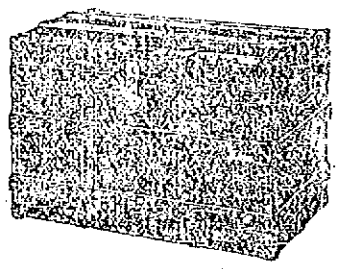
As to the constitutional limitation of the various states on state and city indebtedness, I would only say that there is nothing sacred about a constitution. It is a law adopted by a majority of the people and is subject to change by the same power which made it, and if necessary, in order to carry out the wishes of the people, the constitution should be so changed as to admit of a contracting of debts in excess of the present limits for the purpose of buying street railways, waterworks, electric light plants, etc.

But in this connection it should also be borne in mind that if the municipal liabilities are greatly increased the assets are increased to at least the same extent and the net indebtedness is no greater that before the purchase of the property.

The power wielded in America today by the great corporations and trusts is admitted by every one, is condemned in a perfunctory manner by all political parties and all the politicians, but whenever a remedy is suggested the person or party proposing the remedy is met with most intense opposition, generally coupled with abuse. Government ownership is a remedy believed in by thousands of American people and is at least worthy of serious discussion. Let us treat the proposition and its advocates with respect.—Loomis S. Cull in Chicago Tribune.

Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes.
Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.
The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered, and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make
PO-MELIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.
TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.
SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.
F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goudale, Delisle Beallen & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $1.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.


Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,
(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.
P. F. DEVINE Prop.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF
Rochester Beer
FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, RIENZI BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER.
$1.25 to $2 per case
JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent.
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

PIANOS
Conover, Hallet & Davis, Kingsbury, Hughes & Son, Gordon, Bonelli Bros. Stool, scarf and three month's lessons. Lowest prices on Sewing Machines at
GREEN'S,
223 Central St. Fiske's Block.

BUY YOUR
SHEET MUSIC
At Green's Piano and Sewing Machine Rooms,
233 Central St., Fiske Block.

Potatoes!
Are you able to get good ones. We can sell you this week on price and quality. We always carry in our market a full line of Potatoes, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

The DAYLIGHT
Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.
I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.
Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 547-3.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 28, 29, 30.
HARRY MORRIS'
20TH CENTURY MAIDS
Presenting THE CENTURY WIDOWS and TOO MUCH THILBY, also LOLA MOLLIERE in Living Reproductions of Art.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 1, 2, 3.
The Thrilling Military Drama,
Before the Enemy
Special scenery, exciting events, pathos, comedy and specialty acts. A strong cast, including Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Paul.

Dignified Tailoring

If that means a shop only where Suits are made at $30 and more, then ours is not dignified tailoring.
If it refers to the work rather than the price, then we come in under that head.
We do no more than we can, but when we do only what we can, the result is a Suit at $16 that is in no way inferior to the $30 Suit, of what some may call the "Dignified Tailor."
E. B. BRADY & CO.
TAILORS,
42 CENTRAL STREET.

BARGAINS
WHEN YOU MOST NEED 'EM.
In December, when most everybody is supplied for the winter, come the many announcements of "Mark Downs," "Unprecedented Bargains," and the like in millinery. Now at the season's height, when most purchases are being made, we offer on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 22, 23 and 25 a special exhibition of genuine bargains in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Many prices being reduced for lower than we have ever known at a so called Clearance Sale.
Come and compare our prices, which are always way below those of other stores.
Head & Shaw
The People's Popular Milliners,
169 Merrimack St.

ESTEY
We sold more Pianos last week than any week since we opened our store at 145 Merrimack Street.
We attribute this amount of business to our low prices and easy terms.
One young lady to whom we sold a piano Saturday last, told one dealer offered her a Piano for $400, but when he found she had purchased one from us, says, "Why I should have said you that same Piano for $250." Talk about honest dealings, we make one price and that the lowest to the rich or poor, and you save one man's profit as we manufacture our own goods. So why can't we save you dollars?
"He that sleepeth never succeeds," but you will find us wide awake and our Parlors open every evening.
Now line to arrive Tuesday direct from our factory. We give you three month's lessons, stool, scarf and book free of charge. Call and see, for we can save you money.
ESTEY
A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 Merrimack Street.

DO YOU KNOW
WE ARE THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
Dealers in Lowell who sell direct to customers?
All other dealers employ canvassers who go from door to door, and when a sale is made it means $10 commission to the canvasser. By buying of us you save that amount.
All makes from $15 up.
Old Machines Taken in Exchange.
RING'S Big Store
Sewing Machines and Bicycles,
Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

LETTER CARRIERS
Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new
U.S. Postal Boxes
These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized
U. S. POSTAL BOX
The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

CALL AND SEE
Our New Designs in
CHINA
for Decorative Purposes.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR PAINTING AND DRAWING.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63-67 Market Street.

THERE ARE MANY
Who will wait until the last moment, but our advice is to have your Sleighs seen to now.
The worn out parts renewed, lost bolts replaced, in fact made as sound as a nut. And then with a fresh coat of paint and varnish you will be well pleased if the work is done right. Our work is quite right and gives perfect satisfaction.
The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
KITSON BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 108 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 474-4.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., Opp. American House,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Masonic Block.
Counsellors-at-Law.
William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
183 Merrimack Street.
Photographers.
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty
All work guaranteed

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street.
Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed.
Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16, Hildreth Building.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street.
Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Stroul & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers' Hall,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

SCHOOL
SHOES
Boys' Box Calf, double sole, bulldo toe, laced shoes, $1.50.
Y th's Box Calf, double sole, bulldog oe, laced Shoes, $1.25.
M ses' Box Calf, in button and lace, heavy outer sole, solid in every part, $1.00.
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

All Is In Readiness For The Country's Greatest Horse Show.

Beauty Will Vie In Splendor With Graceful Steeds.

JUDGES READY TO BEGIN

Society Will Again Lionize the Horse and Blue Ribbons Will Be Plentiful.

While politicians and partisans, citizens and candidates are bustling about in the hurry and flurry of the initial election of Greater New York, society is looking forward with lively anticipation to the great event of the fall—the coming Horse Show. As the wheel, that "silent steed" of modern days, always tired, yet tireless, is preparing for temporary retirement in winter quarters, the rival it would fain displace is getting into trim to show his paces before the fashionable throng that crowds Madison Square Garden when the annual exhibition of the finest steppers of the land is held.

The number of entries shows that there is not only no abatement in the lively interest felt in this wonderful show, but rather an increased and even enthusiastic sympathy with the object and aim of the National Horse Show Association of America, as it draws to the center of the metropolis, with a premium list of $33,000, the best specimens of the best breeds of horses of all classes.

Like all its predecessors, this thirteenth annual will be a show within a show, for while the grooms and the stablemen are polishing the glossy hides and smoothing the graceful limbs of their four-footed pets, the dressmaker and tailor are fashioning garments for leaders of society to outshine, if possible, the nominal sovereigns of the show. The boxes and the stalls will be in as keen a rivalry, though unannounced and unacknowledged, as ever, and the prizes won in the rival show will be of far greater variety than are announced in the printed programme, and will be of incalculable larger value.

All entries in the Horse Show closed on the 23d of October, but there is no time limit in the boxes. There is every reason to expect that the display of elegant dresses will be fully up to the record, and that the representation from the ranks of the wealthiest and most aristocratic circles will be of the most gratifying proportions, and that the Four Hundred will be present in full numbers.

The most valuable prizes offered in the Association's list are the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup and the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup. Each is valued at $500. The first is offered for the best horse suitable for a gig. The contestants are to be judged for their suitability for the work designated, manners, all-around action and conformation, and must be driven by bona fide owners. The cup must be won three times by the same owner before it becomes his property. The other challenge cup is offered for the best Hackney stallion in the show, and is open to all stallions taking first prizes in the different sub-classes or a first prize at any of the Association's previous shows. This cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner. Hackneys are favorites evidently, as $2,875 in premiums will be distributed among them, and a judge of their merits will be imported in the person of Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Scotland, who will be associated with Mr. James Wood, of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and Mr. Alexander B. McLaren, of Aurora, Ill.

The judges, indeed, embrace some of the best known horsemen in the country, as Mr. Milton Young, of Lexington, Ky., will judge the thoroughbreds; Messrs. David Bonner and Albert C. Hall, of New York, and Mr. Shelby T. Harrison, of Lexington, Ky., the trotters, roadsters and road rigs; Mr. Prescott Lawrence, of Newport, R. I., the French coachers, pony stallions and brood mares, half-breeds and ponies; Mr. H. L. Herbert, of New York, the heavy draft stallions; Col. Edward Morell, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. W. C. Gulliver and George R. Read, of New York, four-in-hands, tandems, carriage and harness horses; Messrs. R. W. Rives, of New Hamburg; Winthrop Rutherford, of New York, and Trumbold Carey, of Batavia, N. Y., saddle and police horses, and Messrs. Charles E. Mather, M. F. H., of Philadelphia, John D. Cheever and George Work, of New York, the hunters and jumpers. The list is thus seen to embrace all varieties and breeds, of which the hackney is the most fashionable and most sought after, and is increasing in popularity each year.

The sale of boxes the coming week is expected to bring together as large a circle of wealthy and generous bidders as usual, and the first choice will probably go into the thousands, as has often been the case.

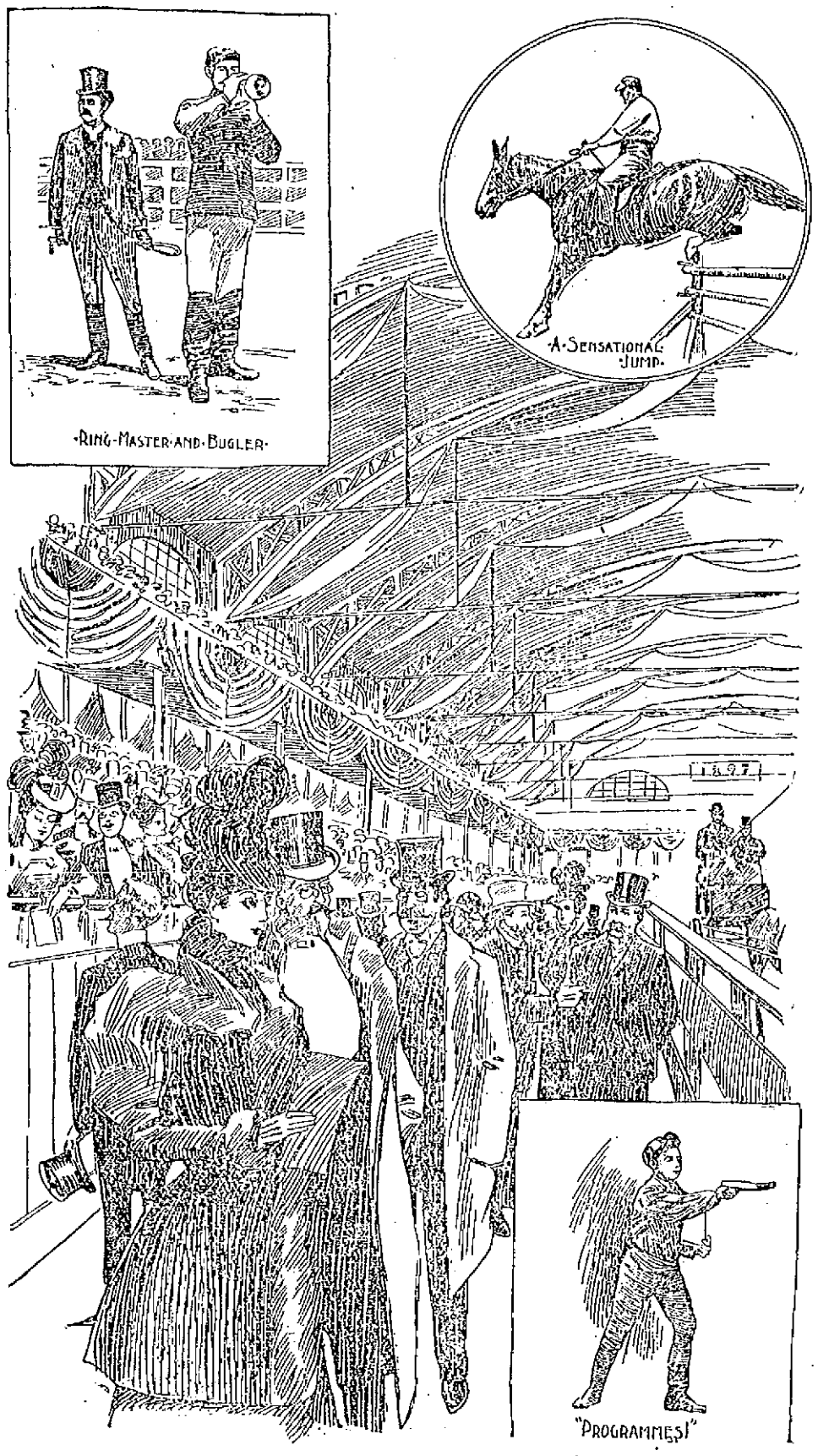
Greater New York will present as brilliant an array of beautiful and skilful horsewomen as has ever been seen at a horse show, with representatives in nearly all classes. Prominent among these are Miss Helen Benedict, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Miss Edith Roberts and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer. Miss Benedict has no superior as a handler of the ribbons over a four-in-hand. Her skill always excites general admiration, and the turnout in all respects is of the most elegant character.

Mrs. Carley Havemeyer is one of the most graceful riders in the country, and is an excellent judge of hackneys and hunters.

"Silver Belle" is the jumper with which Miss Edith Roberts shows her skill as a rider. Mrs. Harriman is equally at home in the saddle, while Mrs. Perry Tiffany drives her horse, Trim, with a hand of silk and steel.

Philadelphia always contributes a galaxy of brilliant riders and drivers. One of the finest tandems is driven by Miss E. F. Caskatt, of the Quaker City. Her Patrol and Sunset have won prizes, and will be sharp competitors in their class this year. Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, of the same city, has a horse of renown in "Greenwich," who is as responsive to her touch upon the reins as though driver, horse and dog-cart were separate parts of a delicate bit of machinery.

Nearly every State in the Union will send representative lady and gentleman lovers of the best types of the equine race, and the steed that carries off the blue ribbon in the horse show that exhibits in Madison Square Garden November 15-20, will receive the plaudits of as large, distinguished and expert an audience as ever assembled in America.



SIGHTS TO BE LOOKED FOR AT THE GREAT HORSE SHOW.

ROYAL GIFTS TO THE POPE.

At the Jubilee Mass alone $3,000,000 in gold, the most part in coined money, were presented to His Holiness. There were audiences of pilgrims from the various countries, and those from France alone presented to the Pope $100,000 in gold coin, besides many other objects in wrought gold.

The Duke of Norfolk, Envoy Extraordinary from Queen Victoria, presented to His Holiness on behalf of the Catholics of England, a massive basin and ewer of solid gold. Her British Majesty personally presented an altar ornament of gold worth many thousands of dollars. The Emperor of Russia sent a mammoth crozier of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones, and the Emperor William of Germany a gold mitre that blazed with diamonds and rubies.

One set of vestments alone was said to have cost $20,000. The total value of the Golden Jubilee gifts to the Pope was estimated at $14,500,000, of which $2,800,000 were in gold coin.

Leo XIII is said to have distributed the bulk of the money gifts sent to him on his jubilee in fostering the foreign missions of his church, in aiding poor dioceses at home and abroad, in improving the condition of the poor throughout the world, and in general for the benefit of humanity, but he did not, of course, dispose of the wrought gifts that were sent to him by the various nations, nor convert the value of such gifts into cash in promotion of his charitable intentions. These things are still treasured in the Vatican—and this is why the palace of the oldest dynasty in Christendom is still richer than the frozen gold fields of the North, to which men are rushing in swarms these days in a quest for the yellow metal.—New York World.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that no hotel bed is long enough for his comfort, and he has one built in sections, which he carries with his luggage everywhere. The bed is put up by a special mechanic, under the supervisionence of the royal valet, wherever the Grand Duke goes.

The Charlatans of Medicine.

A Great Oculist Attacks The Men Who Claim To Make Big Cures.

CAN DOCTOR NORMAN RESTORE THE EYESIGHT?

Dr. Van Fleet, of New York's Medical Society Tells Why Medical Laws Are Framed.

New York.—An occulist has come from far-away India to strive for a million-dollar prize, and the medical world asserts that it is about to score another point in its battle against those who would impose on a too credulous public. India has sent us its theosophy, its Buddhist theology and a host of theories that have thus far confined themselves to the religious thought of this and past ages, but in Dr. Norman it has sent the first of its peculiar school of medicine.

Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire New Yorker, is totally blind, yet Dr. Norman, of India, proposes, it is alleged, to resurrect an atrophic optic nerve and incidentally earn a million-dollar fee. The process of resurrection has thus far passed only its preliminary stage, and the peculiar liquid that, together with faith in Dr. Norman, is to accomplish the desired result, is still being applied to the sightless eyes of Mr. Rouss.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York County Medical Society, and lecturer on diseases of the eye at the Post Graduate College, when requested for an interview, took advantage of the occasion to deal Dr. Norman and his kind, a few sledge-hammer blows.

"As I understand it," he began, "Mr. Rouss is afflicted with atrophy of the optic nerve. Presuming this to be the case, a cure is simply impossible. Atrophy is death, and if it is possible to resurrect an optic nerve that is not there, why we may soon be able to restore some of our late-lamented buried ones to life. You say that Dr. Norman claims to have made Mr. Rouss see his own hand. I have had men totally blind in my office who imagined they could see their uplifted hand, but they could see no one else's. It was purely a matter of imagination. There are cases of blindness caused by some peculiar, and to us inexplicable, hysterical state. A shock is liable to effect a cure in such a case. It is impossible that Dr. Norman imagines Mr. Rouss to be afflicted with blindness of this character and hopes to effect a cure by his occult or hypnotic method. But where the optic nerve fibres have wasted away no human hand or brain can devise a restoration of the part.

"If Norman is a quack, should the public be protected from him and his kind? I say it certainly should, and there are laws on our statute books which make it possible. But the public is not quite prepared for this general prosecution. It still imagines that medical laws are formed for the protection of the medical fraternity. We have no laws to protect cobblers, tailors, grocers or any other class of tradesmen, then why should we have laws to protect doctors? The laws deal with the public health, and it is the public that needs this protection, not the doctors. It is a strange thing that we of New York State should imagine a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the best medical schools in the country, to pass an examination before permitting him to practice here, and yet an occulist from India can come here and without molestation treat so delicate a part of the human system as the eye. In my opinion the states of this great nation should all legislate on the subject in such a way that it would be the duty of the district attorneys to ferret out and prosecute these cases. At present in this city the County Medical Society pays an attorney $1,200 a year to secure evidence and to push cases through the courts. All the expenses of the prosecution are borne by the Medical Society, and still it is a matter of the greatest importance that the public health should be safe-guarded by its own officials. In my opinion there should be an assistant district attorney in charge of this subject, and prosecutions would then become gradually recognized as really in the interest of the public and not in the interest of doctors.

"The great body of physicians of this country have one object always in view, which carries with it the effort to protect the public, and that is the elevation of the profession.

"One of the objections made to the raising of the standard of medicine is that the whole thing savors of trade-unionism, and that medical men already possessing the right to practice desire to exclude competitors, the advocates of this plan believing that more rigid requirements would lessen the number of students who would matriculate at the medical colleges. But this is not true, for the number, instead of diminishing, is steadily increasing, and the students of to-day are better qualified to take up this most important calling than ever before. The idea was, and is, to protect the public from incompetent and dishonest practitioners.

"The competent medical man needs no laws for his protection; if he is competent, that in itself is his protection, and the greater the number of incompetent competitors, and the more incompetent they are, the greater will be the contrast between himself and them, and the larger will be the fees he can command. There is very little doubt that medical laws, by raising the standard of medicine, have increased the competition between equally qualified men and have reduced the size of medical fees. That medical laws entail hardships to quacks and incompetents of all sorts is true, and that they protect the public by so doing is also true; but they do not increase the fees of medical men, and they never will. It may be said without fear of successful contradiction sole purpose of benefiting the public that medical laws are made for the and protecting it against quacks and charlatans, and that is the only just reason why such laws should be on the statute books."

The Judges of the Superior Court of California have decided that prisoners accused of murder may be admitted to bail, provided they promise to appear in court daily and respond to their names. Theodore A. Figel is the first man to benefit by this new "ticket-of-leave" system. The judges decided that if an accused murderer tries to get away, having only 24 hours start, he can easily be recaptured.

HOW MILLIONAIRE ROUSS IS BEING TREATED.

CARDS THAT ROYALTY PLAYS WITH.

Emperor William of Germany, Designs His Own Pasteboards.

He Has Made Jacks of the Prime Ministers of Europe and Plays Skate With the Queens and Kings.

Berlin.—Emperor William, of Germany, is unique in all things, even to the little adjuncts that go to make up material for his daily pleasures. A peculiar demonstration of this was his gift of a box of playing cards to his uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, and those who have never had a glance at these "pasteboards" hardly realize the strangeness of the donation. They are royal cards in every respect, and made at the famous German Government card factory at Altenburg, near Berlin, from designs furnished by the Emperor himself. The kings are actual pictures of royal personages, so are the queens, ministers. The Emperor loves the German game of "skat" and can outplay almost any of his associates at "skatskopf," and in these games he seems to take a particular delight, when clubs happens to be trumps, for the king of clubs is none else than his own imperial phiz. The king of hearts pictures Leopold of Belgium, while His Majesty of Italy is the king of diamonds, and the Czar of Russia stands for the king of spades. Of course the German names for the colors and shapes of the spots are entirely different from those in use in America and England, but the above are the exact corresponding titles.

A SECTION OF THE EMPEROR'S DECK.

A visit to this German card factory at Altenberg is of extreme interest. The Teutons are enthusiastic card players and the consumption is said to sum up from four to five million packs annually. Many of these, of course, are sold in other countries, where the German cards are esteemed as far superior to those of any other country. Of course there are hundreds of different designs and patterns. The first thing I noticed on the occasion of my visit was the vast quantity of paper. It was there in thousands and thousands of reams, for there is literally no end to the making of playing cards.

I was then conducted into the paste-making department. Every week the astonishing quantity of 4,000 gallons of paste is made, in which countless sacks of the finest flour are consumed. My cicerone was courtesy personified, but he gently refused to work out how many packs of cards equalled a pound loaf of bread in point of flour used. In the pasting department the sheets of paper are pasted together and subsequently squeezed in a hydraulic press to remove the superfluous paste. These sheets are then taken to the drying room, which is heated according to the state of the atmosphere; the drying has to be most carefully looked after, for if the temperature is too high the board begins to curl.

When thoroughly dry the rough boards are ready for the rolling machines, and after having been rolled they are enameled and printed on the faces. Common cards require but two printings, but the best require five. The backs are subsequently printed in a spacious room crowded with intricate machinery; and then the big boards are stacked in piles, each sheet being a complete pack of cards. In this state they are left for some little time in order that the ink may become perfectly dry. At length they are ready for glazing and finishing, and when this is done the boards are cut transversely by an ingenious bladed machine, and swept aside by a little girl who manipulates a lever.

The long sections are then passed to another girl, whose machine stamps out the single cards of identical denomination with marvelous rapidity. Yet another girl is intrusted with the "laying out" of the cards. She takes the piles of newly cut cards and sorts them on a counter into their various denominations, keeping a sharp lookout meanwhile for marked or damaged cards. When all the piles contain fifty-two of the same card, they are again "laid out," but this time each pile gradually becomes a complete pack.

The cards made for royalty are made in a separate apartment and are generally finished off with fine silk. It is said that in the royal palace at Potsdam there are always at hand at least a hundred packs of these cards, and a like number are ready for use on the Emperor's yacht, Hohenzollern, and on his special car.

It is esteemed a great honor to receive an ebony card case, filled with these royal decks from the hands of the Emperor, and only few have them in their possession. The royal arms adorned one sent last April as a gift to Prince Bismarck, who, now when he feels particularly sour, can play the deuce with the king of clubs, that is if his card companion, Baron Rantzau [illegible] it.

A QUEER AFRICAN INDUSTRY.

Carrying Fruits and Vegetables Across the Nile.

"A child in the house," said the Thoughtful Chap, "is a joy forever."

"Yes," remarked the Nonsensical Guy, somewhat sadly, "and I know people who are overjoyed."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

What an immense amount of laziness there is going on by the name of poor health.—Ram's Horn.

Biting the lips is a very bad habit and one calculated to do harm, not only to the lips, but to the expression of a face. Very often people bite their lips from nervousness, and sometimes, if a girl has pale, colorless lips, she tries to remedy the defect by an occasional pressure of the teeth to bring the blood to the surface. This, however, is likely, after a time, to develop into a habit of nibbling at the lips unconsciously, till by and by they get a cracked, parched look, and the mouth loses all its pretty curves through the constant distortions it has undergone.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	*6 00	*7 01
6 25	7 40	8 23	9 61
6 43	7 58	6 41	*7 86
*7 03	8 02	7 53	9 10
*7 20	8 10	*8 33	9 10
*7 23	8 16	*9 03	9 33
*7 33	8 50	9 15	*10 25
*7 45	8 37	*3 33	10 01
*7 60	8 55	10 00	11 15
*8 53	9 49	10 45	11 55
9 13	10 35	11 37	*12 01
9 43	10 40	12 03	*12 06
11 00	12 01	*1 03	*1 32
*11 41	12 23	*1 15	1 52
*12 16	1 05	2 03	3 04
1 43	2 50	*3 03	*3 42
3 00	4 25	3 47	5 03
*3 47	4 33	*4 14	*5 32
*4 02	4 43	4 47	6 35
4 25	5 33	*5 03	5 41
*5 22	6 13	5 33	6 33
5 44	7 10	5 47	6 57
*10 52	7 05	6 14	7 30
*7 19	8 30	*7 33	*8 05
*8 49	9 42	*8 00	*8 35
		10 15	11 24
		11 23	12 23

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 01	7 30	8 53
*7 15	9 10	9 23	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 46
10 55	12 02	11 50	1 05
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 55	3 44	4 65
2 30	3 44	4 21	5 45
2 53	4 02	5 01	6 29
4 03	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 33	7 46
6 15	7 26	9 30	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 15	11 21
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 03	9 17
12 03	1 26	11 13	12 58
4 15	5 28	3 03	5 25
5 30	6 55	8 13	9 45
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

‡From Middlesex St. station only.

‡‡ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
$7 20	8 10	9 15	$3 05
$7 28	8 16	9 00	$10 01
8 45	9 50	1 00	$1 57
$9 19	10 10	5 00	5 60
$4 25	5 32	7 39	8 16
$5 58	7 00	8 00	8 38
		9 00	10 05

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 13 Appleton st.

A FULL SIZE WHITE EASEL

Must be seen to be appreciated. Given away with a pound of our high grade tea at 60 cents. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea and Coffee Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

The French Democratic club is arranging for a clambake at Long Pond.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Burn Wilson's Coal.

Send a postal or telephone to Rourke & Sullivan when you want the best coal. 984 Gorham street and 283 Central.

Heating Stoves from $2.50 to $35 at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack Street.

Don't be deceived by paying $1.50 for having your watch cleaned when we do it for One Dollar. "Better work, I think." Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Great reduction sale for Friday and Saturday, this week. 40 dozen $1.00 corsets reduced to 50 cents, one half the regular price. All sizes in white and drab. Every pair warranted perfect and satisfactory or money refunded. Butterick's Pattern and Corset Rooms 204 and 206 Merrimack street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERK. ST.

LOCAL NEWS.

The price of beef remains firm.

The price of potatoes has gone down about five cents per bushel.

Furniture dealers report a brace in business the past few weeks.

The regular meeting of the Common Council will be held next Tuesday evening.

The bazaar of the Y.M.C.I. will be commenced one week from Sunday night in Huntington hall.

Nearly all the schools of the city are closed today, as the teachers are gone to the convention in Boston.

About all the polling booths for next Tuesday's election have been put up. It was quite a job for the city carpenters.

John J. Hunt, teacher of penmanship in the public schools, addressed the teachers of Fitchburg today, on vertical writing.

Next Tuesday will probably see a quiet election. It is consoling to democrats to know that republicans still grant them the right to vote.

A teachers' meeting will be held in High school hall one week from tomorrow and Dr. Rix is arranging a brief musical program for the occasion.

It is reported that Mr. Boardman of the Lowell One Price Clothing company has been selected as manager to succeed the late Laurence J. Smith.

This is the season of house painting and the painters are reaping their harvest, for hundreds of buildings in the city are receiving their coat of color.

The evening school committee is considering the advisability of reducing the salaries of some evening school teachers. The reduction will not take place this year.

The street vender has made his appearance in town and every corner sports one of them, selling his goods at reduced prices. The chestnut "roaster" will be the next to come.

Though apples were scarce this year the price of cider is very reasonable. The farmers are already soliciting cider. The farmers are already soliciting orders around town for sweet apple juice.

The excavating being carried on in different streets by the telephone company is very annoying to teamsters. Still they become reconciled to it by the thought that it all means the burying of wires.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 561 Middlesex street.

It will go... Right to the spot

Ayer's Hair Vigor will go right to that bald spot and begin to bring the hair back.

It Makes Hair Grow.

DUEL TO DEATH

"YOUNG SISTO," THE PUGILIST, CHALLENGES HIS BROTHER TO MORTAL COMBAT.

Eugenio Gautierlo, a Providence Italian has been challenged to fight a duel with any arms he may select. The official challenge which was sent to him, bears the name of his brother, "Sisto Gautiero." That the man whose name is signed to it wrote the challenge, is not definitely known. It is the purpose of the proper officials to learn that important fact.

"Sisto Gautiero" is the name of the Italiain pugilist of Providence. He is a young man well known in sporting circles throughout New England. He challenged young Heenan of Woonsocket to a fistic combat several months ago which the latter declined. The challenged party is his brother.

The challenge, which is now in the possession of the Providence police, claims that Eugenio has dishonored the family, has united with a family distasteful to the challenger and prefers a duel with swords.

It is the first case of the kind the police of Rhode Island have had to cope with.

The law says "Every person who shall challenge another to fight with any dangerous weapon, to the hazard of life, and every person who shall accept a challenge to fight such duel, although no duel shall be fought, shall Smith have been matched to box for be imprisoned not exceeding seven years or less than one year."

Engenio wont fight.

"Young Sisto" is a featherweight boxer, who was defeated by Luke Burke of this city in a 15 round go some time ago.

G. A. R. FIGHT

IS LIKELY TO BE SETTLED VERY SOON.

The great fight against the "House of Lords," in the G. A. R. is likely to be settled.

Lowell G. A. R. men who followed the controversy will read the following with interest:

"W. P. Derby, Past Department Commander of the Massachusetts Grand Army, thinks the controversy in regard to the relations of Post 13 of the Grand Army with the Massachusetts department may be settled by the withdrawal of Post 13's charter before the next state encampment in February. The post, having failed to choose representatives to the last state encampment and failing to recognize the constituted authorities of the department, the department commander has made to the post a statement of the terms on which the post could resume its standing in the department and the requirements were not severe. But the post does not seem inclined to make terms and Mr. Derby expects the matter will either come up at the encampment or be settled in advance by action of a department commander and a national commander in the shape of a withdrawal of the charter. Mr. Derby thinks the sentiment of the posts in this part of the state would favor such an action as being necessary to maintain the authority of the department. In case the post 13 remains obdurate.

GOOD WORDS FOR DUNT.

Artist Duntley of the Boston Herald who attended the fair in this city and drew some excellent sketches for his paper is doing some fine work in drawing pictures of fast horses for the turf department of the Herald. The art work in that newspaper at the present time is right up to the standard.—Brockton Enterprise.

Bon Ami

THE MODERN CLEANER

IS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER.

All Grocers.

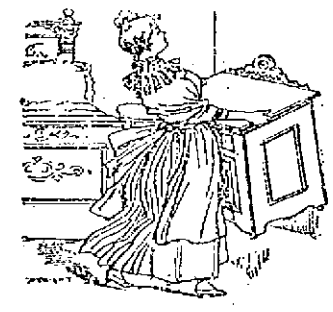
EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE

CONFESS THAT

OUR STOCK

EMBRACES THE

Most Stylish and the Best Variety



Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our

FALL DISPLAY

Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.

GOOKIN BROS.

Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.

THE MERCHANTS' COUPON CO.

NO. 8 MERRIMACK SQUARE.

We have just received an entire carload of new premiums and they are now ready for coupon collectors. If you are not collecting Merchants' Coupons, why don't you start in? The Coupons cost you nothing, and over one hundred retail dealers will give them if you ask. Commence and collect them. Come in and see the beautiful and valuable articles you can obtain for Merchants' Coupons. Remember you have only to get three hundred for a beautiful premium. Call in and examine the premiums.

MERCHANTS' COUPON COMPANY.

$1.00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS

Ladies' and Men's Clothing on Credit.

Our terms are so liberal that every one can afford to dress well, for you wear the clothes while paying for them.

Men's Suits from $5 up.
Overcoats from $6 up.
Men's Custom Made Suits $15 up.

Also full line of Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Collarettes and Skirts.

No Extra Charge for Credit.

Empire Credit Clothing Co.,

Over 97 Central Street. Open Evenings.

BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO.

It "Beats the Dutch" How the People Catch Onto a Good Thing in the "Spindle City."

It is not surprising, however, that crowds hurried to Bon Marche, "Busy Store" announcement when you consider the **EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS.** When you can buy Cheese Cloth at a cent a yard, and Crash at a cent and a half a yard, and Silk and Wool Dress Goods at nineteen cents a yard, and dollar pocket books for less than half a dollar, and two dollar and a half Plush (fancy) for about thirty and thirty five cents a yard, and lace trimmed ten cent Handkerchiefs for three cents, and seventy five cent Corsets for thirty nine cents, and dollar Black Satin Skirts, lace trimmed, for seventy nine cents, Cups and Saucers for three and five cents, ten and fifteen cent Glassware for seven and eight cents, is it any **WONDER THAT WE HAVE A CROWD?** Nay. No wonder the only wonder is "How can we sell so cheap." "How can we handle the crowds." Come along and help us. Extra help wanted for Saturday afternoon and evening

TO DISTRIBUTE THE BARGAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Jewelry and Leather Goods, Alterations.

Special lot of Pocketbooks, worth at least 50c each. Alteration price, 25c.

$1.00 and 75c Pocketbooks, leather-lined, in Seal, Alligator, Monkey, Calf, Kangaroo, and Morocco. All for 49c each.

Boston Bags, while they last, 25c each.

$1.00 and 75c Boston Bags, all wool cloth, leather trimmed, 49c each.

Sterling Silver Thimbles, all sizes, 19c each.

Baby Finger Rings, Gold Warranted, 5 years, 10c each.

Gloves, Gloves, Gloves.

Ladies' All Wool Mittens, 19c, worth 20c.

Children's Mittens, All Wool, 9c.

Ladies' Fleece Lined Gloves, 15c a pair worth 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Gloves, 19c, worth 25c.

Ladies' Extra Fine Cashmere Gloves, (4-button) 25c.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, black only, in button and lacing, for 49c a pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 4-button, Tans and Black, for 69c a pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Foster lacing, fancy points, 75c, worth $1.25.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 4-button, extra fine, 79c, worth $1.25.

$1.50 Two-Clasp Antelope and Fine Dogskin Gloves for 97c a pair.

Corsets and Skirts.

75c and 50c Corsets, all colors, for 39c, a pair.

A special lot of Dr. Warner's Minuet Corsets, worth at least 75c, for 46c a pair, and warranted.

For 69c (during Alterations only) we will give your choice of American Lady P. N., R. & G., W. B., and Dr. Warner's Corsets, worth from 75c to $2.50 a pair.

$1.00 Satine Skirts, not lined, for 69c.

$1 Satine Skirts, Felt Skirts, Two-Ruffle, and Lace Trimmed. All in at 79c each.

$1.50 Black Satine Skirts, 4 rows of braid, double flounce, dust ruffle, 98c each.

Children's Corset Waists, 19c.

Austria Silk (changeable) Skirts, $1.98

Silk Taffeta Glace Skirts, $2.98.

Yarns.

15c and 20c Yarns, odd lots, for 10c a skein.

Scotch Yarns, for 10c a skein.

Germantown Yarns, while they last, 12½c a skein.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fleece lined Hose for 15c, worth 25c.

Ladies' Fleece-lined Hose, for 25c, worth 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Hose, ribbed top, 19c worth 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Hose, ribbed top, 25c, worth 39c.

Ladies 50c Cashmere Hose for 29c, a pair.

Children's All Wool Hose for 12½c.

Children's All Wool Ribbed Hose for 15c, worth 25c.

Men's Camel's-Hair Hose for 19½c.

Men's Wool Hose for 15c, worth 25c.

A few dozen pairs left of $1.00 fancy Hose, for 49c a pair.

Ribbons, Ribbons.

Remnants (a new lot) Ribbons, No. 5 etc., for 5c a yard.

Remnants and Whole Piece Ribbon, one and two inches wide for 7c a yard.

Remnants of No. 12 and 16 Ribbons, all colors and black, for 10c a yard.

Remnants and Whole Pieces, 25c and 35c Ribbons, all colors, No. 22 etc., for 15c.

Plaid Ribbon, No. 40, during Alteration or while they last, for 12½c a yard.

At 19c a yard, we have a gigantic assortment of all kinds and qualities.

Jersey, Merino and All-wool Underwear.

Jersey Vests, Alteration price, 14c, worth 25c.

Jersey Vests and Pants, the 40c kind, for 25c.

Jersey Vests and Pants, 50c quality, fleeced, for 29c.

Regular $1.00 Garments for 49c each, fine Egyptian yarns, fleeced, with silk trimmings.

Children's Merino Underwear for 12½c. in three sizes.

Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers, for 29c each.

Men's White and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers for 49c.

Men's Fleece-lined Underwear for 49c Shirts and Drawers.

Cotton Underwear and Children's Wear.

Ladies' Drawers, three tucks, 18c a pair.

Ladies' Drawers, Umbrella Flounce, lace trimmed, for 25c.

Ladies' Night Gowns, 29c each.

Ladies' Skirts for 25c, worth 40c.

Ladies Skirts for 49c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Outing Flannel Night Gowns, 69c.

Children's Hats, Caps, and Bonnets for 25c.

Children's Hats, Caps, and Bonnets for 49c.

A lot of $3.00 Children's Cloaks, Elder Down with fur trimmings, slightly soiled, for $1.25 each.

Handkerchiefs.

1 lot Handkerchiefs, lace-trimmed, 3c each.

1 lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped border, 4 for 25c.

1 lot of All Linen White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 5c, worth 10c.

1 lot of White Initial Handkerchiefs (Ladies'), for 5c, worth 10c.

1 lot Men's Handkerchiefs, colored border and white, for 3c.

1 lot of Navy Blue Handkerchiefs (for men), large size, 5c.

1 lot of Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, extra good, 2 for 25c.

Small Wares and Dress Makers' Supplies.

German Tarcal Silk Substitute, 500 yard spools for 10c.

3 cards of Unique Hooks for 10c.

Linen Thread, 2c a spool.

Kerr's Twist, 4c a spool.

Silk Taffeta Binding, $1.00 a dozen pieces.

Basting Cotton, 500 yards, 2 spools for 9c.

Le Bon Ton Dress Stay and Wiry Top Dress Stay, 7c a set.

Peerless Stay, 11c a set.

Velveteen Binding, 2 inches wide, 4c yard.

Domestics, Domestics.

Crash, 1½c a yard.

Comforters (lots of 'em) 49c each.

Blankets, greys, for 23c a pair.

Chenille Table Covers, 25c each, worth 50c.

Chenille Table Covers, 49c each, worth $1.00.

Shelf Oilcloth, for 4¾c a yard.

Table Oilcloth, for 12½c a yard.

Dark Outing Flannels, 10c quality, for 5c a yard.

Lonsdale Cambric, 6½c a yard.

Pride of the West, finest cotton made, 6½c a yard.

Sheets for 27c each.

Bed Spreads for 39c each.

Linen Crash, for 5c, worth 8c.

English Silesia for 12½c, a yard, worth 25c.

Lining Cambric, for 3½c a yard.

36-inch Percaline, 15c quality for 7c a yard.

Indigo Blue Prints for 4c a yard.

Millinery Dept.

Three Hundred Trimmed Hats in all the new artistic effects, $3 and $4 goods for $1.49 each.

Three Hundred Trimmed Hats, beautifuly trimmed and worth double our price, $2.25.

Three Hundred Trimmed Hats, trimmed with garniture of velvet, feathers, etc., for $2.98, worth $5 and $6, each.

Walking Hats. The very identical Hat sold in town for $2, we are now going to sell for 98c.

Children's Tam. Caps, 50c ones, for 25c each.

On our special counter (Millinery Entrance) you will find for 10c Velvet Roses, Fancy Wings, Birds, etc., all worth twice as much.

on account of this great alteration in Five Hundred Trimmed Hats, the elite of the season to be sold at once so many departments. Prices lowest in our (your) recollection.

Cloak Dept.

For $10.00. Fine Kersey Jackets, Made up in best tailored style, strap seams, fly front, silk lining.

For $6.98. Astrachan Cloth Jacket, fly front, storm collar, lined throughout with black satin.

For $4.98. Ladies' Fine Tan Covert Jackets, half silk lined, fly front, storm collar.

For $2.98. Ladies Fine Beaver Jackets, fly front, storm collar. This is for Saturday only, $2.98.

For $1.98. Skirts in Fancy Mixtures. Checks and Novelty cloths, blacks and colors.

For $2.98. Black and Navy Serge skirts, also Novelty cloth skirts, only $2.98.

For $3.98. Velvet and Corduroy Waists, lined and boned; plaited and plain back, Russian Blouse front, etc.

Everything to suit you in Cloak Department, especially the prices.

The Annihilation continues in the Basement Department, but call and see what you can buy for 3c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 15c. and 19c. You'll be surprised. All the others have competition particularly so.

Alteration! Alteration! Alteration!

KING OF THE KLONDIKE

Major Walsh, Military Czar of Dawson City.

LIFE in the Tenderloin of Dawson City! Everything goes. The saloons never close. Gambling goes on at all hours. Nothing in the way of dissipation is ever checked in the slightest degree. There is no city government in this city of tents and shanties. There is, however, a vigilance committee which takes the place of government and laws. Most of the inhabitants are Americans, while the country is British; consequently most of the people don't know much about the laws that govern the country, and so run things to please themselves.

It is a common, everyday occurrence for $1,000 to change hands on the turn of a card. Of course it is that much in gold dust, for real money is a scarce article out there. Every man has a sack of dust, money being used but in few cases. Men buy, sell or gamble by the ounce or fraction of that amount.

The dancing halls are lively places. There are lots of women in Dawson City; not the kind you would want to introduce your sister to. These women have gone there from San Francisco and Seattle. Altogether there are about 4,500 people all told, and they can make enough noise for twice that number.

There is not much killing going on in Dawson City, as one would imagine from the class of many of the people up there, for they do not think very much of "bad men" up there. The vigilance committee takes care of them, and has "planted" about a dozen of that class in the past few months, and that has had the effect of keeping the tough element quiet.

The Canadian government early recognized that it would require a man with iron nerve and of great force of character, besides being well acquainted with the class of people, to govern the Klondike. Nor could a better choice have been made than that of Major Walsh, who was recently appointed governor of the Klondike. On Oct. 2 Major Walsh with 130 picked men of the Northwest mounted police left Victoria on H. M. S. Quadra for Dyea. His plan is to proceed overland to Dawson City. Major Walsh is not the man to be turned from his duty by the intimidation of numbers.

After the massacre of Custer and his men, Sitting Bull and his 3,000 warriors crossed into Canada, and it was Major Walsh who promptly rode into the Indian camp and notified Sitting Bull that he could only remain upon Canadian soil so long as he obeyed the laws. He worked the bluff so well that soon Sitting Bull and his men decided to get over the boundary again.

Lots of queer people have got money up there, or, as they call it, have struck it rich. One kid from San Francisco that everybody knows by the name of Wild Dick went there recently—no one knows how. He secured some old tools and a pan and went to work. He is just 16 years old and is as tough a kid as you ever saw, but he has cleaned up already $2,000 for every one of his years on earth, and now he "is goin back to Frisco wid money to burn." He said to a friend, "When I'm goin to go back, say, cully, I'm goin to wear nothin but glimmers on me mitts when I gits back to town."

A man in the employ of one of the big companies in Dawson City in a recent letter to friends in the United States gave the following picturesque incident which well illustrates life in the great mining region and exemplifies to a remarkable extent the two kinds of people to be met there:

"If the papers print half of the queer things I see up here, it would be better than any book. About three weeks ago there was an old fellow came from back east, and he had with him a boy about 16 years of age. He was one of the nicest boys I have seen in this country. He and his father staked out a claim just east of a claim right on the river that the boys called Blue Richness. I think the old man said he came from Massachusetts. He was a quiet, peaceable old man, minded his own business and paid no attention to anybody, but after he commenced work on his claim a few days ago it got around that every pan he washed out had $3 worth of gold in it. There are a lot of mean sons of guns up here, and when they think a man that has a good thing can be run off they just get together and try to run him off. So one night two or three of these fellows went to the old man's tent, shoved their guns in the face of him and his boy and told them if they did not get off that claim within 24 hours they would get shot. The old man wouldn't say anything to them at all, so one of them afterward owned up, but just lay there, and the boy kept quiet too.

"Afterward the old man, whose name is Henry Williams, talked it over with the boy, and between them they agreed that they would stick to it. So they took turns lying and watching for the claim jumpers. Three or four days passed by, and one night the claim jumpers came. The boy was asleep and the old man was on watch. Before the old man knew what had happened they had shot him in the shoulder. The boy heard the shot, and out he jumped with a gun in each hand, dropped two of the fellows that were after them quicker than a wink and wounded a third. The fourth man was so frightened that he ran away without firing a shot. Then the boy fixed the old man up a little and came down into the town and told what had happened. The boys got together right away and went out to the old man's camp and brought him back to town and fixed him up the best the camp knew how, and soon found out that he was not badly hurt. After they made this discovery the kid dropped to the floor as though he had been shot. We picked him up and laid him in a bunk, and then he found out that he was not a boy at all, but a girl—and as pretty a little girl as you ever want to look at.

"As I afterward got the story, the old man was in fearful hard luck back east, and somebody told him about this place. His wife was dead, and he only had one girl. He wanted to come out here and did not know what to do with her, but she just said she would come with him as a boy and made the old man agree to her scheme. Maybe you don't think the boys were all stuck on her and her father after the little episode I mention. There isn't anything in Dawson too good for them. That girl could marry any unmarried man in town, and I have heard that she is likely to take one of them before long, one of the best boys, and we will all be at the wedding."

If one goes prepared to withstand the cold of the arctic winters he can live in the Alaskan goldfields almost as comfortably as he can in Cripple Creek. It seems to be a fact that many of the stories of hardships and privations in the Klondike region are exaggerations set afloat by old miners, whose motive is to tell something that will frighten the public and keep hundreds from rushing to the camp. But thousands are now looking with longing eyes toward this northern Golconda, and nothing can deter them from going there. Lice, mosquitoes, whirlpools, snowslides and a temperature 70 degrees below zero will not keep men from hunting for gold.

Hundreds upon hundreds of Gaspards are now camping on the overland trail in the vicinity of Dyea, ready to cross over the mountains to Dawson City early in the spring. Many of them will have consumed all their food by the close of winter, and spring will find them destitute.

Others who have made their way to the Klondike without sufficient money or supplies may have a hard time of it this winter, but those who go prepared need not suffer. Owing to the lateness of the season, those who start from the states now will be compelled to winter 1,000 miles or more this side of the promised land, and all Mount Nebos will be most uncomfortable places for a commanding view on account of the blinding snow.

The best advice from experienced men is, "Don't start for Alaska now, but wait until spring."

But it is not only in the "Tenderloin" district of Dawson City that the tenderfoot will find that he has to buck up against the tough element. In that region there are not only tough men and women, but even the "critters" are a tough proposition. Men going to the Klondike must protect themselves against the tortures inflicted by a number of pests. The louse, known by the name of "grayback," thrives there, as it does in all mining camps in fact. Lice last the year around. The most dangerous pest in summer is the enormous mosquito. The Alaskan mosquitoes come by the millions, and they are larger in size than any known to exist in any other spot on the globe.

Hundreds upon hundreds of these big mosquitoes will light on a man on a summer day when the mercury is 100 in the shade, and if his face and hands are not protected his life is really in danger. The usual protection is a wire frame, hood shaped and covered with mosquito netting, that is placed over the head and strapped to the shoulders. The hands are protected with cotton gloves.

A healthy man can stand that severe weather if he is only prepared for it, otherwise his life would be in danger. But then a man who does not protect himself during exposure can freeze to death in the winter in Cripple Creek, for that matter. A man who would wear a linen suit in December in St. Louis would probably freeze to death, because his clothing did not afford sufficient protection. So the whole secret of standing a winter in Alaska is simply to afford proper protection through necessary clothing and food and shelter.

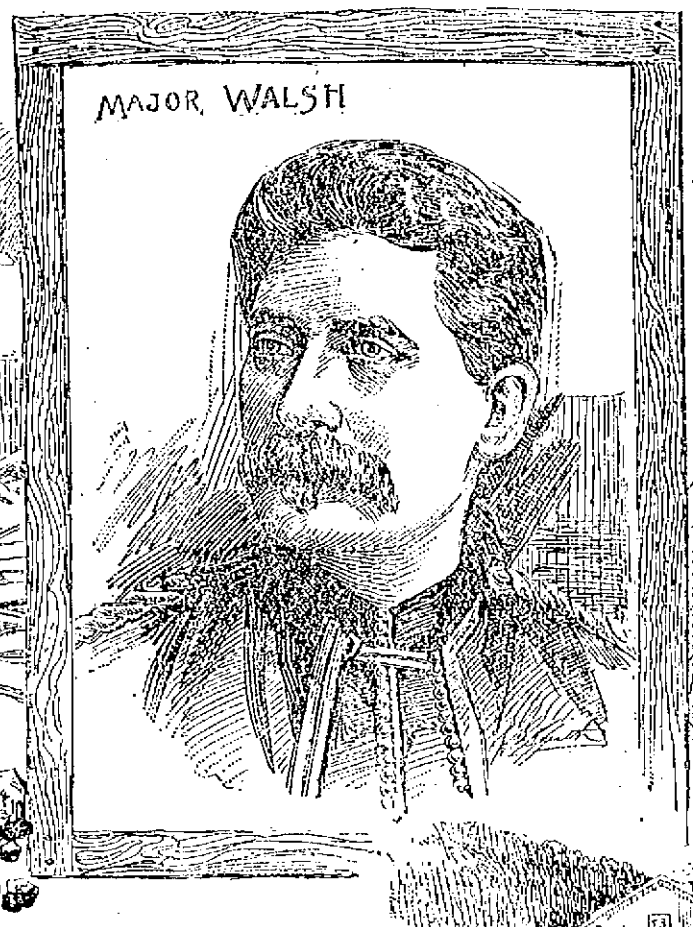
The clothing that is worn in winter in St. Louis would afford no more protection in a Klondike winter of 60 below zero than a linen suit would in December in Missouri.

For a Klondike winter one would wear heavy woolen underclothing, also a suit of underclothing made of the skin of deer or caribou tanned with the hair on and a heavy woolen overshirt and a sweater, a suit of woolen mackinaw for the outside clothing, with a reindeer skin overcoat, caribou mittens, sealskin cap and hood, woolen stockings and either rubber boots or sealskin boots and leggings.

A man should also have several California blankets. Some wear underclothes lined with paper. A most desirable article is what is known as a "Siberian bag." It is a bag large enough for a man to crawl into and cover his whole body, head, feet and all. The outside covering is heavy ducking, then there is a layer of rubber, and on the inside is a lining made of sealskin, with the fur next to the body.

If a man is caught in a gale when the temperature is 60 below zero, the cold is so intensely felt that he must have the best protection possible. With his heavy clothing and overcoat, mittens and hood on he can crawl into a Siberian bag and stand almost any gale if it lasts only a reasonable length of time. The great danger is being caught out in the open during a gale.

The Canadian mounted police never wear mustaches during the winter. They wear full beards to protect the throat and face, but keep the upper lip clean shaved. They have learned that the moisture from the breath congeals so quickly that a mustache becomes imbedded in a solid cake of ice, and the face is frozen before a man knows it. A small red spot will form on the cheek, and it soon spreads until the whole face is frozen in a jiffy. You see, when the temperature drops to 35 degrees below zero there is not much perceptible difference in the sensation from that point on down to 60 below, but of course one can have ears, face, hands or feet and other portions of the anatomy frozen quicker when the temperature is 60 below. Therein lies the danger of freezing. But it is a dry cold, and one can stand it much better than he can the damp, raw winds off Lake Michigan that shave the hair off the head and the buttons off the coat of a man in Chicago in the winter.

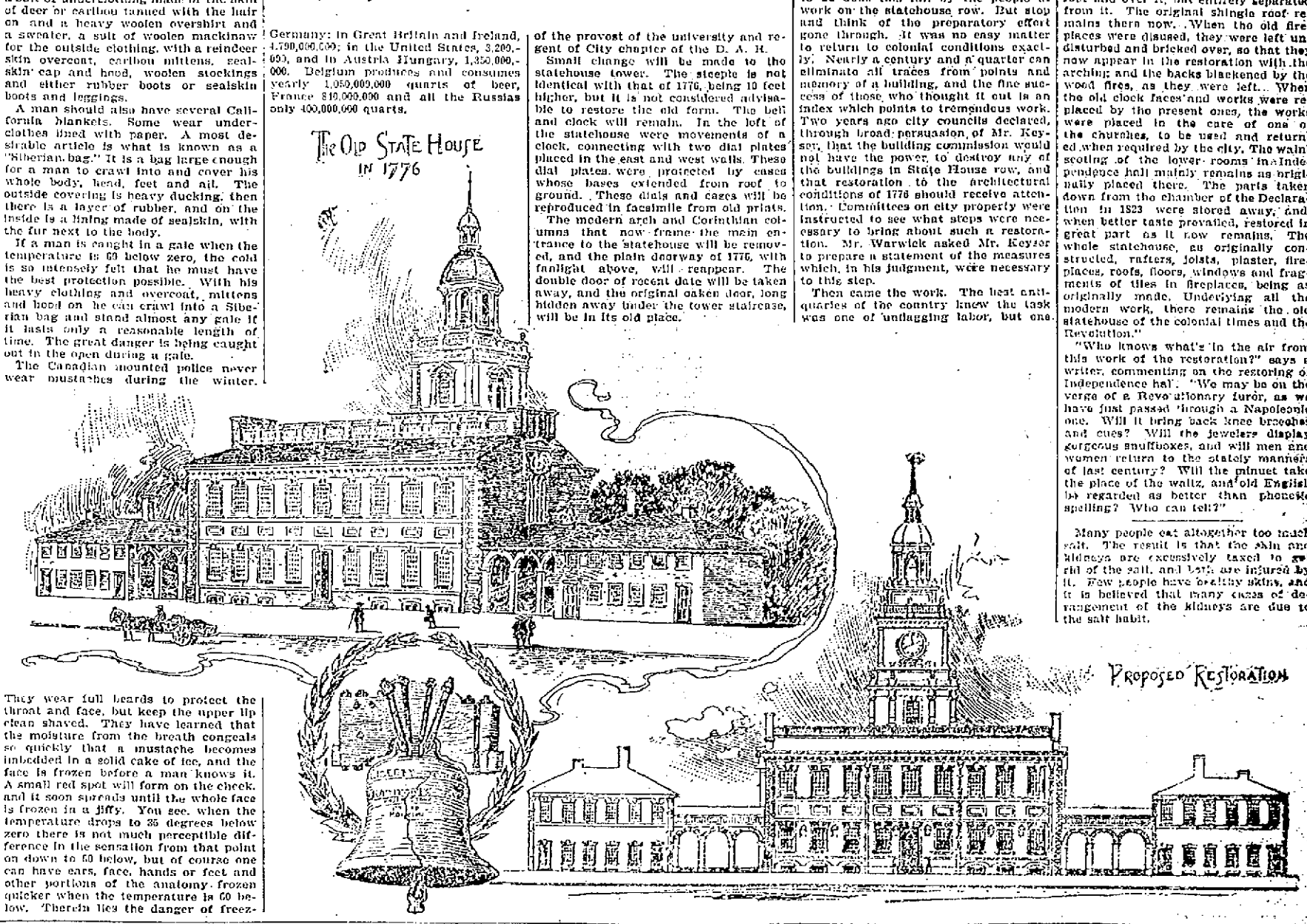


Greatest Alcohol Drinkers.

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. According to this standard, each person in France drinks 13 quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

Much Beer Consumed.

An official document recently issued sets forth some remarkable figures of the quantity of beer consumed throughout the world. The annual quantity consumed, it is stated, amounts to 17,700,000,000 liters, or quarts. Of this amount 5,000,000,000 quarts are made in Germany; in Great Britain and Ireland, 4,700,000,000; in the United States, 3,200,000,000, and in Austria Hungary, 1,350,000,000. Belgium produces and consumes yearly 1,050,000,000 quarts of beer, France 810,000,000 and all the Russias only 400,000,000 quarts.



INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The Famous Old Building to Be Reconstructed.

INDEPENDENCE HALL is soon to undergo restoration. Consequently all visitors to Philadelphia who have any patriotic curiosity and wish to see the old cradle of American liberty in the state it is now in had better take a look at it very soon.

State House row, with its historic center building, is to be in the hands of the restoration committee, who, under the approval of Mayor Warwick and the co-working of Director Biter, have decided to give back to Americans as nearly as possible the original architectural conditions of the place where patriotic tradition must forever center.

Americans are called a nation of iconoclasts. This action of Philadelphians is a nail in the coffin of that theory. Boston may hide Faneuil hall so that the butcher who lives in the lower floor said "he didn't know where the old hall was," but Philadelphia's statehouse is to shine forth in the glory of primitive condition and association.

Mayor Warwick has appointed to the task of authentic renovation Charles S. Keyser, the noted antiquary (who has given 25 years to the study of conditions colonial), Mrs. Mary B. Chew of the State Society of Colonial Dames and Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, wife of the provost of the university and regent of City chapter of the D. A. R.

Small change will be made to the statehouse tower. The steeple is not identical with that of 1776, being 10 feet higher, but it is not considered advisable to restore the old form. The bell and clock will remain. In the left of the statehouse were movements of a clock, connecting with two dial plates placed in the east and west walls. These dial plates were protected by cases whose bases extended from roof to ground. These dials and cases will be reproduced in facsimile from old prints.

The modern arch and Corinthian columns that now frame the main entrance to the statehouse will be removed, and the plain doorway of 1776, with fanlight above, will reappear. The double door of recent date will be taken away, and the original oaken door, long hidden away under the tower staircase, will be in its old place.

But here is an interesting fact. One of the investigators found the old stone steps that were trod by the greatest Americans doing humble duty as a hearthstone in Chickies, Pa. They have been there 90 years, and their restoration to greatness reads like a fairy tale. In searching for material two antique lamps, with glass sides and wrought iron tops, were also found. Six of these were went to hang between the windows and doors of the Chestnut street side of the statehouse on days of great popular rejoicing. Four others will be modeled from the original pair and all swung together.

Few changes will be made in the tower staircase. A restoration will be effected of the ceiling and moldings to their original style and color. The square flagging of the main hall on the first floor will be replaced by tiles similar to those in the closet under the tower staircase.

The portraits that hang in the chamber of the Declaration will all be removed to the eastern wing building. Two doors that once opened through the east wall of this historic room will be reopened. They have been closed and boarded over for years. The old fireplaces on each side of the president's dais yet remain, though bricked in and walled over. These will be restored with great care. The tile flooring will be removed and replaced with broad boards of that period.

The supreme court room or west chamber of the first floor of the statehouse will be cleared of all deposits in the National museum, and these relics will be transferred to the west wing building. Originally this chamber was separated from the entrance hall by an open colonnade, and this will be reproduced. The doorways that once opened out from this room on the northeast and southwest will be restored. The fireplaces in the west wall are now believed to have been inserted at a date subsequent to the period of first construction.

The original wing buildings were connected with the state house by intervening arcades. The alterations made in this century left indications of the original style of construction, and the wings will be recast into their original form and semblance by lowering the roofs and the insertion of windows like those in the statehouse. The division of the rooms on the first floor is the same as in the original construction.

The new arcades will be roofed in slate, with steel ceilings. The arcades, covered staircases, leading to the second stories of the wing buildings, and these will be reproduced. Fireplaces will be restored to the wing buildings, with wooden mantels and tiled floors. Ceilings will be painted gray and their walls a colonial buff. Through the arches of the arcades an attractive view of the square, or statehouse yard, will be visible.

In the hall of representatives seats for 114 members will be arranged in three successive tiers, in semicircular form. The old spectators' gallery on the north side will be restored.

It is easy to class now what is going to be done this fall by the people at work on the statehouse row. But stop and think of the preparatory effort gone through. It was no easy matter to return to colonial conditions exactly. Nearly a century and a quarter can eliminate all traces from points and memory of a building, and the fine success of those who thought it out is an index which points to tremendous work. Two years ago city councils declared, through broad persuasion, of Mr. Keyser, that the building commission would not have the power to destroy any of the buildings in State House row, and that restoration to the architectural conditions of 1776 should receive attention. Committees on city property were instructed to see what steps were necessary to bring about such a restoration. Mr. Warwick asked Mr. Keyser to prepare a statement of the measures which, in his judgment, were necessary to this step.

Then came the work. The best antiquaries of the country knew the task was one of unflagging labor, but one to be marked by tremendous interest. Of the former there is no doubt, and the latter is proving itself by every new discovery.

Some one suggested burning the hideous paint off the senate chamber fireplace, and to the delight of the committee there came to light the original delicate colors in which the founders delighted, which had been hidden by generations of useful but heartless paint.

When the architect took hold of the work of the second floor, which was given over to the City chapter of the D. A. R., and whose restoration has been finished by them, he was confronted with a problem that might have baffled many less keen and persevering. This was restoring the mighty, divided council chambers to the stately banquet hall where mingled the society and official greatness of colonial days.

Curiously enough, no description could possibly be found of the hall, even in the descriptions of famous banquets held there.

And where do you think they found their clew? In the celebrated Chew house in Germantown, where the battle of Germantown was fought!

And here is the way they worked it out. A late writer recorded that Chief Justice Chew was so impressed with the great architectural beauty of a fine colonial arch leading from the banqueting hall that he was having it reproduced in his new home, Cliveden, then building. It only takes a few minutes to get to Germantown, and there was the house, there was the arch, there was the clew, and enthusiasm boiled up and over in the hearts of architect and committee.

Then the architect discovered an old, old man living near him at Devon, who owned up that when a young fellow he had worked at alterations in Independence hall. Could he remember anything? Well, he thought he could. They took him to the building, and he insisted that fireplaces were in certain portions of what seemed solid walls. He persisted in his statement, and the workmen examined the walls. There were the fireplaces, in all their original masonry and brickwork—even the very smoked backs and hearths just as when they were last used! And a clew to the character of the mantels was found in white carved wood imbedded in the masonry.

In the left of the statehouse they discovered a heap of square tiles that had fashioned the hearths, and they now are fitted into their old places. They also found the original floor of the second story, which had grievously sagged under the newer supported flooring put in when Peale's museum occupied it. The locks on the doors are the original ones. Every day discovers lovely trimmings, facade and even marblework overlaid by thickened ugly coats of paint.

Probably one of the most interesting and available discoveries to the architect is the preservation of all original material where recent changes have been made. The original staircases were removed, but preserved. Even portions of the mantels remain as the heads of doorways. The entrance to the quarter sessions court is a part of the original Congress hall.

"One of the most obvious conditions in the examination of the whole structure is the sedulous care while adapting it to preserve intact the original work of the building," is the most remarkable fact Mr. Keyser points out in a letter to Mr. Warwick.

"When window sashes were required to make the rooms more comfortable, they were placed within the old windows and the sashes and panes of the old construction preserved, where they now remain. When the shingle roof failed, it was covered over, but left undisturbed and uninjured, and the tin roof laid over it, but entirely separated from it. The original shingle roof remains there now. When the old fireplaces were disused, they were left undisturbed and bricked over, so that they now appear in the restoration with the arching and the backs blackened by the wood fires, as they were left. When the old clock faces and works were replaced by the present ones, the works were placed in the care of one of the churches, to be used and returned when required by the city. The wainscoting of the lower rooms in Independence hall mainly remains as originally placed there. The parts taken down from the chamber of the Declaration in 1823 were stored away, and, when better taste prevailed, restored in great part as it now remains. The whole statehouse, as originally constructed, rafters, joists, plaster, fireplaces, roofs, floors, windows and fragments of tiles in fireplaces, being as originally made. Underlying all the modern work, there remains the old statehouse of the colonial times and the Revolution."

"Who knows what's in the air from this work of the restoration?" says a writer, commenting on the restoring of Independence hall. "We may be on the verge of a Revolutionary furor, as we have just passed through a Napoleonic one. Will it bring back knee breeches and cues? Will the jewelers display gorgeous snuffboxes, and will men and women return to the stately manners of last century? Will the minuet take the place of the waltz, and old English be regarded as better than phonetic spelling? Who can tell?"

Many people eat altogether too much salt. The result is that the skin and kidneys are excessively taxed to get rid of the salt, and both are injured by it. Few people have healthy skins, and it is believed that many cases of derangement of the kidneys are due to the salt habit.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

To test the purity of water there has been found no better or simpler way than to fill a clean bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested and dissolve it in half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—loaf or granulated will answer—cork the bottle and place it in a warm position for two days. If in 24 or 48 hours the water becomes cloudy or milky, it is unfit for domestic use.

Somebody gives the following antithetical advice: "Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practice more."

Some official figures recently appeared in London which gave great surprise to social economists. They were filed with the registrar general and showed that the death rate was relatively lower in the larger cities of England than in the small ones. The rate in London was 15.5 per 1,000 inhabitants; in Liverpool, 18.9; in Hull, 15.8, and in Sheffield, 19.1, but in the town of Plymouth it was 23.5; in Salford, a suburb of Manchester, 25.9; in Bolton, 25.8, and in Burnley, 25.1.

A convenient article for a sickroom is a sand bag. When the sand has been boiled and carefully dried afterward in a kettle on the stove so as to be purified, it is ready for use. Make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the sand, sew it up close and cover with a cotton case, so it can be heated quickly without sifting out. This is better than hot bottles, because it is not likely to break, and can be tucked up to the back or wherever it is needed, and the sand holds the heat a long time.

Married people live longer than the unmarried, the temperate and industrious longer than the gluttonous and idle and civilized nations longer than the uncivilized. Tall persons enjoy a greater longevity than short ones.

Tea and coffee are very bad for the health in Alaska, and whisky is simply deadly. The only drink which can be taken with impunity is water.

If you value the good appearance of your feet, do not wear very high heels on your boots or shoes. The result of the habitual wearing of high heeled boots is to cause the feet to become very wide. All the pressure comes from the fore part of the foot, thus broadening it. The best and most comfortable shoes are generally those made to measure. They do not get so easily out of shape as ready made shoes, and, as a rule, they have a better appearance.

Two wealthy Hebrews of Baghdad now own all that remains of the ancient town of Babylon.

LABOR MATTERS

THE IMPORTED MINER

HOW HE GOT TO LATTIMER AND WHY HE REVOLTED.

Causes Leading Up to the Massacre as Seen by the Correspondent of a "Law and Order" Newspaper—Greed For Dividends Results In Wholesale Murder.

The great strike of anthracite miners, with the attendant scenes of riot, have been described so fully as to need no further treatment at present from the standpoint of a newsgatherer. But in the dispatches the correspondents have been precluded necessarily from commenting intelligently upon the underlying causes of the trouble, which causes could be understood only by those who have lived in this region more or less during the past half dozen years.

In the first place, then, let it be remembered that the trouble is by no means of recent origin. In September, 1892, The Forum magazine contained a study of the foreign miners hereabout, which had been prepared by the present writer after 15 months of ceaseless investigation, and the prophecy was made that some day the Slovaks, Polacks, Italians, Sicilians and Tyrolese would be aroused to deeds unknown since the days of Mollie Maguires.

Many years have elapsed since the "long strike" here shut down the mines so thoroughly that in desperation some of the great operators sent abroad to Austria-Hungary, Poland and Italy to bring hither a large number of peasants to take the places of the Irish, Scotch, German, Welsh, English and American miners who refused to work. Those of the immigrants who reached this country at first were comparatively intelligent, although they wore rough clothing and walked in the middle of the roads, not dreaming for an instant that they would be allowed on the sidewalks. They learned gradually to perform the work of mine laborers, and, after a few years, some of them became full fledged miners.

It was not long before the transatlantic steamship companies saw an opportunity for increasing their traffic which had never before occurred to them, and notices were posted through the interior of countries in southeastern Europe telling that thousands of men were wanted here to work for $2 and $2.50 a day. As the peasants were earning only about one-tenth as much at home they jumped for the opportunity, and the stream commenced which became a flood within a few years and which by 1890 had driven out of employment in this region a vast majority of the old miners. By that time also the immigrants had decreased in intelligence to an astounding degree. In 1891 a Sicilian student in the Theological school at Princeton made a tour of this region with me, and he affirmed that, so far as he could judge, the Italian and Sicilian mine laborers in this vicinity were about three centuries behind American workmen in their standards of living, their ideas as to food, clothing, cleanliness, shelter, wages, etc.

These immigrants had little or no expenses such as those needed for underclothing, soap, towels, bedding, etc. They ate black bread, tomatoes, macaroni and vegetables, decayed so that the native population would not purchase them at market prices. The Slovaks, Polacks and Tyrolese followed much the same plan, but while the Italians consume much cheap wine, these others drink beer and a white liquor called polinki, made of wood alcohol seasoned with cayenne pepper and somewhat diluted with water. Most of the polinki is consumed by the Slovaks, and it is of such strength as to craze an American if he drink much of it. But the foreigners will swallow the vile stuff by the half pint and seem little the worse for it.

Of course the foreigners are superstitious to a degree, and nearly all of them believe in witchcraft. On one occasion a Slovak living in Carbon county, some five miles from here, decided to burn a woman named Mary Josky because, as he alleged, she had bewitched his cow, and he set fire to the shanty wherein she lived. When the man was arrested by Captain Hampton of the Coal and Iron police, he made no resistance. He said he was perfectly willing to go into court and prove to the judge that Mary was a witch.

"And," he added in his native tongue, "of course there's no way to kill a witch but to burn her alive."

This, gentle reader, occurred in midsummer, 1891, within four hours and a half of City Hall square, Hazleton, Pa.

Given an unlimited number of such ignorant, brutal men anxious to work and willing to work from dawn until dusk without regard to "hours," sooner or later wages must fall according to the laws of supply and demand. There is a small proportion of fairly good citizens among the foreign element—merchants, physicians and attorneys—but the proportion is so small as to count almost nothing. The great mass of these men live at an expense of from 20 to 25 cents per day. They erect shanties in which to sleep, and a dozen will sleep in such a structure, 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. They pay no taxes to the state; they support no schools; they contribute to no charitable or other public fund other than their ironclad secret religious societies. Few, very few, ever bring their wives or children here, because their avowed object is to remain only long enough to amass a few hundred dollars and then to return to Europe, there to buy a vineyard or a small farm on which to pass the rest of their lives. No wonder they can afford to work for wages upon which an American would starve.

The situation has been growing serious for half a dozen years. The native miners have been forced out of work, and an unending stream of foreigners has been flowing through the anthracite fields, anxious to labor at almost any price. For a long time the supposition was that the ignorant, stolid, immigrants never would think of striking. They purchased goods at the company stores without protest. They paid the fees for company doctor and priest without question and were willing to labor in weather that Americans found unbearable. For instance, it is not unusual to see Italians handling tools on a stripping with the sun beating down and mercury above 100 degrees, and in the winter the foreign children who are here may be seen sliding over ice in their bare feet to save their shoes. But, as events have proved, those who laughed at the idea of a strike among the foreigners were much mistaken. Before this phase of the situation is considered, however, let us remember that the old miners hung on as long as they could. Many who were able to do so moved away years ago and obtained other work elsewhere, but thousands of the Irish, Scotch, Welsh and English miners ran behind gradually in their accounts, getting in debt to the company stores a little at a time, until when they wanted to leave this region they could not. They found themselves tied hand and foot, and there was no getting away.

It would be childish to place all the blame for this state of affairs upon either the coal companies or upon the miners. The companies did cut down wages. A very large proportion of the anthracite lands are owned by railroad companies, and some of these—at their wits' end to find dividends and interest—made cuts here and cuts there. Bondholders and shareholders naturally wanted income from investments, and yet the transportation business itself of certain of the railroads grew less and less. It was inevitable that the officials should try to make the mines pay a larger and larger proportion of profit, and when one concern found a host of foreigners glad to work for lower wages another concern followed the example as a matter of supposed self protection.

All these years, however, the old miners were allowed credit at company stores, where almost every article necessary for their comfort may be purchased, and the miners did not hesitate to use the credit, and it must be confessed the such a condition engendered habits of extravagance. Now, without attempting any defense of the company store system, it may be fair to assume that the companies are not wholly to blame for the indebtedness of the miners, which has prevented them from leaving the region and obtaining work elsewhere. Nevertheless all must agree that the result is most lamentable.

There have been at various times more or less prosperous labor organizations among the old miners, and the foreigners of recent years have obtained some idea of the purposes of such, but they were very slow to understand the matter, and it is only recently that the newcomers undertook to demand more wages.—Henry Edward Rood in New York Mail and Express.

The Unemployed in Sydney.

A melancholy little controversy is going on in New South Wales about the management of the government labor bureau in Sydney. It is unfortunately true that for years past the presence of the unemployed in Sydney has always forced itself prominently upon the attention of visitors to that beautiful and, in the main, prosperous city. The Sydney unemployed unit is, as a rule, an ill clothed, sun tanned, slouching, hopeless looking fellow whom is is doubtless not always easy to help. To the credit of the Reid government, be it said, numbers of them are helped, some to private employment, some to the goldfields, some to government work on the crown lands. In the month of May, for instance, work was thus found for between 800 and 900 applicants. But the wages paid in the country by the private employers were admittedly lower than usual. The government officer at the head of the labor bureau attributes this to the prolonged drought. The Sydney protectionists, of course, charge it against Mr. Reid's free trade policy. Some of the labor leaders stigmatize the position as a diabolical plot between the government officials and country employers to reduce the rate of wages. Therefore in Sydney a surplus labor league was formed, which, without doing much for the unemployed, contrived to worry the labor bureau a good deal. The passing away of the drought will no doubt do something to mitigate the difficulty, but the whole trouble is a miserable sight in a young and half occupied country. To the visitor in New South Wales it seems well nigh inexplicable that some system of village settlement should not be devised capable of reducing the number of the unemployed to a minimum.—Montreal Star.

Labor the Foundation.

In a pamphlet written by a distinguished New York banker I find the assertion that the prosperity of farmers and laborers depends upon the prosperity of the business man. So long as one entertains such an idea he is certain to entertain erroneous views upon social and political questions. All of the literary, professional and commercial classes will find upon investigation that they rest upon those whose brain and muscle convert the natural resources of the country into material wealth. Not only must any real prosperity begin with those who toil, but the nation's progress toward higher civilization must be measured by the progress made by the producing classes. * * * The labor organization has been one of the most potent influences in improving the condition of the wage earners. Labor organizations are almost entirely responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time. —W. J. Bryan.

Why Depew Is at Home.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has not had his customary trip to Europe this year. There were no labor troubles on the road requiring his absence.—Minneapolis Times.

ALL IS QUIET AGAIN.

BUT MAY IT NOT BE CALLED "THE PEACE OF WARSAW?"

The Old Order Continues In Confidence That It Has Been Approved—Yet Let Us Remember that "Nothing Is Ever Settled Until It's Settled Right."

[Special Correspondence.]

I want to say to the good people of this country who were trembling with apprehension a few weeks ago that they have nothing to fear for the present and that they may return to their feastings and revelings with relieved hearts. It is quite apparent that no serious disturbances will occur very soon, that "confidence is returning," and the same old customs in the industrial and political world will be followed out as they have been so long. No revolution is impending. The powers that be are securely seated, and the people are quiet.

Because they are contented? Because justice has been given them? Because they are satisfied with the wisdom and kindness of their rulers? Because they have discovered that they do not know what was good for them and the plutocratic classes do? If any one takes any consolation in believing this, let him do so. But, alas, the peace is more like the peace of Warsaw than the peace of contentment!

The miners have gone to work at a slight advance on their old wages. They earned $7 and $8 per month just before the strike; now they may be able to earn as much as $9 a month and even $11. One labor leader says a great victory has been won.

Opportunities for employment are no better than before, and men are as numerously tramping and starving. A frightful winter is coming upon us; want, cold and hunger will dwell with the multitudes, with disease, insanity and death stalking hideously in their wake. The toilers who are employed will bend to their work feverishly, a terrible fear straining their souls and urging them on to greater exertions. We still have government by injunction. Any judge may at any time forbid any man from enjoying his constitutional right to speak, not and move about freely. The federal courts are more powerful than ever. "The rich are growing richer and the poor poorer."

We have not yet recovered from the shock of the murder of innocent workingmen by a gang of thugs clothed in a little brief authority. The grief and horror of bereft widows and helpless children are as keen as ever, the pain of ghastly wounds has scarcely abated, and the graves of the dead are bare and brown under the dreary autumn skies. Nothing has transpired to in the least excuse or modify the cold blooded fiendishness of that attack on a body of unarmed, peaceable men, yet nothing has been done that will insure against the repetition of such an act. Think what would have been the result had a gang of miserable workingmen fired into a crowd of defenseless millionaires, killing 21 and wounding 40 more, eagerly continuing to fire after they were trying to flee!

Well, all these happenings and conditions have been overlooked. The leaders of the labor movement have decided that the course of wisdom for the present is silent endurance; that the people generally are not ready for a great change and more education, more quiet agitation, further trials of the ballot are necessary before any stronger measures are resorted to. The mass of American working people are not disposed to be turbulent or unnecessarily discontented; they are but too ready to fall in at the command of law and order. According to the Declaration of Independence "mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." They are accepting the advice of their leaders, and there will be no "trouble" in the immediate future.

If the only men who possess the "surplus value," or wherever you choose to call the wealth fleeced from labor, were but as wise as the leaders of labor, great reforms might come without great commotions. If they would recognize the fact that starving men become desperate sometimes and that even ignorant foreigners will learn that they have a natural and constitutional right to live; that education in connection with conditions is doing its work among the people, and that tyranny under the name of republicanism, as administered by fossilized judges, is no better than tyranny under a monarchy, they might take warning and change their methods. The truth is that if every man were secure in a position, even at low wages, there would be no labor question, no labor troubles. Personally I would be sorry to see such a situation, but it's a little secret that I wonder that the rich have not "caught on to." It would cost them far less than to endure strikes and hire legal assassins. But it would be a sad day for the progress of civilization if they ever purchase peace and security at such a price. A compromise with injustice is death to true liberty.

But the wealthy could pursue the wise and advantageous course which is as yet possible to them. They could put a stop to the outrages committed on helpless workingmen. They could make a study of the various schemes offered by economic students for better and more equitable systems of production and distribution. They could join hands with the thoughtful workingmen who are hoping for a peaceful settlement of the industrial problems and be willing to accept any practical plan of justice and equity. If they do not do this, and the old robbery, cruelty, indifference and inhumanity are continued, the long delayed revolt of a patient people will come at last at a cost too fearful to contemplate.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

Old Boston & Maine Depot, Central Street. **MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CO.** Old Boston & Maine Depot, Central Street.

Stunning and Startling Price Crash On

The Finest Garments That Ever Graced the Form of Man

IS DRIVING THE REGULAR CLOTHING DEALERS TO DISTRACTION.

Our Low Prices

Have left all the regular retail Clothing and Shoe Dealers without a leg to stand on. They will have to fall in line and give the people equal values with us or quit—throw up the sponge.

Values

Are what the people want not lectures—that is why we always quote prices in our advertisements—while others dodge this issue.

Our Modern Methods,

Buying for spot cash from manufacturers who need money, entire stocks of goods and turning it over to the people at less than cost of production, has aided thousands during the past few weeks to secure fine Clothing, Shoes and Hats at prices without comparison. These great sales of manufacturers' stocks are surely the greatest event in Lowell's mercantile history.

We Have Called the Roll—and Every Style in Fashion's Lexicon is "Here" in Stock.

The very same styles as worn in all the cultured fashion centers of the world at only a fraction of the raw cost of production.

WE ARE SMASHING ALL FORMER BARGAIN RECORDS TO ATOMS!

Crowds on Monday, on Tuesday, **Crowds** on Wednesday, on Thursday, **Crowds** on Friday, on Saturday,

Enthusiastic Crowds of Lowell's Shrewdest Bargain Hunters Coming in Immense Numbers to Take Advantage of These,

THE GREATEST VALUES EVER PLACED AT RETAIL.

Manufacturers' Outlet Co.

Boys' and Children's Suits, Reefers, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Mothers and Guardians of Boys

Hold tight to your money until you examine this invincible aggregation of competition crushing bargains.

Children's Latest Style Fall Suits, in neat patterns, all sizes. Manufacturers' price, $2.00; sale price **75c.**

Boys' Heavy Double-Breasted Woolen Suits, made very strong and durable, in several different patterns, suits such as you will be asked $3 for in the regular clothing stores; all this big lot of suits goes on sale for **98c.**

Heavy Woolen Cassimere and Tweed Suits; double-breasted coats, and pants made with double seats, warranted fast colors and very durable, and worth in a regular way $3.50; many other big bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits; sale price **$1.24**

Children's Latest Style Fall and Winter Suits, strictly all wool, in 20 different shades, checks, stripes and plaids; manufacturers' price, $4; sale price **$1.48**

Children's Strictly All Wool latest Style Fall Suits, in handsome checks and plaids, all shades and sizes. Manufacturers' price, $4.00; sale price **$1.74**

Children's latest style Fall Suits, strictly all wool, double seat, in plaids and check, all sizes; manufacturers' price $5.50; sale price **$1.98**

Children's Strictly All Wool Latest Style Fall and Winter Suits, extra well made in all shapes, checks, overplaids and stripes, all sizes. Manufacturers' price, $6; sale price **$2.48**

Children's very handsome, strictly all wool, latest style, Fall and Winter Suits, elegantly made and trimmed in new checks, plaids and silk mixtures, strictly all wool, all sizes; manufacturers' price, $7; sale price **$2.98**

Thousands and thousands of Boys' and Children's Overcoats, Ulsters and ever dreamed of. Beautiful garments Reefers on sale at the lowest prices from 98c up.

The Entire Bankrupt Stock of a Busted Umbrella Manufacturer on Sale.

1100 Fine Umbrellas, usually sold for $1.00. Your choice while they last **49c.**

2900 Fine Umbrellas, with silver handles. Usually sold for $. Your choice while they last **99c.**

The Entire Stock of a Busted Mackintosh Manufacturer on Sale.

2300 Fine Woollen Lined Mackintoshes, usually sold for $8.00 and $10.00, your choice while they last **$3.98**

Hats.

Thousands of dozens for men and boys at our own price from the manufacturers who needed money worse than the goods.

Men's Alpine, Latest style, soft pearl Hats, best of trimmings, all sizes. Guaranteed value, $1.25; sale price **39c.**

Men's and boys' latest style brown and black Derby Hats, all sizes, guaranteed value, $1.50; sale price **49c.**

Men's black and brown soft Hats, latest styles; all sizes; guaranteed value, $1.50; sale price **69c.**

Men's nobby black and brown Stiff Hats, latest styles, silk trimmings and finish, all sizes, guaranteed value $2. Sale price **95c.**

Men's Stiff Hats in Dunlap's, Knox, Youman, and Lamson & Hubbard's latest fall shapes and shades, all sizes, guaranteed value $2.50. Sale price **$1.25**

Hundreds of dozens elegant fall shape Hats not mentioned here, worth in every respect more than double at $1.48, $1.98 **$2.48**

$5.98

For Elegant Pure Worsted Black Clay Men's Suits, Worth $15.00.

Men's and Young Men's Heavy Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats made from fabrics that will stand hard knocks and hard usage, withal of stylish cut and make. The colors are medium and dark; fabrics in Cassimeres, Tweeds and Black and Blue Cheviots and will be sold by regular dealers later for $10; sale price **$2.98**

Men's and Young Men's Medium and Dark Colored Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats, in single and double-breasted sacks; but the same as the finest, made by the same hands, and differing from finest only in quality of materials and trimming; yet there is not a suit in this special offering that can be duplicated in America for less than $12; sale price **$3.98**

Men's fine Business Suits or Overcoats, regular $15 qualities, made from a variety of dependable American weaves, fit for any man to wear, warranted all wool. Sale price **$4.98**

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter suits and Overcoats, fine pure all wool Scotch Cheviots, dark colors, in refined gentlemanly patterns. Fast black smooth and rough Cheviot suits, Fine Pure Worsted Black Clay Diagonal Suits and Overcoats. All wool black clay weave suits. All the above in single and double-breasted sacks, and 2-button cutaways, and not a single suit or overcoat worth less than $18. OUR SALE PRICE **$7.98**

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, fine blue, black and "Vienna" suits. Blue, black, and brown Kersey overcoats. Heavy black clay suits, soft finish, warranted fast color, imported fancy worsted suits, elegant designs. Fine dark castor suits and overcoats. Blue, black, and brown English Melton suits and overcoats. All in single and double-breasted sacks and 3-button cutaway suits. Not one can be bought in the city for less than $22.50. OUR SALE PRICE **$9.98**

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter finest tailor-made Suits and Overcoats. Neat London invisible stripes and broken checks, cut in "Lenox" and "Princeton" sack. The "Swell" Cutaway suits and "Harvard" sack suits in genuine Scotch plaid Cheviots, Twills, Covert Cloths, and Tweeds, elegant "Vicunas," and new Winter Worsteds in black, blue, brown tan, single and double breasted sack suits and overcoats. All equal to custom made in every respect and actually worth $28.00. OUR SALE PRICE **$11.80**

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, fine silk worsted cutaway suits. Rich cassimere suits in silk and fancy mixtures, with single and double stitched edges. Fine Covert Cloth and Tweed Suits, beautifully made elegantly trimmed. OUR SALE PRICE **$13.47**

LADIES' Capes and Cloaks

Thousands of Drummers' Samples, New Fall Paris Styles.

All the $10 coats marked **$3.33**
And all the $20 coats marked **$6.66**

The Entire Stock of a 'Busted' Neckwear Manufacturer on Sale.

Over 800 dozen 25c. Bows. Your choice while they last **5c.**

Over 2400 dozen 75c. Bows, Ascots, Imperials and Four-in-Hands. Your choice while they last **19c.**

THE GREAT SHOE SALE

IS SHAKING UP THE SHOE BUSINESS FOR SURE.

Why these makers sacrifice so unmercifully is no secret. Everybody knows the tremendous power of SPOT CASH. Now the goods are ours and at our own price. They are on sale at less than half the regular dealers' prices.

The lady or gentleman who, out of sheer prejudice, persists in paying 50 per cent. more to regular retail dealers for exactly the same goods must have money to burn.

98c.

For Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, Worth $1.50.

Men's Fine Satin Calf Shoes, in lace and congress, all styles of toes. This is a good wearing shoe; sold everywhere for $1.75. Sale price **98c.**

Manufacturers' Outlet Co.

200 Pairs Women's Glove Kid Shoes, in lace and congress, for tender feet. Regular price $2; sale price **98c.**

Youths' Satin Calf Shoes, sewed and warranted solid leather, all sizes. Regular value, $1.25. **69c.**

Misses' Genuine Dongola button and Lace Shoes, all styles, shapes and sizes. Regular value $1.25 **68c**

Ladies' solid Dongola Shoes, in all shaped toes, all sizes, in lace and button, worth $2, sale price **98c.**

Men's French Patent Leather Oxfords pump soles. Regular price, $2.50; sale price **$1.24**

Men's Satin Calf Shoes, lace, double soles, made for service, will not rip. Regular price $2.50, sale price, **1.49**

Men's Milwaukee all grain Shoes, lace and congress, heavy double soles, solid and serviceable. Regular price, $2.50; sale price **$1.69**

100 dozen Lamb Wool Soles; ladies', 13 cents; men's, the 35-cent kind **19c.**

200 Pairs Men's Fancy Embroidered Slippers. Regular price 98 cents, sale price **49c.**

Children's Dongola Shoes, all styles, all sizes. Regular value, $1; sale price **48c.**

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, pump soles. Regular price, $2.00; our price **$1.19**

Men's heavy double sole Bals., and congress, solid throughout, warranted not to rip; last the shoe for service. Regular price, $1.75; our price **$1.19**

360 Pairs Ladies Extra Fine French Vici Kid Shoes, in button and lace, coin toes only. Regular value, $2.50; sale price **$1.29**

Young Ladies' School Shoes, made from selected Dongola stock; we guarantee this shoe to give satisfaction; in button and lace, all styles of toes, sizes 2½ to 7. Regular price $2.50. **1.79**

Infants' Shoes, made to sell for 35c and 50c. **19c.**

The Entire Stock of a 'Busted' Underwear and Hosiery Mill on Sale.

Over 100 doz. 25c socks. All marked your choice while they last **4c.**

Over 1800 doz. $1.00 shirts and drawers. All marked while they last **39c.**

Manufacturers' Outlet Co., Old Boston & Maine Depot Central St.

SPOT CASH BUYERS AND SELLERS OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS.

Open Monday and Friday Evenings until 9.30, Saturdays, 11.

DAINTY AND NEAT CONFECTIONS.

A Black and Tan.

Quite a charming little autumn gown, most simple and effective, is that rendered here in a black and tan flannel, the pin-stripes being of the former color. It is a new pattern among many brought out by the well-known makers alluded to last week. Lined with sapphire and taffetas, it makes a useful knockabout frock, which is at the same time smart enough for most October and November occasions which do not include formal tea parties.

A-BLACK-AND-TAN

A Green Brocaded Gown.

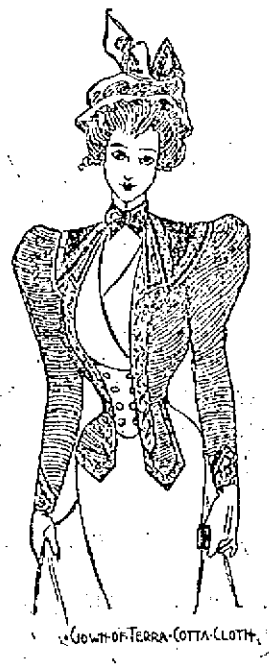
This is a green brocaded gown, the front pink, very handsomely embroidered; an invaluable evening gown for wearing abroad. Another notably pretty one is a printed mauve silk muslin, made with a yoke of white bouillonne chiffon. The printed muslin is used as a deep basque for the bodice, and a rounded tunic in front, the underskirt being of plain mauve muslin, with a frill at the hem. The bodices, which are so much in request when people are abroad, are to be found here in abundance. There are any number of them in white muslin and white chiffon, trimmed with lace. Some perfectly charming ones for half mourning are made in black and white, with triple frillings carried round the shoulders and transparent lace yokes. Black goffered nun's veiling makes one of the most useful and stylish looking tea gowns of the day; it has a white muslin lace-edged fichu, which, passing round the shoulders, descends in long ends to the ground, the bands of white satin ribbon being carried under the armholes back and front to simulate a zouave. The white muslin or silk skirts, with close-set rows of lace insertion to the waist and a frill at the hem, with long transparent sleeves and deep jacket bodices, are found specially useful at the German baths by those who are going to do "the cure," for they are graceful-looking and stylish. Every kind of amalgamation of color finds favor in these dresses; yellow blends with heliotrope and with gray, and there is an endless array of pretty black bodices with transparent sleeves, more or less trimmed with jet.

A-GREEN-BROCADED-GOWN

A Gown of Terra Cotta Cloth.

This is a gown of terra cotta cloth, with a light green waistcoat, the jacket bodice bordered with a band of white worked in gold, the collar of a darker shade of ruby, the under one of light green worked in gold. The velvet band round the waist and the trimmings on the sleeve match the collar band.

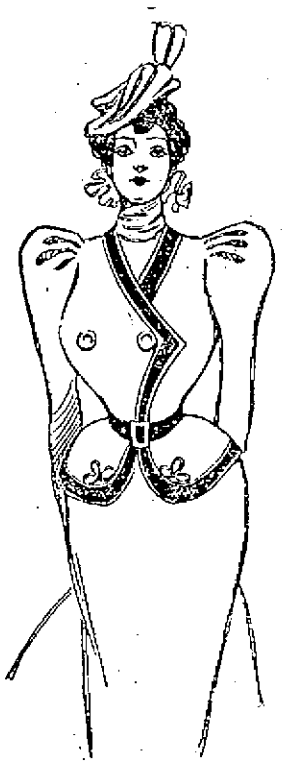
There still continues a great feeling for everything that is black and white, and lounging gowns in kilted black chiffon are most effective. Soft white muslins are always in demand, many of the skirts tucked, others having transparent insertions ranged horizontally from the waist. Leading tailors have very pretty low-necked bodices made of white chiffon and trimmed with pearls, which fit most people. A stylish black and white gown had been trimmed with yellow chiffon, and another shot yellow and gray with heliotrope. These were made up as tea-gowns, but fitted the figure so well that they would serve equally for dinner. You seldom see such pretty sleeves as they now manage to introduce into high and low bodices. For example, a half-high one was of white satin, bordered with black frills, which displayed long transparent black sleeves, trimmed on the shoulders and wrist with leaflets of jet. A high white blouse was made entirely with goffered chiffon, and had short elbow sleeves. A tea jacket of light green satin was covered with black lace and had full fronts of pink chiffon beneath, the revers and ruffled sleeves trimmed with black lace and silver. A blue muslin matinee was trimmed with rows of lace down the front, and many soft silk ones, consisting of skirt and long basque bodice, were entirely composed of alternate stripes of silk and insertion, the large square collar being edged fully with lace.



GOWN-OF-TERRA-COTTA-CLOTH

A Gown of Emerald Green.

This is a gown of emerald green cloth, trimmed with a black band edged with gold braid. The bodice is cut with one point on quite a new principle, so that it turns back and forms a couple of revers. Another gem of a dress, something on the style of this, is a fashionable watercress green cloth trimmed with black velvet and had silver buttons. Tailors are using a good deal of prune green and russet brown in the dresses that are being prepared to last until the winter, brown velvet collars and cuffs being introduced on that tint. Canvas gowns are in request and Irish friezes, while for shooting gowns there is nothing equal to good Harris tweed.



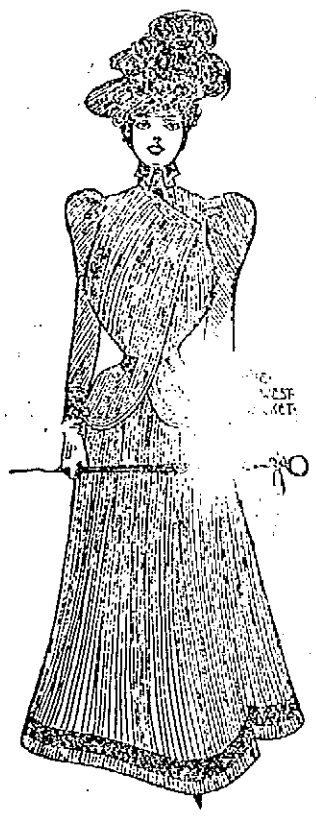
GOWN-OF-EMERALD-GREEN-CLOTH

On the borders of the Everglades you often see a large yellow spider. He swings a strong web from two pliant twigs on each side of a path of clear space of ground and waits for his prey. The web is in the shape of a hammock, and tapers at each end to a fine point, though quite broad in the middle. The bright color of the owner seems to mark him out for destruction—he is clearly defined against the white sand or dead leaves, and you wonder what he would do for defense in case of attack. Approach quietly and he watches you intently. Now raise your hand suddenly and he will disappear. While you are wondering what became of him you see first a blur where he had been, then several spiders, then you catch sight again of the yellow ball you noticed at first. Repeat the performance and the stage effect is renewed. The disappearance is absolute—there can be no doubt about it, and the little magician trusts to it entirely for his protection. How is it done? As soon as he is threatened he starts the vibrations of his airy hammock; these become too rapid for the eye to follow, and he vanishes. As these become slower you see a blur, and then several spiders as the eyes catches him at different points of his swing, until finally he rests before you.—Florida Citizen.

LATEST STYLES IN WOMANS WEAR.

The Newest Jacket.

Among novelties of the tailor-made tribe is this illustrated, which, built of the new shade in bright dark emerald covert coating, has waist-belt, collar and cuffs in a deeper tone of Lyons velvet. The jacket is quite close-fitting, made with a small basque, and fastens down the right side from neck to hem. Five rows of stitching at edges of skirt and jacket give a smart finish. In tan cloth or gray, with velvet "fixings," as the backwoodsmen say, to match, this style would make excellent effect as well. For morning hats to go with the autumn tailor-made none are more suitable than the various forms of Tyrolean, two of the best being produced here. It is said that the Prince of Wales brought various specimens of native headgear from Marienbad, with the probable result of popularizing these styles in London, for both men and ladies. One, a drab felt, with turned-back brim on the left side, held in place by one large button, is similar to several brought back by Princess Louise from the same halcyon spot, while a second is of the old Tyrolean type, with rolled-up brim back and sides, the front drooping somewhat over the forehead. A couple of guinea-fowl or partridge wing feathers are tucked into the velvet band laid around the crown. Long boots, which fasten up to twelve and eleven buttons, have now quite superseded shoes with well-equipped cyclists. The fashion halls in the first instance from Paris, that fountain-head of all devices feminine, and will decidedly prevail over here, as being more appropriate to winter weather than shoes, even when flanked by gaiters, which are always more or less clumsy about the instep and ankle.



A Toreador Hat.

This peculiar toreador hat has the feather trimmings congregated on the top of the crown. There is nothing so suitable as felt, which we are likely to be wearing in many light tones, as well as those to which we are accustomed. White birds are to have the preference, and a great many wings; whole birds are introduced on many models. Trimmings under the brim are still placed on the most dressy form of hat. There are many pretty models of other kinds. Straws, with the brim shrouded in muslin or in lace, and chiffon-kilted trimmings in thin materials are evidently in favor. The toreador shape is the one of the future, and hats must perforce hold their own, although the bonnet is asserting its power.

A-TOREADOR-HAT

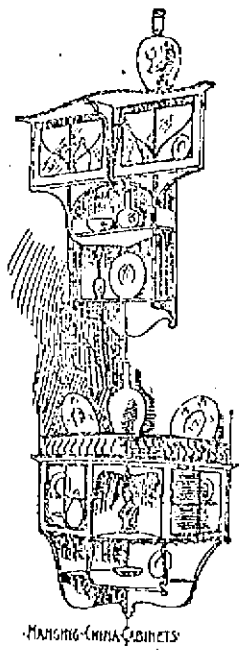
A Neat Little Hat Rack.

In the designing of small hat-racks of the cheapest description originality is seldom displayed. The majority of these things are made in a plain straight line and little or no variety is attempted by the generality of middle-class manufacturers. This is a pity, for at a very trifling additional cost, a considerable amount of variety can be obtained. As an example of what we mean, we would point to the showy little hat-rack illustrated. We do not pretend that this is conspicuous for its beauty, or that it is unusually useful, but we submit that it is far more interesting than the everlasting straight board with six projecting hooks. Here we have some attempt at attractiveness, and if we christen it "Elizabethan" we shall add dignity to it, whilst its decidedly interesting shape can be produced without a very serious advance upon the price of the ordinary straight rail.

ELIZABETHAN-HAT-RACK

A Hanging China Cabinet.

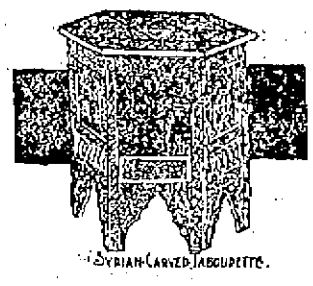
For a small and lightly furnished dining-room such a piece of furniture as this would be found most convenient. It occupies so little space—space, too, that is often unoccupied even in crowded rooms. The value of hanging cupboards is only appreciated after one has had experience of their usefulness. The shelves, inside, should be shaped in front; some, for instance, being cut well in, so that tall articles, such as cruets and decanters, can be stored in front and the small articles in the rear. Hanging cupboards for corners of rooms are equally useful, and in the dining-room they can be made to relieve the often over-burdened sideboard of some of its lighter objects.



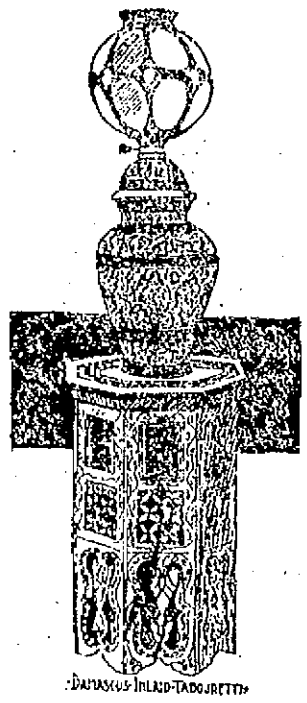
HANGING-CHINA-CABINETS

Damascus Inlaid Tabourette.

This is one of the latest designs for a fashionable home, and when the tabourette twinkles in the shaded light of a half illuminated room the effect is exceedingly pretty. Next to the inlaid work comes the style in brass designs. Every season there are wonderful advancements in brass, in the making of accessories in this brilliant metal for special rooms, the library taking the lead. There are two new coal and wood boxes of superb ornamentation. They are of immense size, some four feet long, and round in shape; the top has a double division which lifts up for the putting in of wood and coal—quite enough to last for a grate fire some three or four days. As a decorative bit they are of an unrivaled pattern, being one of great elaboration in the way of designs in fruit with their blossoms and leaves, strong conventional borders, and odd queer-looking handles, which are full of artistic curves and lines. This household luxury is valued at $250.00 each, of course being desirable only for large rooms.



SYRIAN-CARVED-TABOURETTE

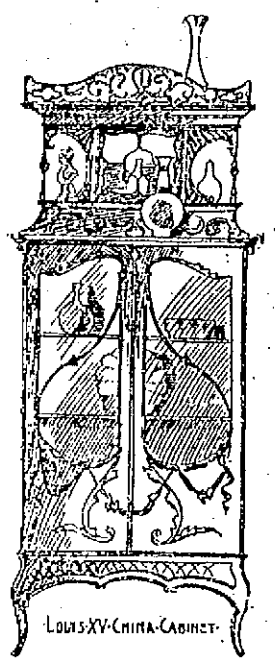


DAMASCUS-INLAID-TABOURETTE

Syrian work for tabourettes is also much in vogue.

Louis XI. China Cabinet.

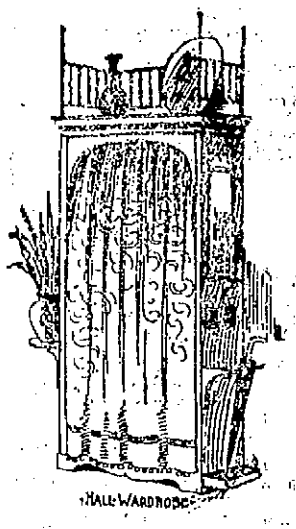
The design shown here is based upon old French examples, and thus has nothing in common with the canted corner, or three-plate back cabinet of early English popularity. The plainness of the door rails and stiles, and the introduction of abundant fretia work are decidedly foreign to the mode, but these features and one or two other easily recognizable peculiarities have been suggested rather in the cause of economical production than with and desire to achieve accuracy of detail or consistency of character.



LOUIS-XV-CHINA-CABINET

Hall Wardrobe.

For stylish halls, a small wardrobe is very useful. The one that is indicated in the illustration would be suitable. Here we have suggested a few slight departures from orthodox lines. In the first place it is proposed to make the wardrobe much lower than usual. Six feet six inches to the top of the cornice is unnecessarily high in most cases, and five feet six inches will be found tall enough to accommodate even the longest ulsters. Then, we suggest that the top part be railed round at the sides and back as a safeguard to the pottery displayed. As a means towards increasing the usefulness of the wardrobe, too, we suggest fixing a small mirror on one end, with shelf and brush hooks below, and handy stick and umbrella stand underneath.



HALL-WARDROBE

Visitors on board war vessels in the navy yard will very likely see among the sailors scattered about the decks smoking, talking and so on, a sailor at work with a sewing machine. It is a hand machine and has a pretty heavy base, so that it can be set down on deck and worked easily without shifting its position.

The machine is owned by the man working it. On a big ship like, for example, the battle-ship Indiana, carrying a crew of 430 men or more, there would probably be found as many as a dozen sewing machines; on a third-rate cruiser, a smaller vessel, there would be apt to be four or five sewing machines. The machines are oftenest owned by sailmakers and sailmakers' mates, but they may be owned by the sailors; any man on the ship might have a sewing machine if he wanted to. Space is valuable on a vessel, and so only hand machines are allowed, and to bring a machine aboard permission must be got from the commanding officer. It is not to be supposed that every man in the ship would want a sewing machine; as a matter of fact, comparatively few men do; and those who want to take one aboard are not likely to find any difficulty in the way.

A sailor who has a sewing machine makes and repairs garments for himself and he does work for others for pay. There are not so many sewing machines on the vessels of the new navy as there were on those of the old; the sailor nowadays makes up less of his own outfit than he formerly did; he draws more completed articles from the Government, but there is still plenty of work to be done aboard ship with sewing machines, and some money to be made with them yet.—New York Sun.

OBVIOUS IF OBSCURE.

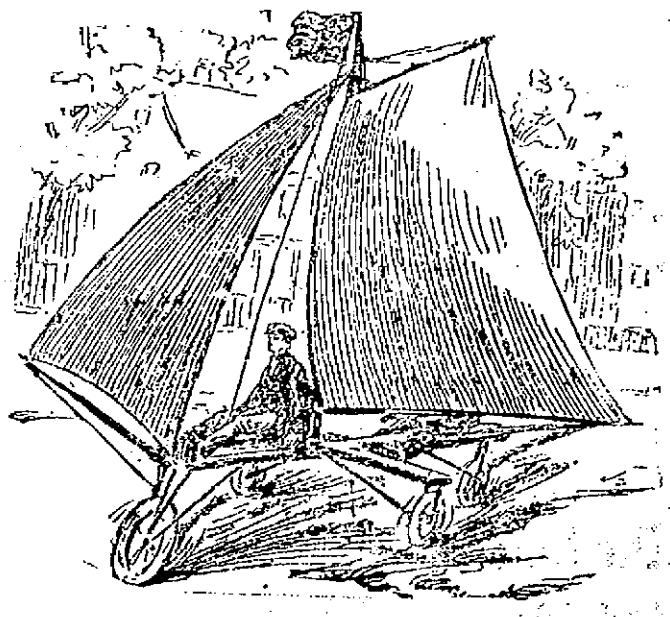
From Pick Me Up.

"When a lady is said to be of 'a certain age,' how old is she?"

"She is certainly aged."

MARK ANTOCOLSKY'S "SATAN."

A NEW KIND OF LAND YACHT.



Charles Sleeper, a boy out in Berkeley, Cal., belies his name, for he is so wide awake that he has invented a yacht that goes on wheels. It is warranted to scare all the horses in the town every time it appears, which rather dims the pride the town's people would otherwise have in the young inventor. The land-yacht consists of a plank, with a wheel at either end, and a cross piece, under which are two more wheels. The wheels under the cross piece are supposed to clear the ground when the yacht is upright. When she careens to the wind the wheel on the lee side touches the ground and prevents a capsize. The yacht has a mainsail and a jib, and cannot only sail over level ground, but can go up a considerable incline. Master Sleeper was assisted in the building of his yacht by Master Stanley Cameron, his particular chum, and together the boys have been sailing all over Berkeley lately. Neither of the young boat builders is over 15 years old.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF OVERCOATS

EVER MADE IN LOWELL BY

THE TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN

Kersey Overcoats, made raw edge, lap seam and correct length. The best on earth for

$10.00 Each.

BLUE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED.

We had such a call for Frieze Overcoats we have had made 300 fine Heavy Frieze Overcoats, cut the stylish box style, with raw edge, lap seam and fancy linings, regular $18.00 quality, at

$12.00 Each.

BROWN KERSEY BOX OVERCOATS.

100 more of that great leader, raw edge, lap seam, short Box Overcoats, at

$13.00 Each.

YOUNG MEN'S NOBBY OVERCOATS.

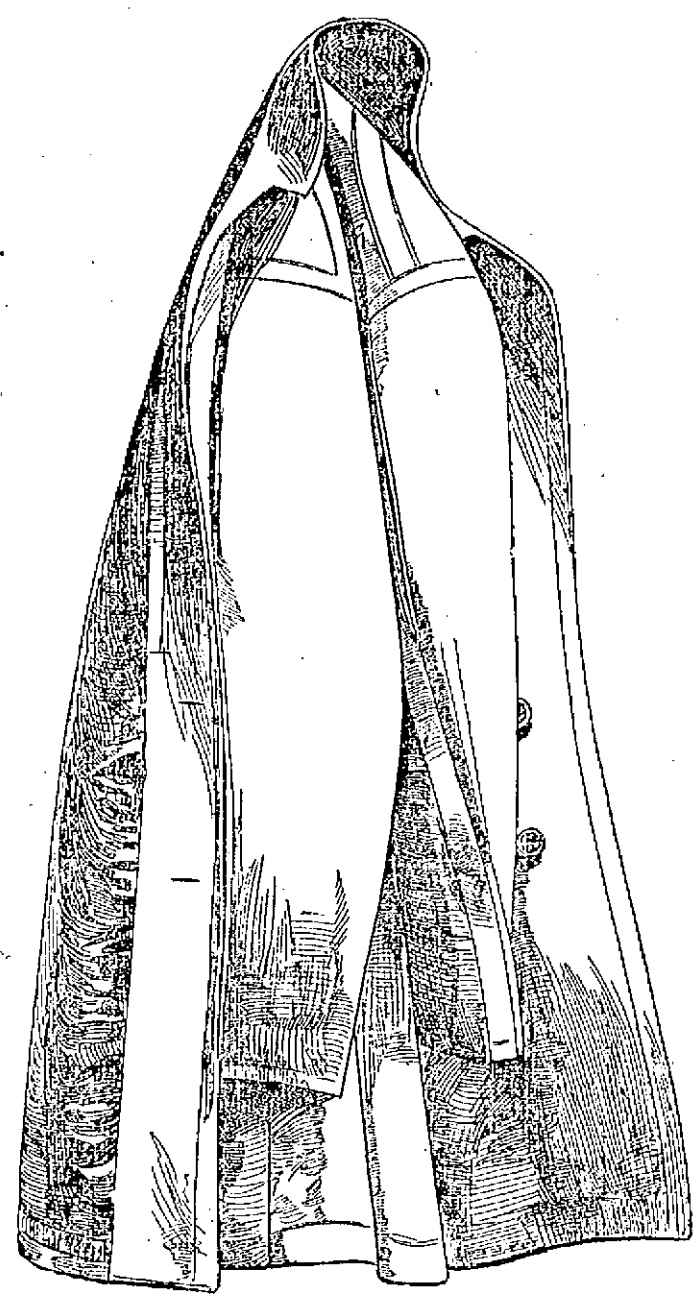
25 Short Box Overcoats, in Brown Kerseys, raw edge, lap seam and light fancy linings, a great looker, in young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34 breast, worth $15.00, at

$10.00 Each.

See our great electric show of Overcoats, the finest Clothing show window display ever made in New England.

TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

AMERICAN HOUSE BLOCK



SKELETON COVERT OVERCOATS.

Last lot of our handsome, nobby, light, covert, strap seam Overcoats, fancy back skeletons with heavy satin yoke, a $20.00 garment at

$15.00 Each.

BLUE BOX OVERCOATS.

100 fine Blue Kersey (collar of the same) Overcoats, raw edge, strap seam, a regular $20.00 garment, to be sold this week at

$15.00 Each.

OUR GREAT SELLER

Is a fine brown, raw edge, lap seam, Box Overcoat, made with stylish fancy plaid lining. This overcoat will compare favorably with the regular $20 or $22 Overcoat. On sale at

$15.00 Each.

OUR GREEN OVERCOATS.

We show today the handsomest specialty in fine Green Kersey Box Overcoats, strap seams, raw edge, lined with a handsome gray corduroy, with extra heavy satin sleeve linings and yoke, equal any $30 or $32 custom garment,

$22.00 Each.

We never exhibited so many fine Overcoats as today, and we can make you a saving on any Overcoat. We show the best goods. We name the lowest prices.

TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

CORNER CENTRAL AND WARREN STS

RAILWAY HEARING

On Subject of Vestibuled Electric Cars.

FOR THE L. L. & H. RAILROAD.

Street Railroad Managers are Opposed to Them.

The railroad commissioners had a hearing in Boston yesterday on the statute regarding the vestibuling of electric street cars. H. R. Dorr, of the Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill road said that the vestibuling tended to enhance the possibility of accident.

P. F. Sullivan of the Lowell and Suburban company, said he had talked with the men and had failed to learn of a single request to have the platforms enclosed. The reason of there being so few accidents in the West where the vestibule is used is due to the fact that car are run much faster here than in that section.

Judge Wells, for the Springfield Street Railway company, said that his line used the vestibule car to the exclusion of all others after the open cars were taken off. The question uppermost in his mind was whether or not such a car could be operated in a town whose poulation was under the 50,000 mark. As he interpreted the act, any one of the small towns in which his company operated had the right to prevent the running of vestibule cars through their streets.

H. H. Crapo, of the Union company of New Bedford, said that his company had no vestibuled cars and did not desire to perate them at any time. On account of the narrow streets in New Bedford, it would be particularly dangerous to have the platforms enclosed. To surround a motorman with a frame work of glass and wood renders him practically deaf to sounds on the street.

For the West End, Vice President Cummings made the statement that his compapy would deem a motorman incapable of properly performing his duties if his eyesight or his sense of hearing were impaired to the extent that would result in placing him inside a platform enclosure and upon this phase of the matter he predicted his belief that it would be extremely dangerous to introduce the vestibule into Boston.

General Manager Sergeant instanced the fact that there was an increasing number of accidents to bicycle riders and children, and to in any way interfere with the sight or the hearing of the motorman would necessarily enhance the elements of danger.

Pre-eminently Picturesque Peerless Puritan

For October—a composite art gallery of pictured-literature—10 cents—all news-stands—$1 a year—Frank A. Munsey, New York.

SALARIES INCREASED

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS IN LAWRENCE GET A RAISE IN PAY.

The committee on finance of the Lawrence City Council, at a recent meeting, increased the municipal salary list $1150, the mayor getting an increase of $100. The list, as recommended, is as follows:

Mayor, $1500; city clerk, $1250; city treasurer, $2000; auditor, $1100; messenger, $1000; superintendent of streets, $1350; city marshal, $1200; superintendent of cemeteries, $1000; clerk of overseers of the poor, $900; assessors (each), $1000; chairman of assessors, $1100; *assistant assessors, $2.50; president of water board, $100; superintendent of public property, $1200; city solicitor, $800; superintendent of almshouse, $800; milk inspector, $300; inspector of provisions, $25; fish warden, $25; inspector of vinegar and kerosene, $50; clerk of common council, $100; overseers of the poor, $37.50; city physician, $400; wards one and two physicians (each), $100; ward three, physician, $125; wards four, five and six, physicians (each) $75; each member of the board of health, $50; chief engineer of fire department, $1300; assistant engineers, $300; lieutenants of fire companies (each), $225; members of call force (each), $200; members of fire department (permanent), $2.50; engineers of fire companies (each), $225; captains permanently employe (each), $50; registrars of voters, (each), $200; clerk of registrars of voters, $300; cattle inspector, $200.

*Per day.

SUNDAY'S CONCERT.

The East Boston Cadet band, which will give the concert in Huntington Hall Sunday night is the best organization of young musicians in this country. The band has a membership of sixty pieces and is directed by F. D. Record, late of Sousa's band. T. F. Molloy, J. E. Donnelly, Miss Adelaide Sullivan, Miss McLaughlin, Little Olive Smith and M. T. Hurley, humorist of Boston will also assist in the entertainment.

BOXING GOSSIP

Sparring and fencing exhibitions in the B. A. A. Gym will take place at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The sparring portion of the program will consist of bouts between well known exponents of the art of self-defence, who will give illustrations of their skill. There will be no contests and no decisions. The exhibition will be in the line of a smoke talk. The fencing exhibition will be of the same character between well known artists in their line. Smoking will be allowed and members can invite their friends, subject to the rules governing the introduction of visitors.

Thursday, November 11, there will be an exhibition of sparring given in Gym for amateurs. There will be contests in different classes, under the rules of the A. A. U. The classes will be 105 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds and heavyweight. It must be distinctly understood that all amateurs who intend to compete will be required to be registered with A. A. U. They will be compelled to procure a blank which they will fill out and send it with $1 to W. H. Plummer, secretary of the New England A. A. U. Worcester Mass. No entry can be accepted unless this is done and noman will be allowed to compete who has not registered. All who intend to enter these competitions should attend to this matter at once. If they will send a postal card to the undersigned, blanks will be furnished and the necessary information given. The entries for the above will close Monday November 8, with John Graham, B. A. A., Exeter street, Boston.

It is probable that some of the Lowell amateurs will get into the game again.

"Kid" McCoy and Australian Billy Smith have ben matched to box for six rounds in Chicago, Nov. 13 for a purse of $2000. They will meet at 155 pounds, with a forfeit of $100 for overweight. The purse will be divided into 25 per cent for the loser. On account of the jeers for his performance at Tattersalls Saturday night McCoy is anxious to redeem himself and the bout will not be a tame one. A purse has been also offered for a bout between Tut Ryan and Frank Childs for the same night. Childs has accepted.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME.

The Young Women's Home on Cross street is very nearly completed.

The large fence that marked the dividing line with the church yard has been taken down and the intervening space has been sodded. A concrete walk has been placed in Cross street and around the building. Granite stone steps are the approach to the main entrance.

HALLOWE'EN PARTIES.

Many Hallowe'en parties are booked for tomorrow night.

Dealers report many orders for popcorn, fruit, candy, and nuts, for tomorrow. The occasion will be recognized in every home, as it always is.

FOR ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Louis Darrell was arrested yesterday afternoon for alleged embezzlement of a trip book from Sidney Drewett.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The Catholic Lyceum held a largely attended meeting last evening and elected the following officers: President, James J. Brown; vice president, William D. Callagher; financial secretary, Michael J. Brown; recording secretary, Thomas H. Delaney; board of trustees, William F. Hart; Timothy McCarthy, Wm. Barrett, Timothy Harrigan, and Matthew Lynch; spiritual, director, Rev. R. S. Burke.

Lowell Council, Knights of Columbus worked the third degree on several candidates last night.

A large number of visiting officers of the order were present from Lawrence, Nashua, Wakefield, Boston, Woburn, and South Framingham, and refreshments were served after the work.

The Allard club had an enjoyable sociable last evening, after its regular meeting.

The Pilgrim Fathers initiated one candidate last night.

Eirene lodge, I.O.G.T., held a sociable at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Woodman on Wilson street last night. Those who took part in the entertainment were: Misses Inez R. Turnbull, Ethel Woodman, Lillian Garland and Maude Woodman, and Messrs. M. W. Corey, Elliot Hubbard, Whiley Johnson, James Fraser and Edward Turnbull and E. S. Varney.

AYER HOME.

The annual sale at the Ayer Home was continued yesterday afternoon with the same sucess as on the previous day. Supper was served from 6 to 8, and afterward Mr. Joseph Leach and Miss Woodward sang. The event was a very delightful one socially and the management feel assured that it will also prove to be financially successful.

COOK REMEDY CO.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently

CURED IN 15 TO 35 DAYS.

You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure.

IF YOU HAVE

taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary

BLOOD POISON

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE.

We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 & 308 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO.

LIQUOR DEALERS MEET

STATE ASSOCIATION HOLDS ITS ANNUAL GATHERING IN BOSTON.

The third annual meeting of the State Liquor Dealers' association of Massachusetts was held recently at Elks' hall Hayward Place, Boston. Vice President C. C. Murphy, Jr., of Fall River was in the chair and in his opening address he expressed gratification that the association has grown so numerically strong since its incorporation. Over 85 delegates were present and the following officers were elected.

President—N. F. Doherty, Boston.

Vice Presidents—C. C. Murphy, Jr., Fall River; J. J. Kavanaugh, Taunton.

Recording and corresponding secretary—Thomas Penrose, Roxbury.

Financial secretary—Timothy Buckley, Taunton.

Treasurer—Frederick McGrath, Boston.

Sergeant-at-arms—Oliver W. Leach, Fall River.

Executive committee—O. B. Sherman, New Bedford; T. F. Connor, Roxbury; Thomas Lentz, Charlestown; J. C. Cullen, Pittsfield; George Ford, Lawrence; W. J. Logan, Boston; J. F. O'Connor, Fall River; E. F. Burns, Taunton; E. T. Smith, Lynn.

The president-elect addressed the convention and thanked the delegates for the honor conferred on him. He outlined his policy for the ensuing year.

SEASON ENDS

WITH GOOD EVENTS AT WANNALANCIT PARK.

The season of racing at Wannalancit Park closed yesterday with a fair sized crowd and god racing.

The summaries were as follows:

2.38 class, trot and pace; purse $150.

Henry F., b. s. (C. L. Van Aukin, Syracuse)	1	1	1
Choice Boy, br. g. (J. L. Farrar, Townsend)	2	2	2
Ardia, blk. m., (S. G. Hyde, Fall River)	3	3	3
G. L. T., b. g. (G. H. Wilson, Chelmsford)	4	4	4

Time—2.37¾, 2.37¼, 2.41½.

2.19 class, trot and pace; purse $300.

Sarah Jane, b. m. (E. M. Gillis) Worcester)	1	1	1
Laura G., blk. m. (George E. Davis, Nantasket)	2	2	3
Irene, b. m. (C. L. Van Aukin, Syracuse)	3	3	2
Garry Wilkes, b. g. (James McNamee, Saugus)	5	4	4
Manilla Girl, ch. m. (J. E. Kent Newmarket, N. H.)	4	5	5

Time—2.24½, 2.22¾, 2.23½.

PROBATE COURT—LAWTON, J.

Oct. 26.—Wills presented for probate, Pierre Belanger, Quebec, Can.; C. E. Marshall, Lowell; Sarh Lincoln, Watertown; Augustus Robinson, Medford; J. F. Simonds, Lexington; Angelina Crosby, Medford; Henrietta Green, Townsend.

Administrations granted: B. F. Holbrook, Winchester; Anna Healey, Belmont; Julia Haynes, Hudson; Ann Mullen, Billerica; A. A. Brooks, Medford; John Moriarty, Lowell; Bridget Cummings, Lowell; Seth Pratt, Mercer, Maine; Elvira Gerry Stoneham; Louise Rogers, Malden; Hannah Bailey, alias Hannah Griffin, Tewksbury; Hannah Willington, Lexington; C. E. Brown, Lexington; Ellen Sullivan, Concord; Francis Williams, Wakefield; Catherine McKay, Everett; A. H. Rosenthal, Billerica; W. G. Street, Concord; W. C. Johnson, Melrose; Ellen Clark, Framingham; Mary Wilson, Lowell; Martha Leavitt, Melrose; Paul Loker, Wayland.

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

The overseers of the poor met at the city farm last evening.

One pardon was granted. Supt. Pindar's monthly report showed 421 inmates, tramps, 215, deaths 6. At the request of the superintendent five paupers were discharged.

Secretary Courtney asked the board if Superintendent Whitcomb could come before the board and speak to the members in favor of having the board stand the expense of furnishing glasses for poor children. It was voted to hear Superintendent Whitcomb at the next meeting at city hall.

The meeting then adjourned to next Wednesday.

CARD OF THANKS.

We, the undersigned, wish to tender our most sincere thanks to our many friends for their kindness to us and ours in the hour of our bereavement in the death of the late John Garrity, and also to the Board of Health we tender our sincere thanks with the hope that when the time of affliction comes to them, they may receive as much consolation as we have through their kindness.

—H. W. Garrity and family.

There was a very noticeable increase in the number of marriage licenses taken out this week.

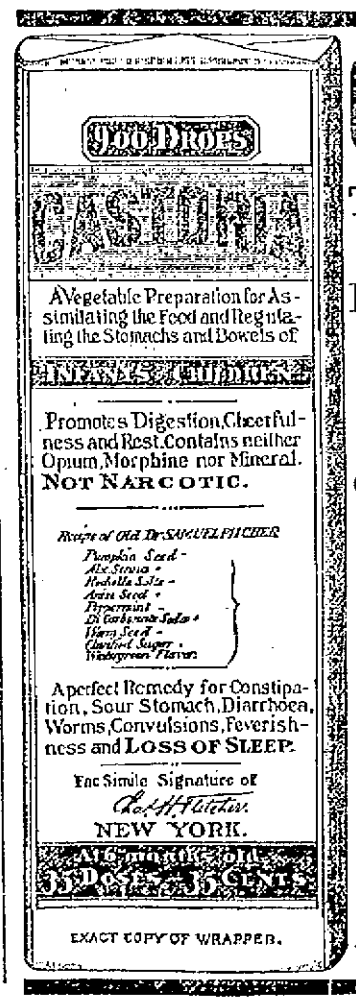
The pool room and card room at the Burkes' hall have been completely remodeled.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

ELECTION DAY

THE GREATER NEW YORK CAMPAIGN IS ONE OF INTENSE BITTERNESS. TOMORROW'S SUN WILL GIVE A GRAND REVIEW OF THE CONTEST AND THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

MANY MILLIONS

WILL BE SPENT IN GREATER NEW YORK AND OHIO ON NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTION. READ THE SUN TOMORROW AND LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT THIS IMMENSE EXPENDITURE.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather predictions for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair, cooler weather for Saturday and Sunday, with easterly winds.

ALMANAC, FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Sun rises—6:15; sets, 4:41.
Length of day—10 h., 26 m.
High water—1:18 a. m., 1:37 p. m.
Moon sets—7:40 p. m.

IS AFTER TROUBLE

Spain's Answer is Not Peaceable

AS WAS GENERALLY SUPPOSED AT WASHINGTON

New York Paper Suggests Its Contents.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 29.—The New York Journal in its evening edition comes out today with a big article headed "Spain Defiant," in which it suggests upon what it terms unquestionable authority that the recent answer received from Spain which we have all believed to be of a peaceful nature, is just the opposite and is indicative of trouble from that country.

CUMMINGS RALLY.

Ward Five democrats who favor the candidacy of Lawrence Cummings, held an enthusiastic rally in the hall of the High stret engine house last night. The speakers were Michael J. Dowd, James H. Carmichael, J. Joseph Hennessey and Lawrence Cummings James Kerwin presided. The first speaker, M. J. Dowd, said in substance: 'Judging by the comments in the morning newspapers it would seem that it was their intention to report all statements made at our meetings to knock the other man and thus to create ill feeling. After the caucuses are over, there will be no Cummings men, no Pearson men but a united democracy, and this is irresistible in Lowell.

"It is important that you should elect to office men who will look to pulling down the debt of the city; men who are not looking for office simply for their own personal gain. The main thing to consider in the proper government of the city is the selection of proper men. You want a man who can realize a deal when he sees it.

"Consider the two men presented to you. One man who has had absolutely nothing in city affairs, a man who has had no practical experience and a man who is a failure as a vote winner. On the other hand another candate's name is before you who has had years of experience. He will go into that office the best equipped man that I have ever known. He is, I believe, the most thoroughly informed man on municipal politics in this city."

Lawrence Cummings was introduced amid great applause. He said:

"If there is a city in the Commonwealth which is backward in holding public meetings it is the city of Lowell. This, I think, is because of lack of accomodations. The other night when I went into a small engine room in Centralville and for saying that in the event of my election I would give my attention to securing a new meeting place for this ward, the Mail has opined that this was said with the design of getting votes. I wish to say thatif I am elected I will do all in my power towards getting more suitable ward rooms in Wards Three, Five, Six and Eight.

He denied that men under civil service law were appointed on party in the post office.

FUNERALS.

CHISHOLM—The funeral of Alexander Chisholm took place yesterday afternoon from Undertaker Molloy's ware rooms and the remains were sent to St. Andrews, N. S., for interment.

DONNELLY—Edward Donnelly, aged 32 years, died this morning at his home on Hudson street. Funeral Sunday afternoon.

CALNIN—Susan Etta Calnin, child of Andrew and Bridget Calnin, died yesterday afternoon at 25 Keene street. The funeral took place this afternoon and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

The Asa Pollard society, Children of the American Revolution, entertained the Middlesex chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, in the Billerica town hall last night in royal style.

J. F. O'DONNELL, UNDERTAKER,

Market, Corner Worthen Street. Telephone.

HENRY GEORGE IS DEAD

The Great Single Taxer Passed Away This Morning.

HENRY GEORGE.

Apoplexy Was the Cause of Death — He Delivered Several Campaign Speeches Last Night—Was in Good Health When He Retired — He Was One of the Country's Prominent Men—Had a Great Standing Among Labor People—His Campaign for Mayor of Greater New York.

New York, Oct. 29.—Henry George died at the Union Square hotel about five o'clock this morning. After speaking at several different campaign meetings last night. Mr. George returned to the hotel about eleven o'clock. He ate a light supper and retired immediately. About four o'clock this morning he awoke and complained of suffering severe pains. He became unconscious from which condition he did not again recover. Apoplexy is given as the cause of death.

Henry George ranked among the prominent men of this country.

In every state and city in the United States he was known and his fame and reputation extended throughout Europe.

With organized labor he was a power, for this class had no greater friend, supporter or defender than Mr. George. He was a man of strong mind and a character that was manly and upright in every respect.

In his early days he exhibited an aptitude for strong newspaper work and he readily found employment on various dailies throughout the country.

He finally located in New York and devoted much time to a study of economic questions. When he wrote his book, "Progress and Poverty," he encountered much difficulty in finding a publisher to handle his work.

He was beaten, but he polled a magnificent vote that exceeded by thousands the "conservative estimate." made by his opponents. He continued to explain his single tax theory and among his warmest supporters was Rev. Fr. Ducey of New York and the well known and scholarly Dr. McGlynn, who incurred the ecclesiastical censure by following Mr. George to extremes.

In the late presidential campaign, Henry George did newspaper work for the New York Journal. He accompanied Bryan during a portion of his tour. He was a strong follower of the great candidate, though he was not in sympathy with the entire Chicago platform. He believed in free silver.

At public meetings in New York state where Bryan spoke, George was always on the platform. Invariably, there were calls for a speech from the great single tax man.

When the present contest for the mayoralty of Greater New York was inaugurated, George was spoken of as the Tamammy candidate. But Tammany nominated Van Wyck. Then the people who styled themselves the straight democracy tendered George the nomination and he accepted it. Two days later he took up headquarters at the Union Square hotel and since then has conducted a most vigorous campaign.

Henry George was born Sept. 2, 1839. Last night he spoke in the borough of Queens county and later in the borough of Manhattan. There were enthusiastic gatherings present. In his speech he repeated the threats against Croker, saying: "Let him go tothe penitentiary. He shall go there." Mrs. George accompanied her husband on most of his campaign tours and was with him last night. The newspaper men who were with him all along felt that he was undergoing a terrible strain and was rapidly breaking down. At times he was incoherent. He has not been strong for the past three years. Within the past three days his friends have noted with apprehension a marked change in his appearance and manner. His eyes grew dull. Wrinkles came at the corners and his eyes were sunk in hollow caverns. His voice was pitched to a piping treble and he seemd like one whose nervous system was so wrought that it might snap at any moment. He was five feet, five inches high, of slender build. His head was bald and his brown beard was fast becoming gray.

Under the state law, the Jeffersonian democrats can make a new nomination to fill the vacancy caused by his death.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 29.—Richard Croker sent by a special messenger this morning to Mrs. Henry George a letter of sympathy saying: "Allow me to express my sympathy for you in your great bereavement." John C. Sheehan wrote: "I deeply sympathize with you and your family in the great loss you have sustained." Richard Croker today said: "I never knew George even by sight, but I am sorry from the bottom of my heart."

AT GEORGE'S HEADQUARTERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 29.—This afternon Tom Johnson made the announcement that the George votes would probably be cast for Low and the George meetings would go on. The scene at the George headquarters this morning was indescribable. Men and women were crying and sobbing, all dejected and melancholy.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 29.—The Jefferson democrats this afternon substituted the name of Henry George, Jr., for that of his father, Henry George, as the candidate for mayor of Grfeater New York.

SEWER COMMITTEE

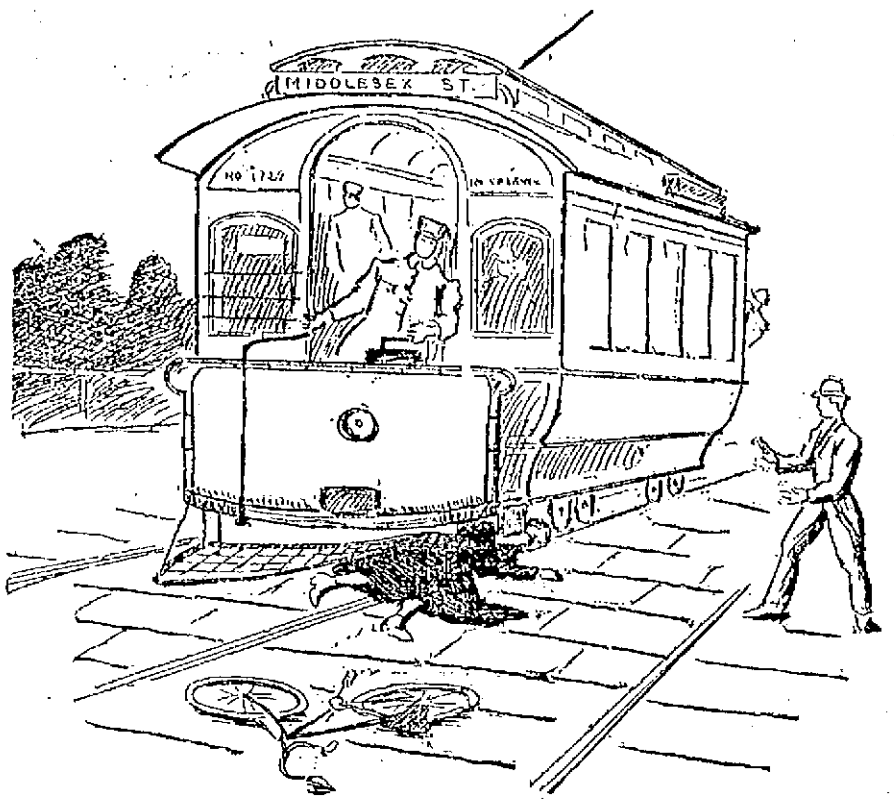
CONSIDERED WILDER STREET SEWER MATTER YESTERDAY.

The committee on sewers at a meeting yesterday afternoon voted to recommend the construction of sewers in Cross and Perry streets upon which hearings have previously been given. The construction of the sewer in Varney street was also discussed, but action was deferred to see if some arrangement cannot be made to accommodate one of the abutters who is not able to pay the assessment.

In regard to the Wilder street sewer Alderman Goward gave the result of an interview he had with George E. Evans, whose mother owns a portion of the land needed and does not want a sewer.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



THE THRILLING ACCIDENT ON MIDDLESEX STREET LAST EVENING.—(See Page 8.)

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

HENRY GEORGE JR.

Asked to Urge His Father's Supporters

TO UNITE IN FAVOR OF LOW.

Single Tax Men Favor Union Candidate.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Ill. Oct. 29.—Already efforts are being made to have Henry George Jr., over his own signature, urge all supporters of Henry George to use their votes and influence in behalf of Seth Low. Secretary Morse of the Chicago Single Tax club wired condolences and then wired, "Advocate over your own signature the election of Mr. Low. Your father's life has been given to break bossism."

PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE

BADLY GUTTED BY FIRE THIS MORNING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 29.—The Pittsburg stock exchange building was badly gutted by fire this morning. It is occupied by the exchange, the Union Trust Co., and a number of stock brokers. The loss is $150,000.

There is no increase in the attendance at the evening schools.

JUST FOR SATURDAY

High Grade Underwear at Half Price.

In connection with our sale of Overcoats at $7.50 we will offer case of

Men's Fancy Parisian Ribbed Shirts and Drawers

The goods are of the Swiss Condesuke are all pure worsted, glove fitting and a garment worth by gentlemen of taste.

This quality has never been sold less than two dollars before now, but we offer them on this occasion for **$1** GARMENT.

These goods are not seconds, but perfect and every one worth double the price.

Opp. City Hall.

Merrimack Clothing Company

VARIED OFFENCES

Occupy Judge Woodbury's Time in Court.

INTERESTING SESSION HELD THIS MORNING.

An Amusing and Origional Cross Examination.

The session today was both interesting and amusing from the standpoint of one who seeks amusement in such places.

There were seven drunks.

Nellie Whitman received eight months at the state farm. Stephen Richards likewise and David Welch, seven.

James Talbot and Mary Ellison, with dialects, were in for alleged adultery, and the cross-examination of the injured husband, also in dialect, amused the large gathering of healthy looking spectators. They were held in $400 each for the grand jury.

John J. Fitzpatrick was called for assault with a knife upon Ebenezer Chapman and pleaded not guilty and was held in $800 for trial on November 3.

Della McAndrews, a hard working woman, mother of five young children, and from whose face the traces of former beauty had not yet been eliminated, pleaded not guilty of being a common drunkard and her husband appeared against her. It was quickly apparent that while Della was not wholly spotless she was as much sinned against as sinning. She was placed on probation. Then the court had a few words with the husband telling him in unmistakable terms that as his wife was to take the pledge, it was absolutely necessary for him to get in the game, too, lest he be brought in as a common drunkard. Thus two pledges will adorn the family mantel and happiness will again reign supreme.

Edward Allen was in for destroying the facial beauty of his neighbor, a man named Merrick, and the case was funny. Merrick, whose face was profusely decorated with cuts and court plaster, testified that after a slight scuffle with Allen due to a remark which the latter is alleged to have made concerning Mrs. Merrick, Allen struck him with a wash basin. During the cross-examination, Merrick, in answer to a question told Allen that he "couldn't lick nothin'." and later while cross-examining a woman named Allen asked her if she carried X rays around with her.

When Judge Hadley turned to the probation officer to have a man remove his hat, Allen said: "Here, you know, I'd like to have you pay attention to this."

SHOT HIMSELF

BECAUSE HIS BUSINESS VENTURE WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 29.— Chester Walsh, aged 21 years, committed suicide this morning in his room by shooting himself in the head. He had invested all his earnings in a laundry which proved unsuccessful.

JAMES LONGSTREET APPOINTED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—The President today appointed James Longstreet of Georgia commissioner of railroads, vice Wade Hampton who resigned.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

IS PREPARED TO FURISH CLUBS, ETC., WITH ELECTION RETURNS.

The Postal Telegraph Cable company is arranging with clubs, theatres and individuals to furnish election returns on the night of November 2 from the following states: Iowa, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Returns delivered by messenger to theatres, clubs, and public gatherings, in a convenient locality, $10.00, or special wires with an operator furnished at a reasonable charge.

BOWLING NEWS

It was a battle royal between the Wamesits and the Pawtuckets at Les Miserables alleys last night.

In the first string the Wamesits put up the remarkably fine string total of 924, two of the team being over 100, Brainard leading with the unusual score of 230 for a single string, which materially assisted the team to establish a lead of 100 pins for the string.

In the game between Teams Two and Three in the Vesper club bowling tournament last night Team Two made a grand rally in the third string but the odds that it was necessary for them to overcome were too great and they were defeated by nearly 100 pins. Score, 2361 to 2271.

First class printing done at this office.

Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

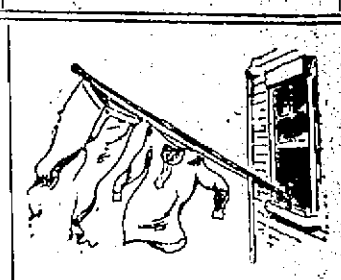
Traders' National Bank.

Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue

Chas. J. Glidden, President.
William F. Hills, Cashier



TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

on underwear are lower than were ever named for the qualities, or will be again—In fact neither of these lots can be bought at wholesale for our retail prices.

Men's heavy winter weight camel's hair and random mixed shirts and drawers, all sizes up to 46 shirts and 44 drawers

at 25c. each.

Men's extra heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers, regular fifty-cent grade

at 37 1-2c. each,

with finer qualities proportionately low.

PUTNAM & SON,

No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

2000

Boys' and Children's Winter Reefers,

Made from Chinchillas, Friezes and Boucles, cheaper than we've ever known these garments to be sold for.

Every lot is under price and cannot be replaced for the figures at which they are marked to retail.

50 BOYS' HEAVY FRIEZE REEFERS,
Sizes 3 years to 8. Made with deep sailor collars, trimmed with Hercules braid, regularly sold for two dollars, our price **$1.25 Each.**

100 BOYS' HEAVY BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS,
Sizes 3 to 8 years, made with deep sailor collars, regular price two dollars, our price, **$1.25 Each.**

35 BOYS' BLACK ASTRACHAN REEFERS,
Sizes 3 years to 8, made with deep sailor collars, regular price three dollars, our price, **$1.98.**

100 BOYS' BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS,
Sizes 9 to 14 years, made with ulster and velvet collars, usual price three dollars, our price, **$1.98 Each.**

1600 BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S REEFERS,
Sizes 3 to 8, with sailor collars, 9 to 17 years, with ulster and sailor collars. Made from Friezes, Chinchillas and Astrachans, for **$3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 up to $10.00.**

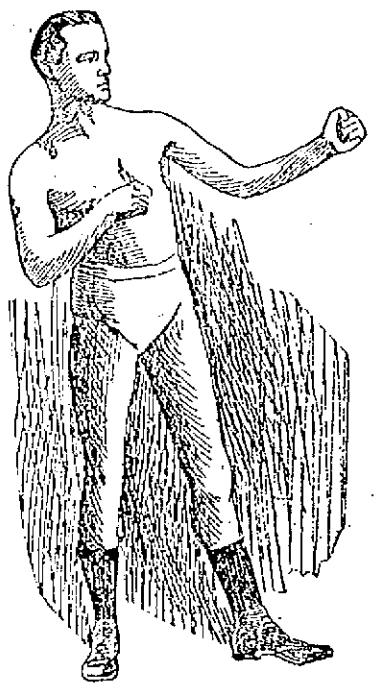
PUTNAM & SON,

166 CENTRAL STREET,

LOWELL, MASS.

M. FLAHERTY THE VICTOR

The Lowell Boxer Gets Decision Over Dan McBride.



Harvard Handicap Games—Record for One Mile Paced—Pool Sellers Arrested at Medford.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 29.—A crowd of at least 1200 people saw the first event under the auspices of the Horizon Athletic club last night. The first thing on the program was a bout between Harry Jamison (colored) of Bridgeport and Dan Murphy of Waterbury. Jamison battled only 10 seconds and then quit.

The next event was a 10-round go between Sammy Meyers of New York and Joe Kelly of Troy. The fight was a hot one and the audience was exasperated when the decision was awarded in favor of Meyers by Referee Charles White of New York. Opinion seemed to be that Kelly had the best of it all through. It is alleged that Meyers fouled a number of times, but the referee failed to admit it.

The star event of the evening was the bout between Martin Flaherty of Lowell and Daniel McBride of New York. This was announced to be a 15-round go. In the point of science McBride was way ahead of Flaherty, but he did not have the staying powers. In the second round Flaherty committed (unintentionally) a foul, and was warned by Referee White. Afterwards Flaherty was more careful. In the tenth round Flaherty had McBride going, and the in-fighting became so close that they clinched, and the referee went in and separated them. At that time one of McBride's seconds went into the ring and interfered; then the referee awarded the decision to Flaherty. It is the opinion, however, that McBride, but for the interference, would have stayed the limit.

BOSTON NEWSBOY BEATEN.

Lewiston, Me., Oct. 29.—About 500 persons saw the fight between Patsey Reardon and Jerry Callahan, the "Boston newsboy," at the city hall. The first preliminary bout was between Joe McDonough and Tim Welsh for three two-minute rounds of scientific sparring, closing with honors easy.

It was 8:40 o'clock when the fight of the evening began. Referee McGinnis of Bangor announced the bout and introduced the men. Both men were cautious at first. Reardon went at the newsboy hammer and tongs. The latter retaliated and ducked a vicious lunge. Reardon followed with a blow on the neck, and was aggressive until the end of the first round. The second opened with both hitting hard. The "newsboy" hit Reardon on the jaw, and Reardon retaliated. The fighting was fast and furious, the honors being in favor of Reardon. Round three opened with the "newsboy" rushing. Reardon, however, took his medicine and was walking right in for business. Callahan went clean down to avoid the blow. As soon as he was on his feet, Reardon landed hard on the jaw and rained blow after blow until near the end of the round. Then the Boston boxer fell and did not come to time, Reardon getting the decision.

HARVARD'S HANDICAP GAMES.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 29.—The handicap games of the Harvard Athletic association were held yesterday afternoon. No records were broken, but nearly all of the track events were hotly contested, and there were some creditable performances. T. F. Burke, the scratch man in the quarter, failed to get a place, but ran a splendid race in what was evidently under 50 seconds, though his performance was not separately timed. In the mile Dick Grant was entered at scratch and, after getting well away from all of the field but Richardson, beat the latter in a hot finish. A lame leg put Mills out of this event in the third lap. W. G. Morse, scratch, won both the hurdles and the high jump. In the latter event his first trial cleared the bar at three-quarters of an inch under six feet, with room to spare. On the whole the exhibition of material for this year's track team was encouraging.

RECORD FOR ONE MILE PACED.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Eddie McDuffie, at Willow Grove bicycle track, established a new world's record for one mile paced, covering the distance in 1:35 2-5, three-fifths of a second lower than the record made by Michael on the same track several weeks ago. McDuffie's time also equals the time made by Stocks in London last summer, although the latter's time was not accepted in this country on account of the character of his pace, a motor cycle. Yesterday's record was made after three unsuccessful attempts, 15 minutes intervening between each trial. McDuffie was paced by a quint, a quad and two sextets.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets, Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

WILLIAMS TALKS

On the Rights of Boston Citizens.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY AND WEST END SCHEMES.

Discussed Also the Single Chamber Bill.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Mr. Williams spoke at different meetings in this city last night. His principal address was delivered at South Boston, where he said: "I think that it is about time for the Democracy of Boston to assert the rights of the people of Boston. They have been taken away in the last year in the grossest and most shameful manner. A Republican legislature has passed two acts more serious and important to the people of Boston than any acts that have been passed in recent legislation. It has created a new company known as an Elevated Railway company, and has empowered that corporation to lease the West End Street Railway company. A lease has been executed for 100 years, delivering over to the new company all the rights and privileges of the West End Street Railway company. Not only that, but the elevated railway charter has bound the people of Boston for a generation to pay 5 cents and no less for a single fare. Why at the present time there are fares in Europe as low as 1 cent for a single trip, and the city of Boston ought not to charge a single passenger more than 2 cents. Why, then, do I discuss this question? In the Democratic platform you can read that remedy. It is that the people of Boston shall take possession of every foot of street railway in the city of Boston and run the railway themselves. That if there is any profit in that business it shall go into the treasury of the city of Boston and not into the pockets of the stockholders. That is but a sample of Republican legislation—it is but a specimen of the theory of the Republican party, that this government exists to enrich syndicates out of the pockets of the people.

"What other illustration have we? The railroads wanted a new entrance into the city of Boston. My friends, the course that should have been pursued if the people's interest was consulted was this: The city of Boston should have condemned the land necessary for the purpose and paid for it; it should have built its streets and paid for those improvements; it should have constructed a building and paid for it, and then it should have rented that building as public property to the railway corporations. A half million of dollars ought to be coming annually into the treasury of Boston in lieu of millions of dollars taxes levied upon the people.

"How long shall such a system prevail? We propose to reverse that system and without having in every respect a distinct policy we say this, that that system cannot be reversed until the people of this country shall rise up in their might, elect a president who may appoint a cabinet, elect a congress which shall legislate, elect governors of the states and state legislatures who shall at least make and administer the laws in the interests of the people. We need a popular victory in order to teach these public servants that they are the servants of the people and not the servants of wealth."

ARRESTED FOR POOL SELLING.

Medford, Mass., Oct. 29.—The match race for double teams was the principal attraction at Combination park yesterday afternoon, and five heats were necessary to decide the winners in Actress and mate. The last heat was particularly exciting, and the winning team came under the wire with only a slight lead. In the 2:16 class, which was unfinished, Ada P and Star Wilkes paced a dead heat, the latter catching the mare in the third heat at the wire. Little Girl had no difficulty in taking the slow pace in straight heats.

Three arrests for pool selling were made by the police.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers.

If when a fog horn warns the mariner to steer off the coast he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will, in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the man has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good and he carelessly neglects to use it blame the man, not the medicine. If Lowell people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the endorsers.

Mr. Thomas Burke of 12 Garnet street, endorses Doan's Kidney Pills in this way: "Kidney complaint troubled me for a great many years," he says, "Long ago I was compelled to apply for help to a physician and I have been under treatment from no less than five. I have tried all kinds of plasters, lotions, and liniments, but none of them gave me more than temporary relief. from backache, dizziness, headache, difficulty with the kidney, secretions, and a constant feeling of lassitude. At last I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co., Merrimack and Central streets, and the result is I have not a symptom of the old trouble since. All the pain is gone. The urinary derangement is entirely corrected. I shall always keep them by me and shall recommend them as I have already done and am only too glad to do it."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

Friday And Saturday Will be

HOSIERY And UNDERWEAR

BARGAIN DAYS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

3 Special Values for Ladies.

At 25c. Each.

1 case of Harvard Jersey Vests and Pants' fleece lined, silk finished, ribbon trimmed neck and an extraordinary value.

At 49c. Each.

2 cases of Harvard, extra quality fleeced Vests and Pants, white or Egyptian.

At 75c. Each.

We will offer three cases of fine Wool Vests and Pants, patent, regular made, white and natural, also one case of Onella Combination suits. This lot is a particularly fine trade.

3 Bargains in Boys' and Girls' Underwear.

At 25c. Each.

1 case of Boys' Heavy Grey Shirts and Drawers, usually sold 39c.

At 50c. Each.

1 case of Boys' extra heavy fleeced Shirts and Drawers. This lot is a very great bargain.

At 25c. Each.

Misses' Harvard Jersey Vests and Drawers, fleece lined, white and Egyptian.

Special Values in Children's Hosiery.

At 12 1-2c. a Pair.

70 dozen all wool Hose, seamless foot, double heel and toe, in Derby and ribbed. These goods are actually worth 19c. a pair today.

At 19c. a Pair.

50 dozen all Wool Hose (seconds) extra high spliced heel and toe, and the perfect goods of this quality is worth 25c.

At 29c. a pair.

Boys' extra heavy all wool Cordurroy ribbed Hose, high spliced heel and double knee.

3 Bargains in Ladies' Hose.

At 12 1-2c. a Pair.

Ladies' fleece lined, seamless foot, fine thread heel and toe, Cashmeret fast black also tans, easily worth 25c. a pair.

At 19c. a Pair, or 3 Pairs 50c.

Ladies' extra heavy Fleeced Hose, extra high spliced heel and toe. These goods are worth 25c. a pair.

At 25c. Pair.

1 case of Silk Fleeced Hose, black and colors, extra high spliced heel and toe, a regular 33c. value.

Empress Teas and Coffees.

We are making such good friends in our Tea and Coffee Department. Prices and qualities just what the people want. Good goods for little money.

Here is Our Money Saving Offer for Saturday.

1 pound of 38c. Mocha or Java Coffee, together with half pound of 35c. Formosa, Japan, Oolong, or English Breakfast Tea, for only

50c.

This is a saving of 21c.

2 pounds of 50c. Formosa, Japan English Breakfast or Oolong Tea, for only

$1.00.

This is a saving of 50c.

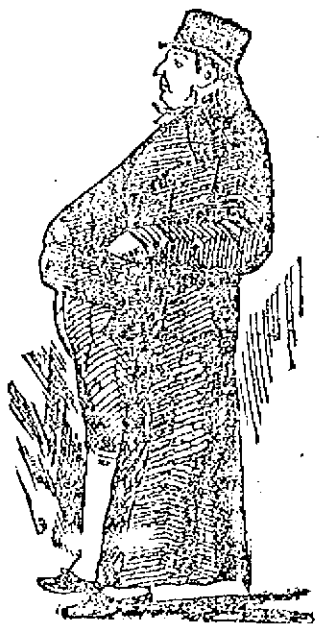
O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE Co.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

"To Sell or Not to Sell?"

That is the question, and we are going to sell. "Some repent early, some repent late," but we shall never repent of it. Prices slaughtered in our Ready-Made Garment Department. That's the way to sell. We manufacture our goods, or buy for cash. Let those that cannot meet our low prices repent. Trade with us and let them do all the repenting.



Who Said "Sell and Repent?"

We do not, neither do our customers, it must be our competitors. We are bound to sell and are not doing business for what fun that there is in it. A good buyer never repents, that is why our customers never repent. Here are some more "Sell and Repent" prices.

"SELL AND REPENT."

TO SELL. TO SELL

Heavy Jackets at $1. Beaver Jackets at $2.98. Covert Cloth Jackets at $5. Whipcord Jackets at $8.50. Lined Kersey Jackets at $8.50. Two or three thousand other Jackets marked in plain figures at prices to sell.

FURS

Belgian Seal Collarettes $1.50. Electric Seal Collarettes $4.50. Baltic Seal. Astrachan Yoke Collarettes $3.75. Long Capes and Jackets at prices to sell.

SKIRTS

Wool Plaids, handsome colors, $2.92. All Wool Black Brocades at $3. Others at 98c. and upwards, to $9.50. Cloth for Waists to match.

Silk and Wool Waists, Children's Garments, Ladies' Capes, Plush, Astrachan and Cloaking all at prices to sell. You will never repent of buying from us.

KNIT GOODS

Such as Shawls, Capes, Jackets, Mittens, Leggings, Wristers, etc., etc., at Sell and Repent Prices. Children's Cloaks, Bonnets, Dresses, Underwear, etc., Ladies' Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Trimmings, Aprons, etc., etc., all at Sell and Repent Prices.

10c. Curling Irons, 5c. 20c. Combs, 9c. 15c. Whisk Broom, 9c. 50c. White Aprons, 25c.

Fancy Flannellette for Wrappers, regular 12 1-2c. quality at 8c. a yard. 5c. Outing Flannel at 3c. 8c. Outing Flannel at 5c. 50c. Shaker Flannel, 35c.

25c. Gingham Aprons, 19c. or 3 for 50c.

9-4 Unbleached Cotton, worth 15c. a yard, at 10c.

38 inch Bleached Remnants, 6 to 10 yards in a piece, worth 10c., at 5c.

1 case Chocolate Prints, regular 6 1-4c. quality, at 3 1-2c.

TO SELL. TO SELL

SILKS. 21 inch Black Silk Satin, extra heavy, fine lustre, regular price $1.25 a yard. Sell and Repent price 69c.

24 inch Black Satin Rhadames, good quality, regular price $1 a yard. Sell and Repent Price 49c.

22 inch Black Gros Grain Silks, extra heavy, warranted all silk, regular price $2 a yard. Sell and repent price $1.09.

20 inch Black Brocade Silk, elegant designs, regular price 89c. Sell and repent price 49c.

22 inch Black India Silk, very fine, regular price 50c. yard. Sell and Repent Price 29c.

LININGS. Light Fibre Chamois, double width, regular 25c. quality, at 9 1-4c. a yard.

Sell—20c. yard wide, perfect quality Silesia, 9c.

Who—25c. and 33c. Hair Cloth, at 12 1-2c. We sell 22 inch French Hair Cloth in light and black, 50c. quality, at 29c. 20c. extra heavy Black Canvas, 12 1-2c. Hard finish Cambric, 8c. quality, at 5c.

Others Repent—Blankets and Comforters, 10-4 gray and white Blankets, 50c. quality. Sell and Repent Price 35c. 11-4 Gray Blankets, extra heavy, regular $1.50 quality, to sell at 75c. a pair. 11-4 All Wool California Blankets, worth $10 a pair, Sell and Repent Price $5. $1 Comforters, extra weight, full size, Sell and Repent Price 65c. $3 Comforters, fancy bordered, pink, yellow, red or blue center, Sell and Repent Price $2.

MISS MAUD PARADIS, Tendered a Complimentary Concert Last Evening.

A SURE CURE FOR CANCER

Held a Secret by Isaac Richards of Lowell.

It is a Plaster by Which He Has Cured Twenty Five Cases of Cancer—Owen Cahill the Blacksmith the Last He Cured—Mr. Cahill Had Suffered for Twelve Years.

If anybody asked Owen Cahill the well known blacksmith of Green street, who his greatest benefactor is, he would immediately answer Isaac Richards, an employe of Otis Allen & Co., who resides at 16 Common street. It is but natural that "Old man Cahill" should be grateful to Mr. Richards for the latter saved his life, yet I have seen men who were saved from a watery grave and they merely thanked their saviors and soon seemed to forget the occurrence. Not so with Mr. Cahill, however, for he never tires of telling not only his frineds but even strangers, how Mr. Richards saved his life, not by rescuing him from drowning, but by removing a cancer that had made his life a burden for over twelve years.

At the outstart it may be well to say this is not an advertisement. It is a story of Mr. Cahill's remarkable cure, after he had almost abandoned the hope of finding any remedy for the dread disease and when he had actually prepared to pass that bourne whence no traveller returns. He had been treated by dozens of doctors, he was willing to spend his last dollar if he could effect a cure of the cancer spreading over his left cheek, creeping gradually upward to his eye and downwards towards his throat. He went to some of the most prominent doctors in Boston and paid them large

ISAAC RICHARDS.

amounts for treatment that perhaps checked the growth of the cancer slightly, but which was utterly incapable of eradicating it altogether.

The roots of the cancer seemed to be setting directly for his throat when he heard that Mr. Richards had the recipe for a plaster which would take

OWEN CAHILL.

out any cancer that had not sunk so deep in the muscles and tendons that no plaster can reach al the ramifications and branches.

His case had not quite reached the incurable stage, although in a very short time it would have eaten into the throat and made death inevitable.

The plaster was first put on and in nine days the cancer fell off with all its branches and its fibrous roots. It was as big as a frog and can be seen at his home, 415 Chelmsford street, preserved in alcohol, by anybody who wishes for a visible proof of the truth of Mr. Cahill's remarkable story. A cancer when removed would remind one of a crab so numerous are its tendons and roots.

Mr. Richards makes up the plaster and either he or his wife puts its on. The parts of the flesh not forming any part of the cancerous growth are covered with a sort of sticking plaster as a protection against the real plaster, which is laid over the whole and adheres directly to the cancer and all its branches. This is changed at intervals during the nine days at the end of which, if the operation is successful, the cancer falls out as black as a piece of coal.

When the cancer was removed from Mr. Cahill's face some nine weeks ago it had eaten through the cheek with the exception of the thin lining inside Now the opening has filled up and healed over and Mr. Cahill is positive that a permanent cure has been effected, while Mr. Richards knows that the cancer has been completely removed.

A Sun representative called upon Mr. Richards at his home and found him ready to talk about his cure as absolutely safe and unfailing in all cases where the disease has not made too much progress. The composition of the plaster he said is a secret which he had from his father who died about ten years ago here in Lowell. Mr. Richards is of French parentage, his native place is in Chazee, New York, and there it was that his father obtained the cancer cure from an Indian doctor.

Mr. Richards, Sr., cured many cases of cancer by the application of the plaster and on his deathbed bequeathed the secret to his son, Isaac, with the obligation that he should preserve the secret during his life and use it as often as possible to save the lives of persons afflicted with this disease.

It is needless to say that Mr. Richards has faithfully observed his father's injunction. Already he has cured as many as twenty-five cases of cancer here in Lowell. The first case he treated was that of Ira Atwood who had spent a great deal of money trying to effect a cure but without avail. He also cured Andrew Roach of Kitson's machine shop and Mrs. Lynch of Kinsman street and her sister, together with many others. Patients have come to him from New York and even from Canada, although he never advertised his cure, but some of them unfortunately for themselves, did not hear of it in time.

For the worst cases he uses what he calls "a hard plaster" by which he means the most painful kind of plaster. This has to be changed three times within 36 hours after which a milder form of the plaster is put on and kept on until the cancer drops out.

Mr. Richard makes no effort to secure cases for treatment, as he steadily pursues his business of teamster for the Otis Allen company. He is an unassuming and hard working man of about 45 years of age. He has a family including a son old enough to work.

He uses the plaster more for the relief of those who suffer the tortures of cancer than for making money. He expresses himself as very sorry that he did not learn of Dr. Court's case in time to save that gentleman's life which he positively asserts he could have done had he been called to treat the case in time.

The Sun publishes this story with the hope that somebody afflicted may be saved by applying to Mr. Richards. The full list of those he cured would be published but that most of them don't want their names mentioned.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will giv you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.,

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

SHERIFF MARTIN

And His Murderous Band of Deputies

INDICTED AND WILL BE TRIED FOR MURDER

Nineteen for Murder—36 for Felonious Wounding.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 29.—A true bill has been returned by the grand jury against Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting. The bill included 19 for murder, one for each man killed, and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants. The re-entry of Carman and McGaheren, who withdrew from the case at the time of the preliminary hearing, indicates that the prosecution will be pushed with vigor.

WILL MEET SUIT

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IS ALL READY FOR BATTLE.

The First Congregational society at a meeting last evening voted to borrow $5000 for the expenses of the coming suit against them.

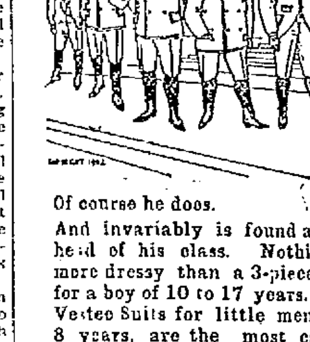
BEFORE THE ENEMY.

This powerful military drama, entitled "Before the Enemy," will be the attraction for Music Hall for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The drama is full of exciting scenes and events of the late war. The cast is one of exceptional strength and includes Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Paul.

A union rally of the upper ends of Wards Nine, Four, and Eight will be held this evening at Good Templars' hall, Gorham street, in the interest of F. H. Pearson. Oliver A. Libby will preside and Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, A. A. Conway, Hon. John Welch and John J. O'Connor will speak.

To Cure Constipation Forever,
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

HE LEADS THE PROCESSION



Of course he does.

And invariably is found at the head of his class. Nothing is more dressy than a 3-piece Suit for a boy of 10 to 17 years. Our Vestee Suits for little men, 3 to 8 years, are the most catchy things yet introduced; a big stock of both here. If you want something warmer, our double-breasted Reefer Suit is all right. Price 89c. to $7.00.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

LOCAL NEWS.

Watch this paper for Drain's ad and you will benefit by it.

Business men caught it yesterday because of the uncertain condition of the weather.

Dent's driving gloves and dress kid gloves, the best made. Talbot Clothing Company.

The best values in Men's and Boy's underwear at Talbot & Co.'s, 148 Central street.

J. Harold Mitchell, son of Rev. H. A. Mitchell, is confined to his bed with rheumatic fever.

David F. Cavanaugh, of the firm of Cavanaugh & Dissault, is ill at his home in Nesmith street.

The shoe dealers are much disturbed these days. The weather is anything but the kind that induces trade.

Crowds of men hang around the outside of the court house every day to catch a glimpse of the prisoners as they are leaving.

The price of flour, which, it was thought, would take a big jump, remains about the same. The best can be had for $6.75 a barrel.

Chestnuts are reported to be quite scarce and parties who go out searching for chestnuts are not very well rewarded.

The first Sunday in October marked the twenty-fourth anniversary of Rev. L. C. Manchester's rectorship of St. John's church.

Mr. W. S. Watson, of the firm of Howarh & Watson, was married on Tuesday last, in Boston, to Miss S. Lois Dalrymple of that city.

Fall River is making a great effort to have a textile school in that city. The men interested are anxious to have a school like the one in Lowell.

Rev. H. W. Davis, formerly of this city, now missionary in New York, state, has been spending a few days with friends here. He will return to New York this week.

Mr. John Regan, the popular clerk of E. A. McQuade & Co., has a fine new member for the Pullman club, born a few days ago, and John Sr., is passing around the smokes.

Boys' fancy shirts with two separate collars and cuffs. Also fancy shirts to wear white collars with. Gents' driving gloves and dress kid gloves the best made. The best values in men's and boys' underwear at Talbot & Co.'s, 148 Central street.

PERSONAL.

George Harrington, the well known bottler, who has been in the business for a number of years and who finally had to give it up, owing to the hard times and the close competition, is again hustling. George has a big bundle of courage and as I saw him yesterday with his grip in his hand, he told me that he was engaged in the sale of essences and extracts. He finds business very encouraging. George never was afraid to work and a man possessed of that spirit will always succeed. George is all right and his old friends should favor him with a complimentary order when his goods are as good as anything on the market.

Why not try the Maine way in settling the postoffice fight her in Lowell? The plan is a good one and was tried in one town with the following result as told by an exchange:

Of the town in question, one of the democratic "hold overs" is in possession of the office. The "plum" is not a big one, but it is a "plum" just the same, and of course, in the nature of things the republican "outs" must have it. And so one of the political leaders of the town thought it would suit his palate just right. And in order to convince his congressman and the other authorities at Washington that the republicans of the town were anxious to have him in office, he caused a mass meeting of his political associates to be called. The usual reasons why a democrat "hold over" should not be tolerated were presented and the republican candidate's eminent ability and fitness to receive the "plum" were also fully brought out And then the assemblage was asked to give him its support in the shape of a unanimous vote. But, greatly to his surprise and horror of the candiate, the ballot showed only six votes for himself and forty for the democratic "hold over." And this, too, in a solid republican gathering. It is needless to say that the hoped for "plum" has suddenly swung out of his reach and that the democrat's chances for another term are correspondingly improved. The republican candidate is still wondering what has come over the republican sentiment in his town and he is trying to figure it out why he failed to connect while his friends are enjoying a quiet "chuckle" at his expense.

MUSIC HALL

Harry Morris' 20th Century Maids made their appearance at Music Hall last night and were rendered an immense reception. Every seat in the hall was occupied and hundreds were obliged to stand during the performance which was one of the spiciest and most interesting given this season. The Century Widows are very interesting with their beautiful costumes and up-to-date songs and dialogues. The stage settings were in keeping with the costumes of the company. The Olio part of the performances was all that could be expected, every act receiving many encores, and it seemed as if the audience could not get enough of the different specialties. The living pictures were very tastefully posed and would appear to be on a mammoth frame and were very fine. Nearly a score of different pictures were presented to the audience which received rapturous encores. John C. Harrington a comedian, introduced an entirely original novelty and made quite a hit. The last act was a burlesque on the play "Trilby" and this was original and decidedly funny. Harry Morris impersonated the character of Svengali. Nothing could provoke more merriment and laughter than his feats of hypnotism on the different members of the company. They seemed to be positively under the influence. In personating a sketch of Trilby, the audience was convulsed with laughter and their sides ached when the performance was over. This company will hold the boards this evening, tomorrow afternoon and evening and no doubt will receive immense audiences during their short stay.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A NARROW ESCAPE

Eva Yeoman Fell Under an Electric Car.

SHE FELL FROM HER WHEEL ON FENDER.

Everybody Supposed She Was Fatally Injured.

A most miraculous escape from a horrible death was that of Miss Eva Yeomans, 19 years old, of 16 Plain street, last evening, who got in front of an electric car and was struck by the fender, fell beneath, and was pinned under the platform.

Miss Yeomans is employed at the Pickering Hosiery and shortly after 6 o'clock started for home on her wheel. She had ridden down Middlesex street as far as Ex-Mayor Fifield's residence with an electric car following close behind her, when her wheel slipped. Before Motorman George Small could stop the car, the fender struck the wheel and the girl fell off and under the fender. The motorman applied the brake with all possible speed to save the girl from going under the wheels, but as it was, her head was caught by the life rail and she could not be extricated. A telephone message to the power house called men with jacks and by these the car was raised and she was taken from her perilous position in an unconscious condition and already bleeding profusely. A large crowd had gathered and the spectators, especially the pasengers on the car, most of them employes of the hosiery, were horrified at the sight and thought the girl was dead. She soon recovered consciousness, however, to the joy and astonishment of her friends.

The injured girl was taken to Mr. Fifield's residence and the ambulance notified. Dr. Ricker ordered the girl removed to St. John's hospital, as is customary in all such cases, and which custom in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, proves a blessing to the victims. There the house physican and Dr. Meigs made a superficial examination, but before they could do anything for the sufferer, her brother appeared and acted in an idiotic manner, demanding that she be taken to her home. It is charitable to suppose that he was laboring under the great excitement due to the exaggerated reports of the accident. He strenuously opposed, it is said, the idea of her being cared for at the hospital and wanted to know by whose authority she was taken there. When the girl's mother arrived all three departed in a carriage. Luckily, the young lady's injuries were confined to a severe scalp wound and some bruises, for had she been seriously injured, the removal would have been decidedly injurious.

COMPLEMENTARY CONCERT

TO MISS MAUD PARADIS AT ODD FELLOWS HALL.

The concert complimentary to Miss Maud Paradis at Odd Fellows' Temple last night was highly successful. The program was made of selections by real artists, including compositions by Miss Paradis, excellent harp solos by Mr. Van Veachton Rogers, violoncello by Mr. Wulf Fries, violin, Miss Chandler; readings, Miss E. L. Sutherland; vocal solos, Miss Spencer, contralto. It would be difficult to excel any of the artists who appeared. Miss Sutherland is a highly accomplished reader and Miss Paradis' piano selections and her compositions as rendered by herself elicited great applause. The concert was a rare compliment to the talented young musician.

DEATHS.

GATELY—John Gately, aged 77 years, a resident of this city for 60 years, died this morning at his home on Chapel street. He was well known by the old residents of the city and by the members of St. Peter's church, where he worshipped. He leaves two daughters, Margaret and Mary, and three sons, James, employed at Kitson's, John A. Gately, Esq., the well known attorney, and George P. Gately of the C. I. Hood company.

Michael J. Dowd, Col. James H. Carmichael, D. J. Donahue, J. J. Hennessey and Lawrence Cummings will address the voters of Ward seven Friday evening in Fletcher street ward room.

WILLOUGHBY—GOBEL.

Mr. Edward McKeon Willoughby, a member of the Highland club of this city and of the Willoughby-Kingsbury Realty Co., Boston, was married Wednesday evening in Chicago, to Miss Harriet May Gobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias F. Gobel of that city. The ceremony took place at the beautiful family residence, No. 230 Ashland avenue, in the presence of a large number of guests. The wedding gifts were numerous and magnificent.

MAKING HISTORY.

Among the many incidents in the history of the Merrimack Clothing Company, there is none that stands out so brilliantly as their sale of Collins' mills Kersey overcoats a year ago, and to commemorate the event they will place on sale next Saturday, between the hours of 8.30 a. m. and 10.30 p. m., 200 Twelve dollar overcoats a better garment even than the ones sold a year ago. And the price tomorrow will be the same old mill price viz: Seven dollars and fifty cents. ($7.50). Their big show window is devoted to a display of these goods today. If your size is between 34 and 44 you had better get in line for one of these coats Saturday morning at the Merrimack Clothing Company.

MR. WILLEY INJURED.

The many friends of George F. Willey, the veteran music teacher, will be pained to learn that he met with a serious accident at his farm on Totman street last Monday. Mr. Willey was supervising some work that was being done and while standing upon a board it tipped up with him, throwing him against a wagon with such force as to break a rib.

FAIRY SOAP

PURE—WHITE—FLOATING.

Nothing enters into the manufacture of Fairy Soap but the purest and best materials known to the soapmaker's art and that money can buy.

The Soap of the Century

Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes, for the toilet, bath and laundry.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

12 JOHN STREET.

A Gigantic Purchase

2000 NEW GARMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.—As the result of the extremely mild weather, business has suffered to a great extent. Last week we received notices from several New York manufacturers offering tempting inducements to cash buyers. We availed ourselves of the greatest money saving opportunity of the season, by which we can save you at least one quarter the price of your garment.

JACKETS.

One lot Black Beaver Jackets, strap trimming, star pointed collar, worth $6.75, for $3.50.

One lot Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, fly front, high collar, bound with braid, worth $7.50, for $1.50.

One lot of Black Boucle Jackets, lined throughout, with or without velvet collar, a big bargain, worth $10.75, for $6.75.

1200 new garments to select from. All at bargain prices.

CAPES.

One lot Boucle Capes, fancy lining, edged with Thibet fur, worth $6.75, for $3.95.

One lot Plush Capes, Empire back, jet trimmed and edged with fur, worth $8.50, for $5.75.

FURS.

Electric Seal Collarettes, worth $3.75, for $2.50.

Astrachan Fur Collarettes, worth $5.05, for $2.75.

Fancy Yoke Collarette, worth $6.75, for $4.05.

30 inch Astrachan Capes, full sweep, worth $9.50, for $6.75.

33 inch China Lynx Capes, collar and edge of Astrachan, worth $12.50, for $6.75.

Electric Seal Jackets, whole skins, worth $22.50, for $17.50.

Astrachan Fur Jackets, whole skins, from $14.75 to $33.50.

Bargains in New Waists, 49c. to $4.98.

Bargains in New Skirts, $1.95 to $15.

Bargains in Mackintoshes.

CREDIT TO ALL.

FASHION AND ECONOMY

have joined hands at our stores this season. The most fastidious taste will find choice easy, and the most limited purse contains sufficient money to purchase the great values we offer.

LADIES' JACKETS

Strictly tailor-made in the latest styles, from all the desirable materials, and in the new shades, $5.48 to $24.98.

LADIES' CAPES

Handsome Kersey Capes, beautifully trimmed with soutache braid, 26 inches long, double box pleat in back, V-shaped collar, two straps across front, in blue and black, worth $10.50, our special price $8.48.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Shoes and Hats, Cash or Credit.

New goods pouring in every day, secured and sold at remarkably low prices. No extra charge for the accommodation. No troublesome enquiries among friends or employees.

Caesar Misch

78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Today and Tomorrow

BARGAIN DAYS IN

FINE MILLINERY

AT

John Drain's, 111 Gorham St.

Our elegant line of Trimmed Hats all marked down. Hats worth $10 00, now $5.49; Hats worth $8.00, now $3.98; Hats worth $7.00, now $2.98, and an elegant line from $1.25 up. $1.25 Sailors and Turbans and shapes of all kinds, all must go at 49c. Dont' overlook this, you can't afford to. Everybody says they never saw such bargains in Hats.

Flowers, Feathers AND Ribbons

almost given away. Fancy Striped Ribbons, 12c., worth 42c. On of elegant Black Feathers, 3 in a bunch, such as milliners ask $ bunch. Our price for this lot, Only 50c. a Bunch.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked ... are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity ... Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee ... money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO. ...

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place ... medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

They have stood ... and have cured ... cases of Nervous Debility ... They clean ... the circulation perfect ...

MENT ... Season ... Saturday, Oct 2 ... Friday and Saturday ... children's class, Saturday ... 10 lessons, $3.00; ... residence, 56 Read street

THE NEW YORK CONTEST

Secy. Sherman Writes on "Question of the Hour."

Mr. Croker Hissed at a Tammany Meeting—Ambassador to France Speaks—The Fight is Growing Hotter.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary Sherman, after regretting that official usage precludes his participation in the campaign in Ohio, says in a letter to an editor in Cincinnati: "Naturally the first issue now is whether the administration of William McKinley thus far is approved by the people of Ohio. Upon this question there ought not to be any difference of opinion. His prompt calling together of the congress of the United States to provide requisite revenue for the support of the government and his recommendation of the prompt repeal of the feeble and indefensible tariff law known as the Wilson-Gorman law have met with general approval. The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary result of the action of the president and a Republican congress.

JOHN SHERMAN.

"In 1890 congress passed what is known as the McKinley tariff act which was a careful revision of all existing revenue laws. It largely reduced internal taxes and carefully revised the tariff laws then in force. If it had remained in the statute book to this time the policy of protection and dept paying would have largely reduced the public debt and prevented the severe stringency that followed its repeal. I confidently believe that within a year under the present law the revenue of the government will be ample to pay not only current expenditures but a large sum yearly in reduction of the public debt.

"It is now proposed as the cardinal principle of scattered parties that the holder of any silver bullion without regard to its market value may present it to the mint and have it coined into dollars and made a legal tender for all debts, public or private. At present the silver in a dollar is worth about 41 cents. It would seem that this bold and transparent proposition of repudiation of more than one-half of all debts, public and private, in the United States would shock the public sentiment of honest people and secure its prompt rejection; but, strange as it may seem, it is defended by so many that we are bound to consider their reasons before we denounce it as a fraud. It is said that free coinage would bring up the price of silver bullion to the ratio of 16 to 1. There is not the slightest ground for this opinion. Silver has gone down in price precisely as tin, iron, copper or indeed of all the metals except gold. The diversement in the process of mineralogy has kept pace with the cheapening of nearly all the productions of skill known as manufactures. Even gold may decline in relative value as the result of recent development of mines in several parts of the earth, but from its superior value in the smallest space and being less affected by corrosion than any other money metal, it is now and will continue to be the standard of value in the chief nations of the world. Silver will be largely used in all countries for minor coins, and if limited in amount and redeemed at its coinage value or made a legal tender for limited sums, it will be largely absorbed for minor transactions; but its free coinage for all who demand it would at once make it the sole coin in circulation, prevent the coinage of gold and place our great and powerful country in financial operations among the minor and poorer nations of the world."

HISSED MR. CROKER.

New York, Oct. 29.—Richard Croker was roundly hissed last night at the first great meeting in Tammany hall which he has attended during the campaign, and the hisses were given under circumstances which made the incident border on the sensational. The affair occurred at the meeting arranged for by Mr. Croker in honor of Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago; Mayor Harrison's cabinet, a number of the Democratic members of the Chicago aldermanic board, and 300 members of the Cook county Democracy.

Mayor Harrison is the guest of Mr. Croker during his stay in this city, and the trip to New York of the Chicago Democrats was arranged during the recent visit of Mr. Croker to Chicago, when he acted in the capacity of "best man" at the marriage of State Senator Cantor of New York to the daughter of a Chicago millionaire. Mayor Harrison was on the platform when the hissing took place, and the Chicago delegation occupied front seats in the body of the hall. Owing to the repeated interruptions at Tammany gatherings care was taken to keep Henry George shouters out of the hall.

The former ambassador to France, James B. Eustis, was cheered when he arose to speak, and during the delivery of his speech he was liberally applauded.

The Chicago men were warmly greeted by the crowds in the galleries. There was renewed cheering when Mayor Harrison appeared on the platform accompanied by Richard Croker. The most remarkable thing which has ever occurred at a Tammany hall meeting took place just then. Some one called for three cheers for Richard Croker. The response was a storm of hisses that swept over the hall. Not a cheer was given, and the man who called for them thought he would try again. In a very loud voice he called again for three cheers for Croker. There was a feeble response this time, but the cheers were drowned by hissing. Croker heard the expressions of disapproval for himself. Then he retired to a seat away back on the stage.

Mr. Eustis was the first speaker. He did not refer to Bryan, the Chicago platform or financial issues in any way. The interest in his address centered in his references to Cuba. He said that the heart of the American people had always gone out to a people struggling for freedom. The Democratic party had always sympathized with these patriotic impulses and they were especially interested in the cause of Cuba. He did not favor violation of existing treaties, but he did think that in so far as the sympathy of the American government could be extended to Cuba, that island should be given the benefit of that sympathy. He referred to Lafayette as "the greatest filibuster the world has ever seen."

FAVOR INDIVIDUAL CUPS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—At yesterday's session of the convention of the American Public Health association a resolution was adopted endorsing the action of a number of churches in adopting the use of individual cups in administering the communion wine, and the association recommended the use of individual cups wherever communion cups are now in use. The resolution further urgently recommended, for the better preservation of public health, the general use of individual cups in schools, use of use of individual cups in schools, railway trains and in other public places where practicable.

FRAUD AND COERCION ALLEGED.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—The meetings of W. J. Bryan Thursday were at Mount Vernon, Newark and Shawnee, and all were largely attended. Mr. Bryan discussed the silver question at all his meetings and also reviewed the records of President McKinley and Senator Hanna. He charged Senator Hanna with hostility to labor interests and also with being the chief conspirator in the presidential campaign last year, when the result, he asserted, was due to the twin agents of fraud and coercion, and traceable to the money powers of this and other countries.

PULLMAN'S SONS CONTENTED.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—There is to be no contest of the Pullman will, so both sons of the dead magnate declare. Said George M. Pullman: "The idea of wishing to contest my father's will has never entered my head, nor my brother's head either. No steps have been taken and none will be taken to break the will. My relations with the Pullman Palace Car company and with my family are most cordial. I am in the company in the capacity of an assistant district superintendent, and expect to remain with the company."

THE SEALING CONFERENCE.

Washington, Oct. 29.—In reliable quarters it is stated that the conference between Russia, Japan and the United States in reference to sealing in the Behring sea and the North Pacific has advanced to an important stage and that a proposition has been reduced to writing which, if accepted, will bring about a complete change in the sealing question. The proposition is said to be acceptable to the United States. It is understood to be acceptable similarly to the Russian delegates now here, but in view of the restrictions placed upon them by their credentials, it has been thought desirable to cable to St. Petersburg for final instructions. The Japanese delegates are understood to have felt at first that the proposition would not be in their interest, but on fuller conference Mr. Fujita determined to cable the substance of the proposition to his government, accompanying it with a recommendation of its acceptance.

It is understood that the proposition has a far-reaching scope and provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of pelagic sealing, or sealing on the high seas.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Some People's Folly.
Why some persons will suffer with the excruciating pangs of rheumatism, when they can be so easily cured by that greatest of pain-cures, Salvation Oil, is past human comprehension. That Salvation Oil does cure rheumatism is evidenced by Mr. G. F. Schra- ... Pierce, Neb., who says: "I have ... lvation Oil and think there is ... on earth like it. I had the ... for several months and ... relief until I used Sal- ... bottles of which effected ... as well as ever. No ... without it." Salvation ... 25c. Offered here for 25 cents. ... a substitute be- ... Insist on ... from Salvation Oil.

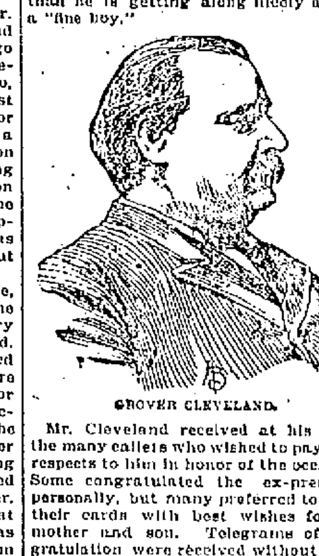
CLEVELAND'S BOY

A Fine Baby Boy Arrived at His Home.

PARENTS RECEIVE GENEROUS CONGRATULATIONS.

Princeton En Fete Over the Event.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 29.—A son and heir to ex-President Cleveland was born yesterday at 12 o'clock. Rumor has it that the new-comer resembles his father, but neither Mr. Cleveland nor the family physicians, Dr. Bryant, Dr. Cook of New York and Dr. Wyckoff of Princeton, will say anything in regard to the baby other than he is getting along nicely and is a "fine boy."



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland received at his home the many callers who wished to pay their respects to him in honor of the occasion. Some congratulated the ex-president personally, but many preferred to leave their cards with best wishes for the mother and son. Telegrams of congratulation were received without number. Among the first to proffer congratulations by wire were Joseph Jefferson, E. C. Benedict, Secretary Thurber and J. G. Carlisle.

Princeton undergraduates have taken great interest in the new Princetonian. The fact that a Cleveland heir was born was announced during the 'varsity practice. There was a big gathering of undergraduates on the field watching the 'varsity and scrub teams practice. When the announcement was made, three Princeton cheers were given for the boy, three cheers for the mother and three cheers for the father. It is probable that the undergraduates will serenade Mr. Cleveland and his heir at some future date.

On the college bulletin board was posted the following notice:

"Grover Cleveland, Jr., arrived today at 12 o'clock. Will enter Princeton with the class of 1916 and will play center rush on the championship football teams of '16, '17, '18 and '19."

The new baby's sisters are Ruth, Esther and Marion, whose ages are seven, five and three years.

ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 29.—William J. Hickey, a bartender in Pierce & Buckley's saloon in this city, who was arrested Wednesday for connection with the death of Joseph R. Davies, was arraigned in the police court yesterday on the charge of manslaughter and pleaded not guilty, his case being continued until Nov. 4, under $5000 bonds.

Davies' death was caused by a fall from the doorway of the saloon, and it is alleged that the fall resulted from a blow by Hickey, who was attempting to eject him. The autopsy resulted in the discovery of the fact that death was caused by a hemorrhage of the brain, doubtless caused by the blow when the head struck the pavement. It was determined also by the physicians that a slight contusion under the left eye was a fresh wound and may have been caused by a blow from a man's fist.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 29.—At the convention of the Baptist Sunday School association yesterday the credential committee reported 203 delegates present, 117 pastors and 82 superintendents. The following officers were elected: President, Stephen Moore, Newton; vice presidents, J. D. Parsons, Springfield; L. P. Philbrick, Salem; corresponding secretary, C. C. Barry, Melrose; recording secretary, R. B. Walker, Boston; financial secretary, F. W. Pevear, Boston; treasurer, Frank S. Morton, Boston. A resolution was passed favoring the foundation of Sunday schools in places destitute of religious instruction.

MAINE'S NATIONAL GUARD.

Augusta, Me., Oct. 29.—Captain C. G. Morton, in his report to the war department concerning the Maine national guard, says the strength consists of 118 officers and 1906 men. The average per cent attending muster was 89. He gives a good report of the signal corps, but recommends better equipments. Troops could be concentrated in 24 hours if needed. He recommends later style of rifles; that the national appropriation for guard be increased; that more regular army officers be sent to attend muster; that a revised drill be issued soon, close order drill be cut down, and that a post for a regiment of infantry be established at Bangor.

the danger is in the neglect— that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Is the Romance Just Enacted in Chicago.

The Marital Knot Tied by a Woman—Brought About the Fulfilment of a Long Deferred Promise.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—There was a most dramatic scene in the probate court yesterday, when the hearing of the contest over the estate of Allen Gregory was in progress. Mrs. Lillie D. Gregory, a niece by marriage of a dead cattle dealer, testified that she performed the marriage ceremony which, it is alleged, bound Allen Gregory and Martha Claybourn as man and wife.

Allen Gregory, known as the "father of the stock yards," died Aug. 2 last, leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000. He was supposed to be without a wife or child, and letters of administration were issued to collateral heirs. Soon after this, however, Miss Martha Claybourn, or as she claims, Mrs. Allen Gregory, asked that she be declared the widow. It is alleged that Miss Claybourn entered the home of Mr. Gregory in 1892 as a member of the family. She was generally known as Miss Claybourn, although it is asserted that Mr. Gregory on more than one occasion introduced her as his wife. Gregory was 73 years of age when he died, while the present claimant is about 62, and a member of one of the best known families in Chicago.

The witness said she had first met Miss Claybourn at her uncle's home, July 4, 1892. This was the date upon which Mrs. Gregory says she performed the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Gregory and her husband reside in Kansas City. "I was received kindly by my uncle," she said, "but indifferently by Miss Claybourn. The morning was passed pleasantly, and luncheon time arrived. Here it was that my eyes were opened to the true state of affairs in that household. Miss Claybourn had persisted for some time in my accepting 50 cents for a subscription to a magazine I publish. Finally she reached her hand with the money in it to me, but like a flash withdrew it and, clasping her hand to her head, gave vent to a heartrending gasp and turned ghastly white. Nothing more was said until after luncheon, when uncle went up to the second floor. Then Miss Claybourn told me she was going away; that she could stand it no longer. In an instant the whole terrible truth was plain to me. I asked her why they did not get married, and she said my uncle had promised year after year to make her his wife; that she was now satisfied that he would never fulfil those promises, and that she had resolved to leave him forever."

The witness broke down, but resumed: "I determined that something must be done to right this terrible wrong. I went up stairs to my uncle and asked him if he would allow this faithful woman to go out into the world alone, aged and friendless; if he intended to break all the promises he had made to her and cast her adrift. I told him he had wrecked this innocent girl's life and blasted another woman's hopes, and that he must suffer for his cruel actions. He told me to stop; that he would do what was right. He left his chair and walked up and down. Suddenly he commenced to cry, and in the midst of this scene Miss Claybourn walked in.

"'Miss Claybourn,' said I to her, 'uncle Al will marry you. Can't you get a minister?' Miss Claybourn replied: 'He has been promising me for 40 years. I don't want promises.'" Miss Claybourn then told the witness that she had not been to church for many years and did not know where to find a minister. At this the witness suggested that she was a minister's daughter and could remember the form of the service. According to the witness, she then spoke the words necessary to bind man and wife together, and both her uncle and Miss Claybourn repeated them. Mrs. Gregory then said she pronounced them man and wife, saying: "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

After the ceremony Mrs. Gregory testified, Allen Gregory said that he felt better, but that he did not want the circumstances announced to the relatives, although the witness endeavored to get him to do this.

DISORDERLY BODY

Is the Austrian Parliament of Late.

GERMANS IN AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH GET BOISTEROUS.

They do Not Want Their Language Slighted.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—The reichsrath had another stormy night session. The leaders of the German party protested against the policy, adopted on the suggestion of Dr. Kramarcz, the acting president, of discussing motions for the impeachment of the ministry at the morning sittings and of devoting the evenings to the bill for the extension of the compromise with Hungary for a year. They protested against it as a violation of the standing orders of the house and of the Austrian constitution, and amid loud applause from the left and the socialists' seats, they declared that they would continue to resist with all their might the decree authorizing the official use of Czech language in Bohemia.

The vice president declined to allow a motion for the impeachment of the cabinet with reference to the renewal of the sugar bounty law, and called upon the house to proceed to discuss the compromise bill. This provoked an angry tumult, rendering debate impossible, and the vice president suspended the sitting for 10 minutes.

When it was resumed Mr. Lecker tried to address the chamber, but Mr. Wolff, the German Liberal, clamored for a vote on a motion to close the sitting and, being ignored by the vice president, began to thump upon h's desk violently. This chaotic state of things continued for half an hour when Mr. Wolff declared that, as the vice president refused to hear him, he would proceed without permission. The result was that Lecker and Wolff were speaking simultaneously, the former almost inaudibly and the latter at the top of his lungs.

Finally Lecker moved that the sitting should be closed on condition that if the house rejected this motion he should be allowed to continue his speech. This vote was taken and the motion to close the session rejected.

WOMEN IN A STORMY MEETING.

Buffalo, Oct. 29.—The storm signal was up during the meeting of the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. yesterday. The subject under discussion was the temple at Chicago. It was introduced with the report of the committee of two, Mrs. L. M. Sevens and Elizabeth Preston, appointed to investigate the finances of the temple. What the report says is not known to outsiders. It will not be given out until it's submitted to the convention, but it is asserted that it is far from satisfactory. The debate was a heated one.

CLAIMS TO BE PULLMAN'S SON.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Gustave Behring, who was arrested while prowling around the Pullman residence and who claims that he is a son of the late George M. Pullman, was examined by an insanity expert, who pronounced the man sane. He was accordingly discharged from custody. Behring claims that he will push his claim against the estate of the dead millionaire.

WHEAT ONCE MORE A DOLLAR.

New York, Oct. 29.—For the second time this season December wheat has reached the dollar mark in New York. The last time it sold at that figure was on Sept. 14; since that time it has been at low as 90¼—on Oct. 4. Yesterday's advance was based on very bullish home conditions, offsetting the rather unpromising cables.

QUARRELLED ABOUT A MAN.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 29.—While quarreling last night over the attentions of a young man, Ella Barnes threw a lighted lamp at Bessie Thomas. The lamp exploded, the burning oil setting fire to the Thomas girl's clothing and burning her to death. Her murderess is in hiding.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Dolphia Proulx, aged 68, died at Woonsocket, R. I., from injuries received in falling from a piazza.

Hartje Bros.' paper warehouse at Pittsburg was partially destroyed by a fire that was caused by an explosion of gas.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed were C. E. Jones, St. Francis, Me.; C. H. Arnold, Arcadi, R. I.; F. X. Roberts, Manville, R. I.

A receiver of the property of Adelaide Herrmann, widow of the magician, has ben appointed on a judgment for $1197 secured against her in June last by John J. McBride of New York.

Robert H. Kemp of Boston committed suicide at the Commercial hotel in Kalamazoo, Mich., by taking morphine. He left a note stating that he "could not bear it any longer" and that he was going to join his parents and sister.

Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, the well known Antarctic explorer, will superintend an expedition, to be fitted out at the joint expense of Norway and Sweden, to ascertain whether any trace of Professor Andree's balloon can be found near Prince Charles promontory.

At yesterday's session of the Missouri Presbyterian synod a resolution was introduced calling for the boycotting of the Princeton university because three members of the board of trustees of that college had signed for a saloon license. The matter was ruled out of order.

A meeting of the members of the Boston fire department at the time of the great fire of 1872 was held last night to take the preliminary steps for a fitting observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fire, Nov. 9. It was the opinion among those present that the anniversary should be celebrated by a reunion and banquet.

EVIDENCE OF A DISASTER.

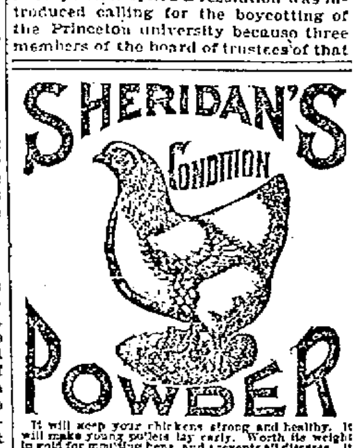
Nahant, Mass., Oct. 29.—Captain Jeremiah Horton of Swampscott came here and identified a mast, sail and boom picked up adrift as those belonging to a boat he let to four young people on Sept. 26, and which has not been found. It is now positive that two young men and two female companions were lost, as quite a gale sprang up while they were out on a pleasure trip in Salem bay.

ENGINE STRUCK A COW.

Three Rivers, Que., Oct. 29.—A passenger train on the Laurentian railway struck a cow yesterday, and the engine left the rails and rolled down an embankment. Fireman Edward Plocho was instantly killed and Engineer Gonan and Brakeman Plocho were seriously injured.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. ... Large 2-lb. can $1.20. ... I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, hacking, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines; used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.
DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 417 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore', Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large hennery, one acre of land. Price $1450. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 5 Robins St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 9600 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet, 117 Merrimack street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 2 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1650. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—TENEMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS. None but respectable need to apply. 32 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGING house good location. Price $550. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 70.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of building, some fruit, with 4 cows, 28 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF HOT BED sash. J. W. Bennett, 661 Middlesex street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 1000 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

THE NEW ENGLAND INTRODUCTION Club. A reliable medium for introducing respectable parties, socially or matrimonially inclined. If interested send 10 cents to Box 185, L., Dover, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS at 121 Fletcher street, for best household article on earth.

WANTED—A POSITION AT GENERAL housework and an experienced house girl. Please apply to Miss Annie Sullivan, 28 Wood street, Middlesex Village.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN for housework to go on farm near Lowell. Apply to 37 Myrtle street, Centralville.

EXPERIENCED INSTALMENT COLLECTOR for Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester to collect from Catholic families. Salary $10. Bond of $20 required. Apply Langdon & Bro., 63 Washington street, Providence, R. I.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 18 Willie street.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Moir Bros., open every evening.

DERBY & MORSE
72 MIDDLE STREET,
Keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
126 LAWRENCE STREET.
All orders promptly attended to.

DO YOU WANT
A FINE
H. F. Miller Piano **$70**
FOR
With Stool, Cover and Book
If so call at once at 101 Westford street. It is the place where High Grade Pianos are always sold at a low figure.
W. F. TRUMBELL

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 suits for $20, his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 Central Street.

That Mountain Rock Junket
has nothing to do with our new fall stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware and it will not keep us from paying particular attention as usual to watch repairing.
J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 64 MERRIMACK ST.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

LARGE, ELEGANT
Boarding and Lodging House
on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.
DONOVAN & MANSUR,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street
Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

THE STORY TELLER

WIDDY M'GREW.

Out o'er the sands where the waves ripple gayly
A vision with eyes of the tinderest blue
Trips merrily into the glad water daily.
The pearl of the sea is sweet Widdy McGrew.
Her glance is so kind; her smile is so winning,
So graceful her figure, her laughter so true,
That all I can hear is me heart wildly dinning,
"I love ye, I love ye, sweet Widdy McGrew!"

Last night we were strolling the wide beach together
Alone in the moonlight, her hand on me arm,
Whin sudden she halted and asked of me whether
I heard drums a-beating or fire bells' alarm?
Me heart stopped a moment, me tongue grew unruly,
I said: "I hear guns, bells and drums beating, too,
But it's all in me heart, and the raison is truly
I love ye, I love ye, sweet Widdy McGrew!"

The secret was out, and I stood there a-trembling;
In dreadful suspinse for an age did I stand.
She gazed on the ground, either shy or dissembling,
And scraped with her shoe a deep hole in the sand.
"Me grave she is digging," despairful I muttered;
"And sure I shall fill it, for dead soon I'll be."
Whin she gave me a look and thin timidly uttered,
"You'll hear all that din whin the b'ys shivaree."

* * * * * * *

Sweet Widdy McGrew, your smile is so winning,
Your eyes are so tinder, your laughter so true,
Me heart day and night will forever be dinning,
"I love ye, I love ye"—not Widdy McGrew.
—J. P. G. in New York Sun.

THE ISLAND CAVE.

In the morning watch on board the bark Pawnee, bound from Colombo, Ceylon, to the cape of Good Hope, we were washing down the decks on the 30th day of October, 1886, when a man who had been sent aloft to examine a sail which had been damaged in a squall during the previous night shouted down to the mate that he could see a man on a raft about a mile away and almost directly in our course. We were then midway between Ceylon and the Chagos islands, with sea room for 500 miles in every direction.

The announcement of the man on the raft did not produce much excitement. Natives are frequently blown off the islands on rafts and catamarans from which they have been fishing, and we believed this is to be such a case. We were up with him in a few minutes and great was our surprise to find him a white man and a sailor. The raft was a rude but stout affair, which he had made from driftwood, and it carried a cargo as well as the man. Securely lashed to the planks and timbers were four large elephant tusks and an earthen jar, together with two other jars containing food and water. The raft had no sail, but was managed to a certain extent by a rude steering oar. The castaway took things coolly and was neither overgrateful nor greatly surprised at being picked up. He saw to it that his cargo was safely aboard before he climbed over the rail and he answered no questions until he was alone with the captain in the cabin. Then he told a story which reached us two or three hours later.

The name of the rescued sailor was William Scott. He was second mate of a Ceylon schooner called the Happy Day. Three months before we found him the schooner set out from some port on the India coast for Batavia, but encountered a typhoon and was blown a long distance to the west and finally wrecked on a coral reef surrounding an island. Of the crew of eight men Scott alone escaped. He was carried a mile or more by the waves and cast upon the beach and he was so bruised and battered that he could not stand upright for three or four days. He believed this island to be one of the easternmost of the Chagos, and yet when he came to overhaul the chart and read the descriptions of the group he could not place it among them. It was an island about a mile in circumference, rocky and barren, but having plenty of fresh water on it. As for animal life, there was not even a lizard to be seen, and but for the ravines and caves the man would have been roasted alive by the hot sun. There were shellfish in plenty, and he caught many fish left in ponds as the tide receded, but he had no fire. Scott lived on the barren rock for 14 long weeks without once sighting a sail, and but for his own individual efforts the time might have been indefinitely prolonged. One day a lot of wreckage from some unfortunate native craft drove ashore, and he secured planks and timbers and set about building a raft. He had made up his mind to put to sea and take the chance of being picked up.

The castaway had explored his island several times, but as the ground was much cut up and difficult to get over he had not examined it closely. Entering the island from the south side was a narrow bay, being not over 20 feet wide, though very deep. This bay came near cutting the island in two, as it ran within 100 feet of the north end. It was in the still waters of the bay that Scott constructed his raft, and only when it was finished that he made a strange discovery. He poled it along one day to the head of the bay, and as he reached the end he saw the mouth of a cave 15 feet above him on the right. It seemed to him that men had used tools to widen the mouth and to smooth the way up to it from the water, and his curiosity was aroused. He found the mouth of the cave large enough to admit a hogshead, and there was every reason to believe that it had once been blocked up with stones squared for the purpose and cemented in. These stones had been shaken loose by some great jar and had rolled down into the bay. The cave was 30 feet long by 20 wide and 10 feet high, dry and airy, and a far better house than Robinson Crusoe had. Now comes the astonishing part of the story. According to Scott, he found 210 elephant tusks stacked up in the cave, together with five jars of gold dust. On leaving the island on his raft the sailor secured four of the tusks to his raft and also one of the jars of gold dust. Two other jars were emptied of their contents that he might use the jars for food and water.

Had the raft been without cargo the man's story would have been laughed at and ridiculed. He said he had found gold and ivory—a great fortune. He had the ivory and the gold to prove his assertions. It made no difference that he could not identify the island—that the chart did not place it. It was a queer story, but with the proofs at hand to back it what could we do but believe? Our captain was a Scotchman, and he took a whole day to think the matter over and assure himself that the stuff before him was actually gold and ivory. Then he made Scott a proposition. The sailor knew the worth of what he had secured—knew that he was fixed for life, and having knocked about on the raft for nine days before we sighted him he was not at all anxious about what he had left behind in the cave. Our captain was, however, and so was every man of the crew. The matter was talked over, and it was finally agreed that Scott should pilot us to the island and take another jar of gold dust for his share. He would then be landed at Batavia to go where he pleased. The rest of the treasure was to be recovered for the owners of the bark, but we were told that they would be liberal with all.

It was a hard bargain the Scotchman drove with the rescued sailor, but Scott fell in with the idea and the course of the ship was changed. We were 200 miles to the south of the Chagos, having passed them 50 miles to the east, and as the wind was from the north we had to beat back. This was slow work, and we had not yet made half the distance when we got a gale from the west which sent us driving away toward the Javanese coast until we were almost in sight of it. We had then to recover our lost ground, but what with the loss of two topmasts and several sails in a squall and a continuation of bad weather it was 10 days before a man was sent to the masthead to look for land.

The Chagos archipelago consists of a score of islands, banks and reefs. Scott believed that his island was the easternmost one of all, but as he could not be sure of it we had to examine all. Running between them and around them was slow work, and we had to feel our way, and it was six or seven days before we reached the last. We had found no such island as described by the sailor, and in our disappointment and chagrin he came in for plenty of abuse. He retaliated by pointing to his treasure. If there were no island, no cave and no treasure, how did he come by the ivory and gold dust? It was a convincing argument, and our captain decided to bear away to the east and search at haphazard. At the close of the fourth day, sailing back and forth across a sea supposed to contain no land for hundreds of miles in every direction but the west, we sighted Scott's island. Our man identified it as soon as it could be seen from the deck, and we ran in and came to anchor for the night within a mile from the beach. Had the night not been so dark I believe the captain would have had a boat down, but as it was he dared not chance it. Such was the excitement aboard that no man slept for an hour, and as soon as daylight had come and the men had a bite to eat we set off to secure the treasure.

We soon found the opening of the bay and rowed into it. Scott had been on the island for over a year and the hut he occupied and the flagstaff he erected were in plain sight. At the end of the bay we came to the cave, and, leaping out of the boat, the captain was the first to enter. A moment later he reappeared and for the next quarter of an hour he cursed as I never heard a seaman before or since. The cave had been plundered. One broken tusk had been left behind, and there was perhaps an ounce of gold dust lying on the spot where Scott emptied the jars. That was proof enough that he had told a straight story. When we landed and went up to the hut, we soon solved the problem. Some whaler had touched there for wood and water. For wood they had used all the wreck stuff lying about and had also partially pulled the hut to pieces. They had filled their casks at the spring, and we could still see the marks where they had been rolled down hill to the boats.

Then the Scotchman did a mean thing by the rescued sailor. He made a great ado of how he had deviated from his course and lost a fortnight's time and insisted that Scott divide with him. I believe he threatened to have him on the island if he didn't. There was trouble for a few hours, and then the sailor came to terms, but not so much as a penny's worth was ever handed over to the owners or distributed among the crew. Scott was transshipped to a craft bound for Java and that was the last I ever saw or heard of him. A year later, however, I met an American runaway sailor in Batavia, and he told me that his craft, the Bessie Herrick of Marblehead, put in at the island, remained for two days, and her captain discovered the cave and the treasure while fishing in the bay. He gave every man aboard $100 in cash as a present, but kept the dust and the ivory and turned them into cash at Singapore. It was a rich haul of treasure, and the captain must have been made independent for life. How old the island was, how the treasure came to be deposited there, who were the rightful owners of it—well, those are questions I cannot answer. It was at least two years after we visited the place before it was surveyed and chartered.—C. B. Lewis.

In Bohemia.

"I prepare all my meals myself," observed the Bohemian who a moment since had been wondering if his chafing dish would go another week without washing.

"I eat in a cafe," rejoined the other Bohemian. "It saves fuel."

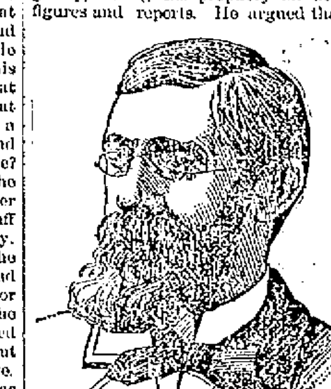
"Saves fuel?"

"Yes; at every meal I take toothpicks enough to keep my fire going until the next meal."—Detroit Journal.

PROPHET OF PROSPERITY.

C. Wood Davis Foresaw the Rise In Wheat.

Less than a year ago the newspapers of the western states were referring derisively to C. Wood Davis of Kansas as "the prophet of $2 wheat." Today he is hailed as a true prophet and is regarded even in his own home as a shrewd and able statistician. Mr. Davis did not prophesy "$2 wheat." He did predict that the price of wheat would go up, basing his prophecy on actual figures and reports. He argued that if



C. WOOD DAVIS.

the bread eating population increased more rapidly than the bread producing area wheat must go up, and it did.

Mr. Davis is a Kansan pioneer. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., and comes of good old Puritan stock. He went to Kansas in 1869 in company with his friend, General Fremont, and was prominently connected with the development of the state. He sunk the first salt well in Kansas, arranged the first passenger and freight tariff on the first railroad to cross the state and built the first house south of the Arkansas river in Kansas, in which he now lives and near which has grown up the city of Wichita.

Years ago he found himself unable to decide intelligently whether he should continue farming or go into some other business. Instead of jumping at a conclusion he began to study the question in a systematic manner. He collected figures and statistics from reports of consuls, governments and ministers all over the world. Then he figured out the ratio between the supply and the demand for wheat and decided to stick to the plow. It was not long before he was admirably equipped to discuss this important problem and he began contributing articles to the most prominent publications of this country and England. This brought international fame and popularity at home. To the Farmers' Alliance movement he became a prophet of prosperity. He was urged to run for office and to become a political leader, but he declined and has kept on with his figuring and farming.

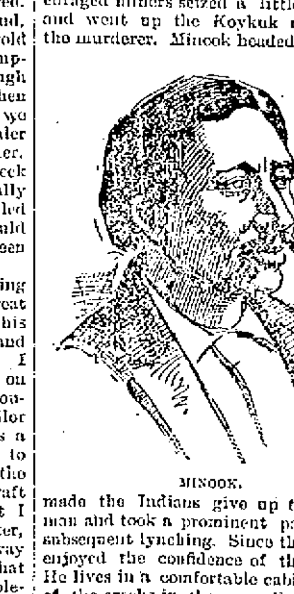
HE'S A GOOD INDIAN.

Minook Discovered the Gold Diggings That Bear His Name.

Minook, the Indian who discovered the new Alaska gold diggings which have been named after him, is one of the most intelligent and popular natives on the Yukon. He has been traveling around the gold district and working for prospectors for 16 years and knows as much about gold hunting as any white man and a whole lot more than most of those who are there.

The ordinary Siwash is far from brilliant, but Minook is not ordinary. He likes white men and tries to do as they do. This leads him to drink whisky and use English oaths with an ease and fluency which are startlingly civilized. The miners in return hold him in high esteem, and he is one of the few Indians permitted to hold claims.

Several years ago the Klondike Indians murdered a white man, and the enraged miners seized a little steamer and went up the Koykuk river after the murderer. Minook headed the hunt,



MINOOK.

made the Indians give up the guilty man and took a prominent part in the subsequent lynching. Since then he has enjoyed the confidence of the miners. He lives in a comfortable cabin on one of the creeks in the new diggings and chums with the recorder of mining claims. He is not a thoroughbred, being half Russian.

It was four years ago that Minook discovered gold on a creek which has since been called Little Minook. Not more than 3,000 feet from its mouth he found dirt which yielded 10 cents to the pan. He did not stay to work it himself, but went out to tell the white men about the "little keeks with gold in 'em." It was a long time before he could persuade any one to prospect in the district, but at last Dan Carolan went in with him, and they have been taking out lots of dust since. Then the news spread to Dawson City and caused the first stampede out of the Klondike district.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SUNBEAMS

HER PARTING FAVOR.

The Elder Sister, the Little Brother and the Irate Lover.

The morning of her wedding day she expressed a desire to have a confidential chat with her mischievous little brother, and in expectation of some parting favor he readily followed her to a room where they could be alone.

"You have been very annoying at times, Willie," she said by way of preface, "but I suppose it is only natural that a boy of your age should be so."

"They always are, sis," he replied promptly. "All the boys that have older sisters are just like me. It's half the fun of being a boy and having a sister."

"I suppose so," she returned thoughtfully. "I don't know why it should be so, but I suppose it is. I suppose a girl who is unfortunate enough to have a younger brother must expect to find him hidden behind the sofa when her best young man calls. I suppose she must expect to have him suddenly bounce into the room with a whoop when she thinks him safely up stairs in bed. I suppose she must expect to have him turn a dark lantern on her when she is deep in conversation with a young man in the darkest corner of a vine covered porch. At any rate, I have no feeling of resentment, and to prove it I intend to do you a great favor. Without knowing it you have done me one, and I intend to repay you."

"I did you one!" exclaimed the boy, trying his best to figure out when and how.

"Yes," she replied. "If it were not for you, my wedding day would now be about three months in the future instead of today."

"But I—I—what did I do?" demanded the boy, thoroughly bewildered.

"You merely made things interesting in you own inimitable way," answered the bride to be, "and every time you did some particularly outrageous thing he pleaded with me to shorten the time of our wedding day. It was originally planned that we should be married about three months from today; but, owing to your activity, I have been enabled to knock week after week off the intervening time, always at his urgent request, until now all that I have to do is to be on hand at the proper time this evening and I will have him good and fast."

"Well," said the boy doubtfully, "if you attribute it all to me, I suppose I ought to get something out of it. What's it to be?"

"This," she replied, and then she came close to him and whispered in his ear melodramatically: "Make yourself scarce! Skip! Scoot! Lie low! Get out of the way and keep out of the way until we have left. If he had not been afraid it would lessen his chance of getting me, he would have whaled you long ago, and just as soon as he has made sure of me I have a feeling that he will get after you with a trunk strap."

"And if he doesn't," she added dreamily, as her eyes rested on the boy and she thought of all she had been through, "I will, and don't you forget it!"—Chicago Post.

A Bachelor's Sayings.

People who live in glass houses should sleep down cellar.

Children were sent to earth to shame people into acting decent to each other.

Every woman has her times when she wishes it wasn't unwomanly to swear.

Very few men ever see the collection taken up in church without thinking of a corn popper.

The men that look haughtiest and most defiant when some women get on a smoking car are the same ones that daren't light a cigar on the front porch at home.—New York Press.

As Was Right and Proper.

"Owing," says the latest issue of the Renbport Herald, "to the fact that we have turned over The Herald to the ladies of the missionary society to be issued as a woman's edition, we trust that none of our readers will be mystified when they see the next number headed as The Sherald."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Martyr's Account.

"Perkins, your wife seems very devoted to her flowers."

"Devoted! Well, sir, many an October night that woman has dragged the blankets off my bed to keep those weazened little geraniums from getting frost bitten."—Detroit Free Press.

His Hope.

The Baron (strolling in the cemetery)—Ah, my good Zephir, young as ever, I see.

Gravedigger (obsequiously) — Your lordship's very kind. I hope to have the pleasure of making your lordship's grave.—Journal Amusant.

In the Wrong State.

Mrs. Hoon—I have just been reading of a waterspout that burst in Kentucky last week.

Old Hoon—Burst? Course it did. A waterspout that would try to do business in Kentucky ought to expect to burst.—Harlem Life.

It Certainly Does.

He—But the worst of cycling is that it brings one in contact with all kinds of people.

She (thinking of her bruises)—It certainly does, especially the first week or so.—Tit-Bits.

Remindful.

"Do you feel at home here?" asked the doctor at the sanitarium.

"Well," admitted Henpeck, "there is a constant buzzing in my ears."—New York Journal.

What He Wanted.

"Have you read 'The Choir Invisible?'"

"No. What I want to learn about is 'The Choir Inaudible.'" — Cleveland Record.

A Trifle Mixed.

"If you vill permit me, I will just repeat the remark I vas about to make." —Judy.

During the Late Baseball Season.

Teacher (to small boy in the first class in geography)—Now, Charlie, tell me where Boston is.

Small Boy (who has not prepared his lesson)—In first place, ma'am.—New York Tribune.

In the Nursery.

Fond Mother (to her small boy)—
My gentle pet! Not seven!
Among the gifts of heaven
Priceless I rank you!
So strong! So gentle! There!
My sweet!—
Let go my hair!
Or else—I'll spank you!
—Punch.

DR. BRONK AND TODLUM.

The crossest man in Glosterkonk,
Without no doubt, is Dr. Bronk.
Ole Dr. Bronk hez got a jaw
That's firmer than the morril law,
An Dr. Bronk hez got a frown
That purty nearly knocks ye down.
Gee, he is sot an stiff an tough
An made of linkum vity stuff.
W'en he comes in a sickroom, he
Kicks up eternal bobbery.
He jaws because the air's too het
An 'cause he finds the winders shet;
He's jest ez like to scold ez not
'Cause the cold water is too hot.
An then, nex' minute, he will scold
'Cause the hot water is too cold.
He scares the women from their wits
An gives the nurse conniption fits.
An w'en he's there they want to die,
An w'en he's gone they set an cry.
But we love Dr. Bronk, we do;
For Dr. Bronk pulled Todlum through.

But there are few in Glosterkonk
Who waste much love on Dr. Bronk,
For even gentle Elder Priest
Says he is savage as a beast.
An Abram March an Hiram Howe
Say they wouldn' hev him to a cow,
An that good soul, A'nt Hester Pratt,
Sez she wouldn' hev him to a cat,
Wouldn' hev the pesky critter nigh
Onless she wished the cat to die.
"Ole vinegar is honeycomb
Compared to him," said Deacon Home.
"A bear's a gentleman," said Jim,
"A gentleman compared to him."
Wual, maybe all these things are true,
But Bronk, he pulled our Todlum through.

Young Todlum he was very sick,
An we got smilin Dr. Dick.
He tole us 'twas no use to try;
A hopeless case; the child mus' die.
"Git Dr. Brown!" my wife she cried.
He came; the child had almost died.
"No use," said Dr. Brown. "Too late!
No use, good friends, to fight with fate."
An then my wife she turned to me,
"Run quick an git ole Bronk!" said she.
An ole Bronk came. How he did swear
About the closeness of the air.
Threw off three quilts upon the floor,
An bellered out, "Don't shet that door!"
He sent us flyin here an there,
An everything we did he'd swear.
He kept us in a tremblin plight,
For everything we did wasn't right.
But we held in—didn' make a sound—
An let the ole bear thunder round.
He kept us jumpin all night long,
An everything we did was wrong.

At daylight Todlum give a groan,
A still, faint, awful kind of moan!
"He's goin! He's goin!" my wife she cried
An fell down sobbin at his side.
"Don't bawl so, woman! Can't yer see
Yer cub is goin to live?" sez he.
Todlum looked up—the blessed child—
Into his mother's face an smiled.
"Don't make sich thunderin hullabaloo,"
Said Bronk. "I've pulled the rascal through."

"Don't make sich thunderin hullabaloo.
Get up! I've pulled yer rascal through."
The sweetest words that ever rung
From any seraph angel's tongue
Were not so sweet as these he said
While we were standin roun that bed.
My wife she threw her arms around
That ole bear's neck with one glad bound.
Her face was in his whiskers hid.
She hugged an kissed him—yes, she did!
The sweetest words we ever heard,
Although, I guess it soun's absurd,
Were just them words that ole Bronk said
While we were standin roun that bed:
"Don't make sich thunderin hullabaloo.
Get up! I've pulled yer rascal through."
—New York Sun.

An Embarrassing Moment.

He stopped short in the middle of an impassioned love speech and a look of consternation overspread his features.

She regarded him with a pitying expression, not unmixed with scorn.

"Go on," she said in cold undertones.

"Where was I at?" he asked in a hoarse whisper.

"Don't ask me," she replied in the same freezing voice as before, "I've got all I can do to remember what I'm going to say after you get through."

Just then the prompter came to the "barnstormer's" rescue and gave him his cue.—New York Journal.

Frightened For a Moment.

He—They say that George Hartley has been talking a good deal behind your back lately.

She (turning pale)—I'd like to know what he's been saying.

He—Oh, you know well enough. It was all done on his tandem.

Then she drew a long sigh of relief.—Cleveland Leader.

Effects of Prosperity.

"You must give your wife a teaspoonful of this medicine every half hour," said the country doctor to Jake Hayseed.

"The way wheat is sellin I guess I can afford to give her a tablespoonful every ten minutes," replied the generous farmer.—New York Sunday World.

A Division of Labor.

Mamma—Bessie, why don't you wash the dishes? It is easier to do a thing than to sit and think about it.

Bessie—Well, mamma, you wash the dishes and I'll sit and think about it.—B., K. & Co.'s Monthly.

Alaska! Klondike!

No need to go there for

GOLD DUST

when you can get it at any grocer's.

It Makes the Dirt Fly

MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills. They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Gondalo's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

Save $100 ON A Piano

Buy the manufacturer's and save the dealers' profit. Five leading makes. Square Pianos, $10 and upwards; uprights, $150 and upwards. We lead on low prices and easy terms.

Doll Piano Co.,
Associate Building, 322 Merrimack Street
SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Lowell High Grade
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
70-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

It is not what you EARN,
But what you SAVE
That makes you RICH.
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
273 Central and 4 Gorham,
LOWELL, MASS.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
388 SUFFOLK STREET,
Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY
Call at George W. Enright at
11 MIDDLESEX STREET,
Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Hitz's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais.

Peter H. Savage
Undertaker AND Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.
Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

Millinery Opening
We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.
Abbie M. Smith
175 Merrimack Street, Lowell.
Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF
DANCING AND DEPORTMENT
Runels' Building,—Ninth Season.
Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2
Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2d, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.50; 3 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, $1.00; at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 16 Read street, corner Fourth.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher,
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

FOR GOVERNOR,
George Fred Williams of Dedham

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke

FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,
Edward D. McVey of Lowell

FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,
Alvin Fisher of Westford

The attorney general made a perfunctory protest against the sale of the Union Pacific railroad property but it is stated that the sale will go on nevertheless. It must certainly be within the power of the Attorney-General to stop the sale if he wishes to do so.

Henry Hamer has been chosen a member of the charter commission by the board of aldermen. Mr. Hamer is an intelligent citizen, he has a deep interest in the welfare of the city and will undoubtedly give due consideration to every matter of charter reform brought before him.

J. E. Venne is a candidate for the nomination for alderman on the democratic ticket form Ward Seven. Mr. Venne is a good democrat, a prominent business man and would undoubtedly make an efficient alderman. We see no reason at the present time why Mr. Venne should not have a place on the ticket.

City Solicitor-Qua thinks it the best policy not to give any opinion on the water board at present. There are developments pending which might run counter to any opinion he might give out. The claim of Smith Bros. is yet far from settlement. The boulevard question is now linked with it in one of the most tangled legal messes that has confronted the city for a decade.

When the friends of either candidate for the democratic mayoralty nomination carry their opposition so far as to engender a spirit of animosity against the other candidate, they are simply working up a feeling that cannot be reconciled between now and election time, thereby injuring the party. Any candidate who makes enemies now will find it difficult to win back their friendship before election day. Every man is entitled to his preference at the caucuses and he should be freely allowed to express that preference with the distinct understanding that it is his duty to support the party nominee at the polls.

The republicans like to see the democrats fighting among themselves and they help them on by publishing the worst things said and by favoring the candidate they themselves prefer as an opponent to their own nominee.

A united democracy can win in Lowell. The republicans know it and that is why they are striving to bring about quarrels and dissatisfaction in the democratic ranks. The democrats should be shrewd enough not to fall into the trap.

CURE FOR CANCER.

The cure for cancer announced in today's Sun is genuine and unfailing if applied before the disease has sunk into the vital parts of the body, such as the throat. In cases where surgeons have attempted to cut out the cancer, the roots grew up again, but were removed by Mr. Richard's plaster. It is a remarkable fact that he has been working hard for years as a teamster while people were vainly searching in all directions for a cure for this malady. Had he but advertised his remedy, he might have made a fortune upon it. According to the testimony, the most reliable and authentic, the plaster which he makes has never yet failed except where the disease had attained such proportions that no plaster could reach it and where removal of the cancerous growth would cause death anyhow. When a cure of this kind becomes known the friends of many victims will regret they did not discover it sooner while those now suffering from the disease in an incipient form will rejoice to learn how it can be permanently cured.

MR. GOWARD'S MORALITY.

Alderman Goward at a meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening posed as a moralist of the most severe type. He offered a resolution condemning the Mountain Junket as a disgrace to the city and to everybody connected with it, and condemning the effort of any member of either board to shift responsibility for authorizing the junket. While the parliamentarian of the upper board was doing this, he was tacitly making the most humble apology to the public and trying to shift responsibility from his own shoulders, while he condemned other members of the board for adopting a similar course. The matter has been condemned to such an extent by both boards that now there is no doubt in the public mind as to the disgraceful character of the junket. Neither is there any doubt as to the parties responsible for it. The vote of the city council in concurrence proves that, and as for Mr. Goward's efforts to improve the public morals by hiding the bills of the Mountain Rock junket, we doubt whether his course will be generally approved, or whether it is calculated to attain the end in view. He would adopt some sweeping measures for the promotion of public morality. In the first place he would prohibit the sale and circulation, if not the publication of the New York Journal and the New York World. Surely he cannot hold either of these papers responsible for the junket at Mountain Rock. Neither can he hold any Lowell paper responsible for that junket, but he does indirectly hold the Lowell papers responsible for the publicity given the Mountain Rock junket, and incidentally the disgrace cast upon the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. Mr. Goward had better vote against all junkets in future and leave the newspapers free to circulate as usual.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Herald—It now becomes an interesting question as to whether Attorney-General McKenna will be appointed to the United States supreme bench, and if so, whether he will be confirmed. From the point of view of the government, or from that of the Union Pacific syndicate, he doesn't cut a very distinguished figure in his dealing with that question from start to finish.

Worcester Gazette—The attempt to trap the New York letter carriers into voting for Tracy on Platt's promise to get Congress to raise their salaries, failed utterly, for the meeting of the fused to adopt resolutions in behalf of the machine candidate. Some of the speakers dared to express a doubt whether Platt could control Congress, if the salary raising were in the power of the New York legislature, there would have been no doubt about it.

New Bedford Standard—President Jordan of Leland Stanford University advocates capital punishment for insane murderers as well as sane ones. And really, why not? Coming down to a strict logical application of capital punishment, what is gained by permitting an insane person to live when a sane one is hanged? It would seem as if the insane murderer would be more likely to repeat his offense than a sane one, and thus the safety of the community would require that he be put beyond the possibility of doing harm. Still, we do not expect to see insane men hanged, nor sane ones either, to any great extent.

Haverhill Gazette—Recent events demonstrate that there is under way in Essex county a revival of the footpad industry. Numerous robberies and attempted hold-ups have been reported from Lynn and elsewhere and now the base of operations of the thieves has been shifted to Haverhill. On Saturday with the thieves and the question most discussed at the present time is how is the best way to meet and deal with the men who have taken up highway robbery as a means of obtaining a livelihood. It goes without saying that the police department must put its best foot forward. If necessary, officers should be sent out in plain clothes and given positive instructions to deal promptly with all suspicious characters found loitering upon the streets after nightfall.

New York Tribune—When Mr. Quigg says he is fighting Seth Low because that gentleman has entered into a conspiracy to disrupt the republican party and elect the Tammany ticket, he cannot help knowing that he is not telling the truth.

Concord Monitor—There is a good deal of hell in the New York campaign. The Tammany candidate for district attorney consigns reform to that destination; a Tammany candidate for the city council says the city has gone there under Mayor Strong; and Henry George says he is in the fight to raise it.

Portland Argus—Platt is said to bitterly regret that he did not make terms with the Citizens' Union before it was too late, and to feel that he has made the great political mistake of his life. He is indignant, humiliated, and overflowing with political bile. His one aim now is to keep the Low vote below that for his man Tracy, and he is resorting to every possible means to do it. But the effort will be a vain one unless all indications fail. The machine republicans were hopelessly beaten from th start.

Waterville Mail—With the alarming number of shooting accidents in the Maine woods this fall, it seems that there might be a profitable field for some company to do a thriving business owning hunting suits made of Mik Zeglens' now famous bullet proof cloth, to be divided among the Maine camps and rented to sportsmen. There are few men who would not sooner pay $10 a day for a bullet proof coat than be taken for a deer and lugged out of the woods on a stretcher.

Boston Herald—A correspondent throws some light on the later history of the late ex-Senator Jones of Florida whose death in Detroit was lately announced. It apears that after he was booked for removal to the Michigan insane asylum, where he was to have been placed subsequent to his mad infatuation for a Detroit woman who spurned his persistent attentions, General Alger and ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer took pity on him and had him committed to a private asylum, they bearing the expense of his care and maintenance. There he remained up to the time of his death. It is a sad history, relieved only by the benevolence of his benefactors.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla—stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and **SUSTAINED.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

TO OWN RAILROADS.

A DETAILED ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Questions of Objectors Fully Answered. How to Pay For the Properties—Earning Capacity Would Increase—Effect Upon Railway Labor.

Under the caption of "Government Ownership" the Chicago Tribune of Sept. 18 publishes a long editorial which contains in a nutshell the arguments generally used by those opposed to government ownership of railroads and other quasi public properties.

While not a member of the Illinois Federation of Labor or any other labor or socialistic organization I am an advocate of government ownership of railroads, mines and telegraphs and therefore assume to attempt to answer some of the questions The Tribune asks:

First.—"How shall the general government acquire possession of the railroads, mines, etc., now belonging to private individuals or corporations organized in accordance with existing laws?"

By the right of eminent domain, the same right by which much of the property now owned by the railroad corporations was seized from individual ownership and turned over to said corporations. The rule of eminent domain is a harsh governmental function, but it will not be questioned that it can be invoked against a railroad corporation as well as against a private individual. Farmer Brown considered it a great hardship for the Great Central railway to take a strip through the center of his field and build a railroad track thereon, but his poor, unimportant rights had to yield to the supposed advantages to inure to the general public, and the general public may in turn require the Great Central Railroad company to surrender the same tract for the same reasons and upon the same process, however inconvenient and annoying it may be to the company. Or, to use the language of Angell and Ames in their work on private corporations (paragraph 192), "As all or any of the property of a citizen may, upon just compensation made, be taken and applied to the use of the public, so all property belonging to a corporation must, in like measure, be held liable to the same eminent domain or peculiar power of the government."

Appraisers would determine the value of the property and the respective interests of bondholders and stockholders the same as various interests in real property are usually determined under the exercise of eminent domain. The actual value would, of course, be determined and not the fictitious or book value at which the present owners might invoice their property.

Second.—"Where is the money to come from to pay for these immense interests, estimated by The Tribune at $12,000,000,000, or four times the national debt at the close of the war?"

Who owa the railroads? The people who own the railroad bonds. True, the stockholders of the roads have an equity in the property which may or may not be of value, according to the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the road, but the real owners of the road are, as a rule, the owners of the bonds issued by the railroad company.

What is it that gives value to these bonds?

They are valuable: (a) Because they are secured by mortgages on real estate and personal property presumed to equal or exceed in value the face value of the bonds issued; (b) because the railroads have an earning capacity sufficient to pay the agreed rate of interest on the bonds above running expenses; (c) because the bondholders have confidence in the integrity of the railroad management and believe the bonds and interest will be paid promptly when due.

These are the essential elements which give value to the bonds. Now, in case the government should acquire some great railroad system, say the Pennsylvania Central, and should issue bonds to the same amount per mile that now stand against that railroad, would the same three elements exist which are now necessary to give value to those bonds, and which would be necessary to give value to the bonds the government might desire to issue against its newly acquired property?

Let us see.

(a) Because secured by mortgages.

The bonds could be issued pledging the roadbed, rolling stock and equipment for payment of principal and interest, the same as is done now. The property is there just the same. Only the equity, the right to redeem, will be in the government instead of in the stockholders. Gradually, one by one, the present railroad systems would be absorbed by the government. Bonds based primarily on the railroad property and secondarily on the good faith of 75,000,000 of Americans would be issued as needed to buy railroads, making use of the endless chain so successfully manipulated by the brokers during the last administration, with this difference that the government would issue bonds for money, use the money to buy railroads, then issue more bonds, getting back, perhaps, the same money and buying more railroads, and so on. Possibly the aggregate might be, as you estimate, more than four times the national debt at the close of the war, but we would have a dollar's worth of property for every dollar's worth of the debt. The property would be productive, as it is now, and pay its own debt, as it does now. The security would be immensely greater than now, having in addition to the mortgaged property the good faith of the nation.

(b) As to the earning capacity.

Freed from all dangers of traffic wars, of cutting of rates, of the necessity of maintaining expensive lobbies, of a large deadhead list and a large amount of litigation, the earning capacity of the road would be greatly increased if rates were to remain the same and possibly would be greatly increased upon a material reduction of rates. Unproductive lines of roads, now necessary as "feeders," or for the purpose of occupying territory, would be unnecessary when the government owns all the lines. Less rolling stock per mile would be necessary if the government owned all the roads, as rolling stock could be sent from every part of the country where a congestion of business might be feared. Then, again, by a centralization of manufacturing establishments, such as car shops, machine shops, etc., a great saving could be effected. Fewer agents to solicit business, sell tickets, etc., would be needed. In scores of ways expenses could be curtailed under government ownership, thus enhancing the earning capacity.

Confidence in the integrity of the management.

From the days when Alexander Hamilton persuaded the United States to assume the entire debts of the several states incurred in the Revolutionary war bond purchasers throughout the world have shown the greatest confidence in the promises of the United States to pay money. The integrity of the nation has never been questioned. The people have never shown themselves incompetent to manage any business intrusted to them. Our postoffice department stands a constant proof of the ability of the people, the nation, to conduct a large business successfully, economically. With government ownership of railroads the bondholders would have nothing to fear from the actions of the "bulls" and "bears," the stock manipulators and railroad wreckers. We find, therefore, that the bonds of the railroad owned by the government would possess in an increased degree all the elements which go to make bonds valuable, and consequently the same class of people who now invest their money in railroad bonds would gladly continue to do so.

Third.—"How would any honest laboring man profit from the change?"

This is easy. If he should travel, he would not be obliged to pay two prices for a seat in a common car in order that another man might ride in the Pullman free of charge. If he should have any freighting to be done, he would not be required to pay extra or on a higher classification in order to enable the railroad to pay a rebate to his wealthy neighbor. If he should work for the company, he would know that his wages would not be subject to sudden and unreasonable reductions, that he would not be obliged to contribute to the support of any labor organization in order to protect his rights, and that no strikers would ever be permitted to drive him from his government employ. He would also feel a greater political freedom than at present.

Fourth.—"How would the whole people be better served by the walking delegates who would expect to be in control under the orders of the Debses, the Sovereigns, the Altgelds et al. than they are under the present condition as regulated by law and under the existing status of civilization?"

Why do you presume that the Debses, the Sovereigns, the Altgelds et al. would have the control? In advancing this argument you proclaim that government by the people is a failure. You presume that the American people will elect a president who would select for his cabinet officers and heads of departments men unworthy of confidence. If the Debses et al. (assuming with you that these are dangerous people) should be in control of the railroads under government ownership, they would also be in control of the postoffices, the treasury, the interior and all other branches of government.

This is the argument of the Tories in the days of the Revolution, of monarchists of the days of the French revolution, of the Stuarts and Bourbons and the advocates of the divine right of kings. It is not an argument that has any force in a republic and is quite unworthy so illustrious an American paper as The Tribune.

It is but fair to presume that in this branch of government, as in all others, the men best qualified for the particular business would be selected therefor. The secretary of transportation, or whatever his title might be, would be selected by the president from that class of men who have had wide experience as managers of railways. A Tom Scott or a Jim Fisk or a Marvin Hughitt would be selected to manage the railway branch of the government and would be no less worthy, no less competent and no less successful as a manager because he received his authority from the government at Washington rather than from a board of directors in New York.

As to the constitutional limitation of the various states on state and city indebtedness, I would only say that there is nothing sacred about a constitution. It is a law adopted by a majority of the people and is subject to change by the same power which made it, and if necessary, in order to carry out the wishes of the people, the constitution should be so changed as to admit of a contracting of debts in excess of the present limits for the purpose of buying street railways, waterworks, electric light plants, etc.

But in this connection it should also be borne in mind that if the municipal liabilities are greatly increased the assets are increased to at least the same extent and the net indebtedness is no greater that before the purchase of the property.

The power wielded in America today by the great corporations and trusts is admitted by every one, is condemned in a perfunctory manner by all political parties and all the politicians, but whenever a remedy is suggested the person or party proposing the remedy is met with most intense opposition, generally coupled with abuse. Government ownership is a remedy believed in by thousands of American people and is at least worthy of serious discussion. Let us treat the proposition and its advocates with respect.—Loomis S. Cull in Chicago Tribune.

Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes,
Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make

PO-MELIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Boulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cummock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

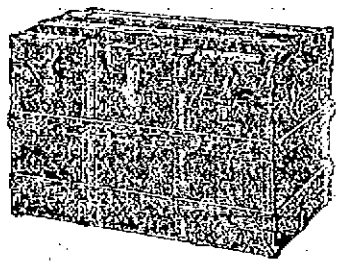
PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,
(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.
P. F. DEVINE Prop.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF
Rochester Beer
FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, RIENZI BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER.
$1.25 to $2 per case
JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

PIANOS
Conover, Hallet & Davis, Kingsbury, Hughes & son, Gordon, Benedict Bros. Stool, scarf and three month's lessons. Lowest prices on Sewing Machines at
CREEN'S,
223 Central St. Fiske's Block.

BUY YOUR
SHEET MUSIC
At Green's Piano and Sewing Machine Rooms,
233 Central St, Fiske Block.

Potatoes !
Are you able to get good ones. We can sell you this week on price and quality. We always carry in our market a full line of Potatoes, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 344-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.
I have for sale Chimneys (glass or tolcd) that will fit lamp in use.
Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOOBY, Manager.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 28, 29, 30.
HARRY MORRIS'
20TH CENTURY MAIDS
Presenting THE CENTURY WIDOWS and TOO MUCH THILBY, also LOLA MOLLIERE in Living Reproductions of Art.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 1, 2, 3.
The Thrilling Military Drama,
Before the Enemy
Special scenery, exciting events, pathos, comedy and specialty acts. A strong cast, including Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Paul.

Dignified Tailoring

If that means a shop only where Suits are made at $30 and more, then ours is not dignified tailoring.

If it refers to the work rather than the price, then we come in under that head.

We do no more than we can, but when we do only what we can, the result is a Suit at $16 that is in no way inferior to the $30 Suit of what some may call the "Dignified Tailor."

E. B. BRADY & CO.
TAILORS,
42 CENTRAL STREET.

BARGAINS
WHEN YOU MOST NEED 'EM.

In December, when most everybody is supplied for the winter, come the many announcements of "Mark Downs," "Unprecedented Bargains," and the like in millinery. Now at the season's height, when most purchases are being made, we offer on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 22, 23 and 25 a special exhibition of genuine bargains in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Many prices being reduced far lower than we have ever known it also called Clearance Sale.

Come and compare our prices, which are always way below those of other stores.

Head & Shaw
The People's Popular Milliners,
169 Merrimack St.

ESTEY
We sold more Pianos last week than any week since we opened our store at 145 Merrimack Street.

We attribute this amount of business to our low prices and easy terms.

One young lady to whom we sold a piano Saturday last, told one dealer offered her a Piano for $100, but when he found she had purchased one from us, says, "why I should have sold you that same Piano for $350." Talk about honest dealings, we make one price and that the lowest to the rich or poor, and you save one man's profit as we manufacture our own goods. So why can't we save you dollars?

"He that sleepeth never succeeds," but you will find us wide awake and our Parlors open every evening.

New line to arrive Tuesday direct from our factory. We give you three month's lessons, stool, scarf and book free of charge. Call and see, for we can save you money.

ESTEY
A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 Merrimack Street.

DO YOU KNOW
WE ARE THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
Dealers in Lowell who sell direct to customers!

All other dealers employ canvassers who go from door to door, and when a sale is made it means $10 commission to the canvasser. By buying of us you save that amount.

All makes from $15 up.

Old Machines Taken in Exchange.

RING'S Big Store
Sewing Machines and Bicycles,
Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

LETTER CARRIERS
Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new
U.S. Postal Boxes
These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized
U. S. POSTAL BOX
The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

CALL AND SEE
Our New Designs in
CHINA
for Decorative Purposes.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR PAINTING AND DRAWING.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63-67 Market Street.

THERE ARE MANY
Who will wait until the last moment, but our advice is to have your Sleighs seen to now.

The worn out parts renewed, lost bolts replaced, in fact made as sound as a nut. And then with a fresh coat of paint and varnish you will be well pleased if the work is done right. Our work is quite right and gives perfect satisfaction.

The **SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY** KITSON BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, OR PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 98 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 474-4

JOHN W. McKVOY,
187 Central St., Opp. American House
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Masonic Block.
Counsellors-at-Law.
William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
Photographers.
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty
All work guaranteed

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street,
Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed,
Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16, Hildreth Building.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Street & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Merrimack Hall,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

SCHOOL
SHOES
Boys' Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced shoes, $1.50.

Youth's Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced Shoes, $1.25.

Misses' Box Calf, in button and lace, heavy outer sole, solid in every part, $1.00.

J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

All Is In Readiness For The Country's Greatest Horse Show.

Beauty Will Vie In Splendor With Graceful Steeds.

JUDGES READY TO BEGIN

Society Will Again Lionize the Horse and Blue Ribbons Will Be Plentiful.

While politicians and partisans, citizens and candidates are bustling about in the hurry and flurry of the initial election of Greater New York, society is looking forward with lively anticipation to the great event of the fall—the coming Horse Show. As the wheel, that "silent steed" of modern days, always tired, yet tireless, is preparing for temporary retirement in winter quarters, the rival it would fain displace is getting into trim to show his paces before the fashionable throng that crowds Madison Square Garden when the annual exhibition of the finest steppers of the land is held.

The number of entries shows that there is not only no abatement in the lively interest felt in this wonderful show, but rather an increased and even enthusiastic sympathy with the object and aim of the National Horse Show Association of America, as it draws to the center of the metropolis, with a premium list of $33,000, the best specimens of the best breeds of horses of all classes.

Like all its predecessors, this thirteenth annual will be a show within a show, for while the grooms and the stablemen are polishing the glossy hides and smoothing the graceful limbs of their four-footed pets, the dressmaker and tailor are fashioning garments for leaders of society to outshine, if possible, the nominal sovereigns of the show. The boxes and the stalls will be in as keen a rivalry, though unannounced and unacknowledged, as ever, and the prizes won in the rival show will be of far greater variety than are announced in the printed programme, and will be of incalculable larger value.

All entries in the Horse Show closed on the 23d of October, but there is no time limit in the boxes. There is every reason to expect that the display of elegant dresses will be fully up to the record, and that the representation from the ranks of the wealthiest and most aristocratic circles will be of the most gratifying proportions, and that the Four Hundred will be present in full numbers.

The most valuable prizes offered in the Association's list are the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup and the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup. Each is valued at $500. The first is offered for the best horse suitable for a gig. The contestants are to be judged for their suitability for the work designated, manners, all-around action and conformation, and must be driven by bona fide owners. The cup must be won three times by the same owner before it becomes his property. The other challenge cup is offered for the best Hackney stallion in the show, and is open to all stallions taking first prizes in the different sub-classes or a first prize at any of the Association's previous shows. This cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner. Hackneys are favorites evidently, as $2,875 in premiums will be distributed among them, and a judge of their merits will be imported in the person of Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Scotland, who will be associated with Mr. James Wood, of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and Mr. Alexander B. McLaren, of Aurora, Ill.

The judges, indeed, embrace some of the best known horsemen in the country, as Mr. Milton Young, of Lexington, Ky., will judge the thoroughbreds; Messrs. David Bonner and Albert C. Hall, of New York, and Mr. Shelby T. Harrison, of Lexington, Ky., the trotters, roadsters and road rigs; Mr. Prescott Lawrence, of Newport, R. I., the French coachers, pony stallions and brood mares, half-breeds and ponies; Mr. H. L. Herbert, of New York, the heavy draft stallions; Col. Edward Morrell, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. W. C. Gulliver and George R. Read, of New York, four-in-hands, tandems, carriage and harness horses; Messrs. R. W. Rives, of New Hamburg; Winthrop Rutherford, of New York, and Trumbold Carey, of Batavia, N. Y., saddle and police horses, and Messrs. Charles E. Mather, M. F. H., of Philadelphia, John D. Cheever and George Work, of New York, the hunters and jumpers. The list is thus seen to embrace all varieties and breeds, of which the hackney is the most fashionable and most sought after, and is increasing in popularity each year.

The sale of boxes the coming week is expected to bring together as large a circle of wealthy and generous bidders as usual, and the first choice will probably go into the thousands, as has often been the case.

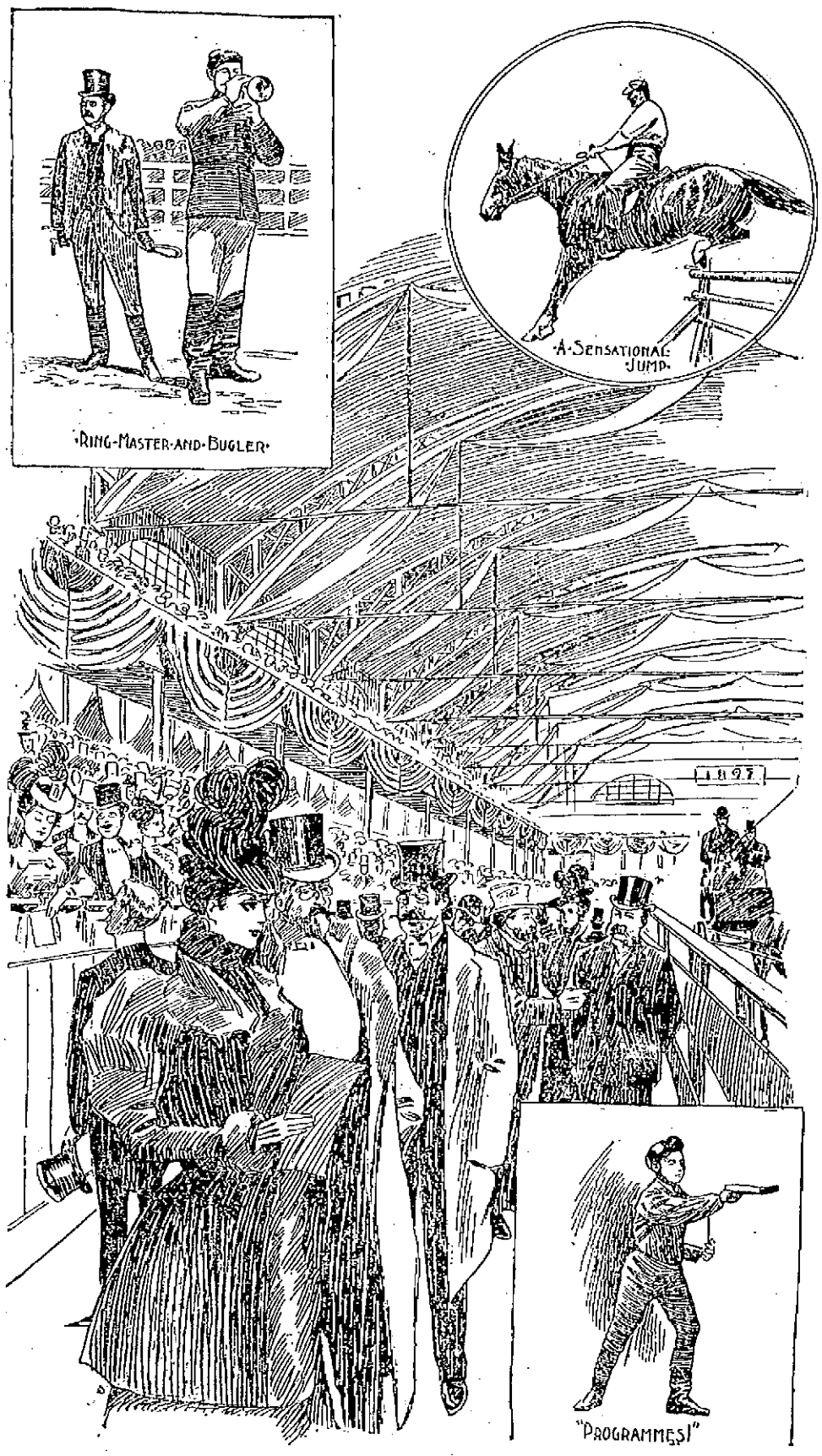
Greater New York will present as brilliant an array of beautiful and skilful horsewomen as has ever been seen at a horse show, with representatives in nearly all classes. Prominent among these are Miss Helen Benedict, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Miss Edith Roberts and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer. Miss Benedict has no superior as a handler of the ribbons over a four-in-hand. Her skill always excites general admiration, and the turnout in all respects is of the most elegant character.

Mrs. Carley Havemeyer is one of the most graceful riders in the country, and is an excellent judge of hackneys and hunters.

"Silver Belle" is the jumper with which Miss Edith Roberts shows her skill as a rider. Mrs. Harriman is equally at home in the saddle, while Mrs. Perry Tiffany drives her horse, Trim, with a hand of silk and steel.

Philadelphia always contributes a galaxy of brilliant riders and drivers. One of the finest tandems is driven by Miss E. F. Cassatt, of the Quaker City. Her Patrol and Sunset have won prizes, and will be sharp competitors in their class this year. Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, of the same city, has a horse of renown in "Greenwich," who is as responsive to her touch upon the reins as though driver, horse and dog-cart were separate parts of a delicate bit of machinery.

Nearly every State in the Union will send representative lady and gentleman lovers of the best types of the equine race, and the steed that carries off the blue ribbon in the horse show that exhibits in Madison Square Garden November 15-20, will receive the plaudits of as large, distinguished and expert an audience as ever assembled in America.



SIGHTS TO BE LOOKED FOR AT THE GREAT HORSE SHOW.

ROYAL GIFTS TO THE POPE.

At the Jubilee Mass alone $3,000,000 in gold, the most part in coined money, were presented to His Holiness. There were audiences of pilgrims from the various countries, and those from France alone presented to the Pope $100,000 in gold coin, besides many other objects in wrought gold.

The Duke of Norfolk, Envoy Extraordinary from Queen Victoria, presented to His Holiness on behalf of the Catholics of England, a massive basin and ewer of solid gold. Her British Majesty personally presented an altar ornament of gold worth many thousands of dollars. The Emperor of Russia sent a mammoth crozier of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones, and the Emperor William of Germany a gold mitre that blazed with diamonds and rubies.

One set of vestments alone was said to have cost $20,000. The total value of the Golden Jubilee gifts to the Pope was estimated at $14,800,000, of which $2,800,000 were in gold coin.

Leo XIII is said to have distributed the bulk of the money gifts sent to him on his jubilee in fostering the foreign missions of his church, in aiding poor dioceses at home and abroad, in improving the condition of the poor throughout the world, and in general for the benefit of humanity, but he did not, of course, dispose of the wrought gifts that were sent to him by the various nations, nor convert the value of such gifts into cash in promotion of his charitable intentions. These things are still treasured in the Vatican—and this is why the palace of the oldest dynasty in Christendom is still richer than the frozen gold fields of the North, to which men are rushing in swarms these days in a quest for the yellow metal.—New York World.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that no hotel bed is long enough for his comfort, and he has one built in sections, which he carries with his luggage everywhere. The bed is put up by a special mechanic, under the superintendence of the royal valet, wherever the Grand Duke goes.

The Charlatans of Medicine

A Great Oculist Attacks The Men Who Claim To Make Big Cures.

CAN DOCTOR NORMAN RESTORE THE EYESIGHT

Dr. Van Fleet, of New York's Medical Society Tells Why Medical Laws Are Framed.

New York.—An occulist has come from far-away India to strive for a million-dollar prize, and the medical world asserts that it is about to score another point in its battle against those who would impose on a too credulous public. India has sent us its theosophy, its Buddhist theology and a host of theories that have thus far confined themselves to the religious thought of this and past ages, but in Dr. Norman it has sent the first of its peculiar school of medicine.

Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire New Yorker, is totally blind, yet Dr. Norman, of India, proposes, it is alleged, to resurrect an atrophic optic nerve and incidentally earn a million-dollar fee. The process of resurrection has thus far passed only its preliminary stage, and the peculiar liquid that, together with faith in Dr. Norman, is to accomplish the desired result, is still being applied to the sightless eyes of Mr. Rouss.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York County Medical Society, and lecturer on diseases of the eye at the Post Graduate College, when requested for an interview, took advantage of the occasion to deal Dr. Norman and his kind, a few sledge-hammer blows.

"As I understand it," he began, "Mr. Rouss is afflicted with atrophy of the optic nerve. Presuming this to be the case, a cure is simply impossible. Atrophy is death, and if it is possible to resurrect an optic nerve that is not there, why we may soon be able to restore some of our late-lamented buried ones to life. You say that Dr. Norman claims to have made Mr. Rouss see his own hand. I have had men totally blind in my office who imagined they could see their uplifted hand, but they could see no one else's. It was purely a matter of imagination. There are cases of blindness caused by some peculiar, and to us inexplicable, hysterical state. A shock is liable to effect a cure in such a case. It is impossible that Dr. Norman imagines Mr. Rouss to be afflicted with blindness of this character and hopes to effect a cure by his occult or hypnotic method. But where the optic nerve fibres have wasted away no human hand or brain can devise a restoration of the part.

"If Norman is a quack, should the public be protected from him and his kind? I say it certainly should, and there are laws on our statute books which make it possible. But the public is not quite prepared for this general prosecution. It still imagines that medical laws are formed for the protection of the medical fraternity. We have no laws to protect cobblers, tailors, grocers or any other class of tradesmen, then why should we have laws to protect doctors? The laws deal with the public health, and it is the public that needs this protection, not the doctors. It is a strange thing that we of New York State should imagine a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the best medical schools in the country, to pass an examination before permitting him to practice here, and yet an occulist from India can come here and without molestation treat so delicate a part of the human system as the eye. In my opinion the states of this great nation should all legislate on the subject in such a way that it would be the duty of the district attorneys to ferret out and prosecute these cases. At present in this city the County Medical Society pays an attorney $1,200 a year to secure evidence and to push cases through the courts. All the expenses of the prosecution are borne by the Medical Society, and still it is a matter of the greatest importance that the public health should be safe-guarded by its own officials. In my opinion there should be an assistant district attorney in charge of this subject, and prosecutions would then become gradually recognized as really in the interest of the public and not in the interest of doctors.

"The great body of physicians of this country have one object always in view, which carries with it the effort to protect the public, and that is the elevation of the profession.

"One of the objections made to the raising of the standard of medicine is that the whole thing savors of trade unionism, and that medical men already possessing the right to practice desire to exclude competitors, the advocates of this plea believing that more rigid requirements would lessen the number of students who would matriculate at the medical colleges. But this is not true, for the number, instead of diminishing, is steadily increasing, and the students of to-day are better qualified to take up this great, important calling than ever before. The idea was, and is, to protect the public from incompetent and dishonest practitioners.

"The competent medical man needs no laws for his protection; if he is competent, that in itself is his protection, and the greater the number of incompetent competitors, and the more incompetent they are, the greater will be the contrast between himself and them, and the larger will be the fees he can command. There is very little doubt that medical laws, by raising the standard of medicine, have increased the competition between equally qualified men and have reduced the size of medical fees. That medical laws entail hardships to quacks and incompetents of all sorts is true, and that they protect the public by so doing is also true; but they do not increase the fees of medical men, and they never will. It may be said without fear of successful contradiction sole purpose of benefiting the public that medical laws are made for the and protecting it against quacks and charlatans, and that is the only just reason why such laws should be on the statute books."

The Judges of the Superior Court of California have decided that prisoners accused of murder may be admitted to bail, provided they promise to appear in court daily and respond to their names. Theodore A. Figel is the first man to benefit by this new "ticket-of-leave" system. The judges decided that if an accused murderer tries to get away, having only 24 hours start, he can easily be recaptured.

HOW MILLIONAIRE ROUSS IS BEING TREATED.

Biting the lips is a very bad habit and one calculated to do harm, not only to the lips, but to the expression of a face. Very often people bite their lips from nervousness, and sometimes, if a girl has pale, colorless lips, she tries to remedy the defect by an occasional pressure of the teeth to bring the blood to the surface. This, however, is likely, after a time, to develop into a habit of nibbling at the lips unconsciously, till by and by they get a cracked, parched look, and the mouth loses all its pretty curves through the constant distortions it has undergone.

"A child in the house," said the Thoughtful Chap, "is a joy forever."

"Yes," remarked the Nonsensical Guy, somewhat sadly, "and I know people who are overjoyed."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

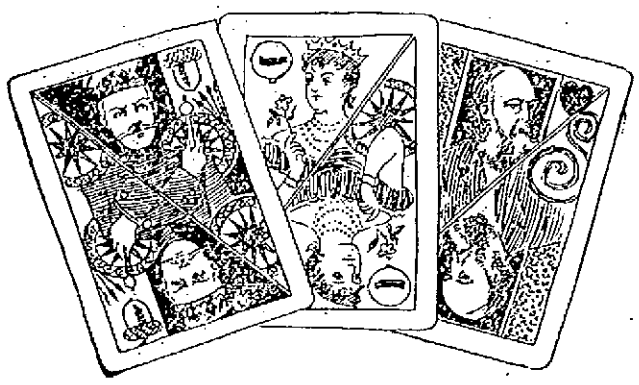
What an immense amount of laziness there is going on by the name of poor health.—Ram's Horn.

CARDS THAT ROYALTY PLAYS WITH.

Emperor William of Germany, Designs His Own Pasteboards.

He Has Made Jacks of the Prime Ministers of Europe and Plays Skate With the Queens and Kings.

Berlin.—Emperor William, of Germany, is unique in all things, even to the little adjuncts that go to make up material for his daily pleasures. A peculiar demonstration of this was his gift of a box of playing cards to his uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, and those who have never had a glance at these "pasteboards" hardly realize the strangeness of the donation. They are royal cards in every respect, and made at the famous German Government card factory at Altenburg, near Berlin, from designs furnished by the Emperor himself. The kings are actual pictures of royal personages, so are the queens, ministers. The Emperor loves the German game of "skat" and can outplay almost any of his associates at "shaafskopf," and in these games he seems to take a particular delight, when clubs happens to be trumps, for the king of clubs is none else than his own imperial phiz. The king of hearts pictures Leopold of Belgium, while His Majesty of Italy is the king of diamonds, and the Czar of Russia stands for the king of spades. Of course the German names for the colors and shapes of the spots are entirely different from those in use in America and England, but the above are the exact corresponding titles.



A SECTION OF THE EMPEROR'S DECK.

A visit to this German card factory at Altenberg is of extreme interest. The Teutons are enthusiastic card players and the consumption is said to sum up from four to five million packs annually. Many of these, of course, are sold in other countries, where the German cards are esteemed as far superior to those of any other country. Of course there are hundreds of different designs and patterns. The first thing I noticed on the occasion of my visit was the vast quantity of paper. It was there in thousands and thousands of reams, for there is literally no end to the making of playing cards.

I was then conducted into the paste-making department. Every week the astonishing quantity of 4,000 gallons of paste is made, in which countless sacks of the finest flour are consumed. My cicerone was courtesy personified, but he gently refused to work out how many packs of cards equalled a pound loaf of bread in point of flour used. In the pasting department the sheets of paper are pasted together and subsequently squeezed in a hydraulic press to remove the superfluous paste. These sheets are then taken to the drying room, which is heated according to the state of the atmosphere; the drying has to be most carefully looked after, for if the temperature is too high the board begins to curl.

When thoroughly dry the rough boards are ready for the rolling machines, and after having been rolled they are enameled and printed on the faces. Common cards require but two printings, but the best require five. The backs are subsequently printed in a spacious room crowded with intricate machinery; and then the big boards are stacked in piles, each sheet being a complete pack of cards. In this state they are left for some little time in order that the ink may become perfectly dry. At length they are ready for glazing and finishing, and when this is done the boards are cut transversely by an ingenious bladed machine, and swept aside by a little girl who manipulates a lever.

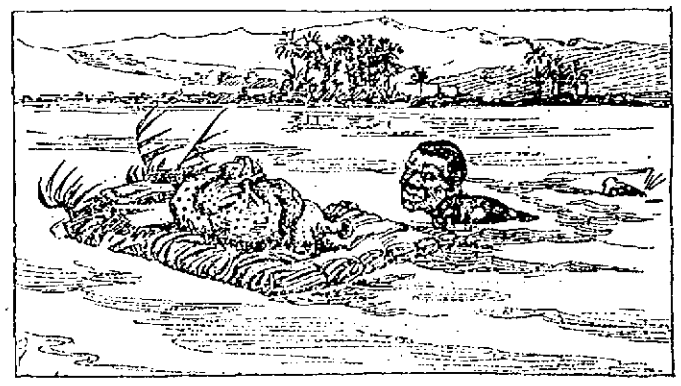
The long sections are then passed to another girl, whose machine stamps out the single cards of identical denomination with marvelous rapidity. Yet another girl is intrusted with the "laying out" of the cards. She takes the piles of newly cut cards and sorts them on a counter into their various denominations, keeping a sharp lookout meanwhile for marked or damaged cards. When all the piles contain fifty-two of the same card, they are again "laid out," but this time each pile gradually becomes a complete pack.

The cards made for royalty are made in a separate apartment and are generally finished off with fine silk. It is said that in the royal palace at Potsdam there are always at hand at least a hundred packs of these cards, and a like number are ready for use on the Emperor's yacht, Hohenzollern, and on his special car.

It is esteemed a great honor to receive an ebony card case, filled with these royal decks from the hands of the Emperor, and only few have them in their possession. The royal arms adorned one sent last April as a gift to Prince Bismarck, who, now when he feels particularly sour, can play the deuce with the king of clubs, that is if his card companion, Baron Rantzau permits it.

A QUEER AFRICAN INDUSTRY.

Carrying Fruits and Vegetables Across the Nile.



THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

FOR GOVERNOR,
George Fred Williams of Dedham

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke

FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,
Edward D. McVey of Lowell

FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,
Alvin Fisher of Westford

The attorney general made a perfunctory protest against the sale of the Union Pacific railroad property but it is stated that the sale will go on nevertheless. It must certainly be within the power of the Attorney-General to stop the sale if he wishes to do so.

Henry Hamer has been chosen a member of the charter commission by the board of aldermen. Mr. Hamer is an intelligent citizen, he has a deep interest in the welfare of the city and will undoubtedly give due consideration to every matter of charter reform brought before him.

J. E. Venne is a candidate for the nomination for alderman on the democratic ticket form Ward Seven. Mr. Venne is a good democrat, a prominent business man and would undoubtedly make an efficient alderman. We see no reason at the present time why Mr. Venne should not have a place on the ticket.

City Solicitor Gua thinks it the best policy not to give any opinion on the water board at present. There are developments pending which might run counter to any opinion he might give out. The claim of Smith Bros. is yet far from settlement. The boulevard question is now linked with it in one of the most tangled legal messes that has confronted the city for a decade.

When the friends of either candidate for the democratic mayoralty nomination carry their opposition so far as to engender a spirit of animosity against the other candidate, they are simply working up a feeling that can not be reconciled between now and election time, thereby injuring the party. Any candidate who makes enemies now will find it difficult to win back their friendship before election day. Every man is entitled to his preference at the caucuses and he should be freely allowed to express that preference with the distinct understanding that it is his duty to support the party nominee at the polls.

The republicans like to see the democrats fighting among themselves and they help them on by publishing the worst things said and by favoring the candidate they themselves prefer as an opponent to their own nominee.

A united democracy can win in Lowell. The republicans know it and that is why they are striving to bring about quarrels and dissatisfaction in the democratic ranks. The democrats should be shrewd enough not to fall into the trap.

CURE FOR CANCER.

The cure for cancer announced in today's Sun is genuine and unfailing if applied before the disease has sunk into the vital parts of the body, such as the throat. In cases where surgeons have attempted to cut out the cancer, the roots grew up again, but were removed by Mr. Richard's plaster. It is a remarkable fact that he has been working hard for years as a teamster while people were vainly searching in all directions for a cure for this malady. Had he but advertised his remedy, he might have made a fortune upon it. According to the testimony, the most reliable and authentic, the plaster which he makes has never yet failed except where the disease had attained such proportions that no plaster could reach it and where removal of the cancerous growth would cause death anyhow. When a cure of this kind becomes known the friends of many victims will regret they did not discover it sooner while those now suffering from the disease in an incipient form will rejoice to learn how it can be permanently cured.

MR. GOWARD'S MORALITY.

Alderman Goward at a meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening posed as a moralist of the most severe type. He offered a resolution condemning the Mountain Junket as a disgrace to the city and to everybody connected with it, and condemning the effort of any member of either board to shift responsibility for authorizing the junket. While the parliamentarian of the upper board was doing this, he was tacitly making the most humble apology to the public and trying to shift responsibility from his own shoulders, while he condemned other members of the board for adopting a similar course. The matter has been condemned to such an extent by both boards that now there is no doubt in the public mind as to the disgraceful character of the junket. Neither is there any doubt as to the parties responsible for it. The vote of the city council in concurrence proves that, and as for Mr. Goward's efforts to improve the public morals by hiding the bills of the Mountain Rock junket, we doubt whether his course will be generally approved, or whether it is calculated to attain the end in view. He would adopt some sweeping measures for the promotion of public morality. In the first place he would prohibit the sale and circulation, if not the publication of the New York Journal and the New York World. Surely he cannot hold either of these papers responsible for the junket at Mountain Rock. Neither can he hold any Lowell paper responsible for that junket, but he does indirectly hold the Lowell papers responsible for the publicity given the Mountain Rock junket, and incidentally the disgrace cast upon the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. Mr. Goward had better vote against all junkets in future and leave the newspapers free to circulate as usual.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Herald—It now becomes an interesting question as to whether Attorney-General McKenna will be appointed to the United States supreme bench, and if so, whether he will be confirmed. From the point of view of the government, or from that of the Union Pacific syndicate, he doesn't cut a very distinguished figure in his dealing with that question from start to finish.

Worcester Gazette—The attempt to trap the New York letter carriers into voting for Tracy on Platt's promise to get Congress to raise their salaries, failed utterly, for the meeting of the fused to adopt resolutions in behalf of the machine candidate. Some of the speakers dared to express a doubt whether Platt could control Congress. If the salary raising were in the power of the New York legislature, there would have been no doubt about it.

New Bedford Standard—President Jordan of Leland Stanford University advocates capital punishment for insane murderers as well as sane ones. And really, why not? Coming down to a strict logical application of capital punishment, what is gained by permitting an insane person to live when a sane one is hanged? It would seem as if the insane murderer would be more likely to repeat his offense than a sane one, and thus the safety of the community would require that he be put beyond the possibility of doing harm. Still, we do not expect to see insane men hanged, nor sane ones either, to any great extent.

Haverhill Gazette—Recent events demonstrate that there is under way in Essex county a revival of the footpad industry. Numerous robberies and attempted hold-ups have been reported from Lynn and elsewhere and now the base of operations of the thieves has been shifted to Haverhill. On Saturday the thieves and the question most need an unpleasant quarter of an hour will the thieves and the question most discussed at the present time is how is the best way to meet and deal with the men who have taken up highway robbery as a means of obtaining a livelihood. It goes without saying that the police department must put its best foot forward. If necessary, officers should be sent out in plain clothes and given positive instructions to deal promptly with all suspicious characters found loitering upon the streets after nightfall.

New York Tribune—When Mr. Quigg says he is fighting Seth Low because that gentleman has entered into a conspiracy to disrupt the republican party and elect the Tammany ticket, he cannot help knowing that he is not telling the truth.

Concord Monitor—There is a good deal of hell in the New York campaign. The Tammany candidate for district attorney consigns reform to that destination; a Tammany candidate for the city council says the city has gone there under Mayor Strong; and Henry George says he is in the fight to raise it.

Portland Argus—Platt is said to bitterly regret that he did not make terms with the Citizens' Union before it was too late, and to feel that he has made the great political mistake of his life. He is indignant, humiliated, and overflowing with political bile. His one aim now is to keep the Low vote below that for his man Tracy, and he is resorting to every possible means to do it. But the effort will be a vain one unless all indications fail. The machine republicans were hopelessly beaten from the start.

Waterville Mail—With the alarming number of shooting accidents in the Maine woods this fall, it semes that there might be a profitable field for some company to do a thriving business owning hunting suits made of Max Zeglens' now famous bullet proof cloth, to be divided among the Maine camps and rented to sportsmen. There are few men who would not sooner pay $10 a day for a bullet proof coat than be taken for a deer and lugged out of the woods on a stretcher.

Boston Herald—A correspondent throws some light on the later history of the late ex-Senator Jones of Florida whose death in Detroit was lately announced. It apears that after he was hooked for removal to the Michigan insane asylum, where he was to have been placed subsequent to his mad infatuation for a Detroit woman who spurned his persistent attentions, General Alger and ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer took pity on him and had him committed to a private asylum, they bearing the expense of his care and maintenance. There he remained up to the time of his death. It is a sad history, relieved only by the benevolence of his benefactors.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla—stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

TO OWN RAILROADS.

A DETAILED ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Questions of Objectors Fully Answered. How to Pay For the Properties—Earning Capacity Would Increase—Effect Upon Railway Labor.

Under the caption of "Government Ownership" the Chicago Tribune of Sept. 18 publishes a long editorial which contains in a nutshell the arguments generally used by those opposed to government ownership of railroads and other quasi public properties.

While not a member of the Illinois Federation of Labor or any other labor or socialistic organization I am an advocate of government ownership of railroads, mines and telegraphs and therefore assume to attempt to answer some of the questions The Tribune asks:

First.—"How shall the general government acquire possession of the railroads, mines, etc., now belonging to private individuals or corporations organized in accordance with existing laws?"

By the right of eminent domain, the same right by which much of the property now owned by the railroad corporations was seized from individual ownership and turned over to said corporations. The rule of eminent domain is a harsh governmental function, but it will not be questioned that it can be invoked against a railroad corporation as well as against a private individual. Farmer Brown considered it a great hardship for the Great Central railway to take a strip through the center of his field and build a railroad track thereon, but his poor, unimportant rights had to yield to the supposed advantages to inure to the general public, and the general public may in turn require the Great Central Railroad company to surrender the same tract for the same reasons and upon the same process, however inconvenient and annoying it may be to the company. Or, to use the language of Angell and Ames in their work on private corporations (paragraph 192), "As all or any of the property of a citizen may, upon just compensation made, be taken and applied to the use of the public, so all property belonging to a corporation must, in like measure, be held liable to the same eminent domain or peculiar power of the government."

Appraisers would determine the value of the property and the respective interests of bondholders and stockholders the same as various interests in real property are usually determined under the exercise of eminent domain. The actual value would, of course, be determined and not the fictitious or book value at which the present owners might invoice their property.

Second.—"Where is the money to come from to pay for these immense interests, estimated by The Tribune at $12,000,000,000, or four times the national debt at the close of the war?"

Who own the railroads? The people who own the railroad bonds. True, the stockholders of the roads have an equity in the property which may or may not be of value, according to the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the road, but the real owners of the road are, as a rule, the owners of the bonds issued by the railroad company.

What is it that gives value to these bonds?

They are valuable: (a) Because they are secured by mortgages on real estate and personal property presumed to equal or exceed in value the face value of the bonds issued; (b) because the railroads have an earning capacity sufficient to pay the agreed rate of interest on the bonds above running expenses; (c) because the bondholders have confidence in the integrity of the railroad management and believe the bonds and interest will be paid promptly when due.

These are the essential elements which give value to the bonds. Now, in case the government should acquire some great railroad system, say the Pennsylvania Central, and should issue bonds to the same amount per mile that now stand against that railroad, would the same three elements exist which are now necessary to give value to those bonds, and which would be necessary to give value to the bonds the government might desire to issue against its newly acquired property?

Let us see.

(a) Because secured by mortgages.

The bonds could be issued pledging the roadbed, rolling stock and equipment for payment of principal and interest, the same as is done now. The property is there just the same. Only the equity, the right to redeem, will be in the government instead of in the stockholders. Gradually, one by one, the present railroad systems would be absorbed by the government. Bonds based primarily on the railroad property and secondarily on the good faith of 75,000,000 of Americans would be issued as needed to buy railroads, making use of the endless chain so successfully manipulated by the brokers during the last administration, with this difference that the government would issue bonds for money, use the money to buy railroads, then issue more bonds, getting back, perhaps, the same money and buying more railroads, and so on. Possibly the aggregate might be, as you estimate, more than four times the national debt at the close of the war, but we would have a dollar's worth of property for every dollar's worth of the debt. The property would be productive, as it is now, and pay its own debt, as it does now. The security would be immensely greater than now, having in addition to the mortgaged property the good faith of the nation.

(b) As to the earning capacity.

Freed from all dangers of traffic wars, of cutting of rates, of the necessity of maintaining expensive lobbies, of a large deadhead list and a large amount of litigation, the earning capacity of the road would be greatly increased if rates were to remain the same and possibly would be greatly increased upon a material reduction of rates. Unproductive lines of roads, now necessary as "feeders," or for the purpose of occupying territory, would be unnecessary when the government owns all the lines. Less rolling stock per mile would be necessary if the government owned all the roads, as rolling stock could be sent from every part of the country where a congestion of business might be feared. Then, again, by a centralization of manufacturing establishments, such as car shops, machine shops, etc., a great saving could be effected. Fewer agents to solicit business, sell tickets, etc., would be needed. In scores of ways expenses could be curtailed under government ownership, thus enhancing the earning capacity.

Confidence in the integrity of the management.

From the days when Alexander Hamilton persuaded the United States to assume the entire debts of the several states incurred in the Revolutionary war bond purchasers throughout the world have shown the greatest confidence in the promises of the United States to pay money. The integrity of the nation has never been questioned. The people have never shown themselves incompetent to manage any business intrusted to them. Our postoffice department stands a constant proof of the ability of the people, the nation, to conduct a large business successfully, economically. With government ownership of railroads the bondholders would have nothing to fear from the actions of the "bulls" and "bears," the stock manipulators and railroad wreckers. We find, therefore, that the bonds of the railroad owned by the government would possess in an increased degree all the elements which go to make bonds valuable, and consequently the same class of people who now invest their money in railroad bonds would gladly continue to do so.

Third.—"How would any honest laboring man profit from the change?"

This is easy. If he should travel, he would not be obliged to pay two prices for a seat in a common car in order that another man might ride in the Pullman free of charge. If he should have any freighting to be done, he would not be required to pay extra or on a higher classification in order to enable the railroad to pay a rebate to his wealthy neighbor. If he should work for the company, he would know that his wages would not be subject to sudden and unreasonable reductions, that he would not be obliged to contribute to the support of any labor organization in order to protect his rights, and that no strikers would ever be permitted to drive him from his government employ. He would also feel a greater political freedom than at present.

Fourth.—"How would the whole people be better served by the walking delegates who would expect to be in control under the orders of the Debses, the Sovereigns, the Altgelds et al. than they are under the present condition as regulated by law and under the existing status of civilization?"

Why do you presume that the Debses, the Sovereigns, the Altgelds et al. would have the control? In advancing this argument you proclaim that government by the people is a failure. You presume that the American people will elect a president who would select for his cabinet officers and heads of departments men unworthy of confidence. If the Debses et al. (assuming with you that these are dangerous people) should be in control of the railroads under government ownership, they would also be in control of the postoffices, the treasury, the interior and all other branches of government.

This is the argument of the Tories in the days of the Revolution, of monarchists of the days of the French revolution, of the Stuarts and Bourbons and the advocates of the divine right of kings. It is not an argument that has any force in a republic and is quite unworthy so illustrious an American paper as The Tribune.

It is but fair to presume that in this branch of government, as in all others, the men best qualified for the particular business would be selected therefor. The secretary of transportation, or whatever his title might be, would be selected by the president from that class of men who have had wide experience as managers of railways. A Tom Scott or a Jim Fisk or a Marvin Hughitt would be selected to manage the railway branch of the government and would be no less worthy, no less competent and no less successful as a manager because he received his authority from the government at Washington rather than from a board of directors in New York.

As to the constitutional limitation of the various states on state and city indebtedness, I would only say that there is nothing sacred about a constitution. It is a law adopted by a majority of the people and is subject to change by the same power which made it, and if necessary, in order to carry out the wishes of the people, the constitution should be so changed as to admit of a contracting of debts in excess of the present limits for the purpose of buying street railways, waterworks, electric light plants, etc.

But in this connection it should also be borne in mind that if the municipal liabilities are greatly increased the assets are increased to at least the same extent and the net indebtedness is no greater that before the purchase of the property.

The power wielded in America today by the great corporations and trusts is admitted by every one, is condemned in a perfunctory manner by all political parties and all the politicians, but whenever a remedy is suggested the person or party proposing the remedy is met with most intense opposition, generally coupled with abuse. Government ownership is a remedy believed in by thousands of American people and is at least worthy of serious discussion. Let us treat the proposition and its advocates with respect.—Loomis S. Cull in Chicago Tribune.

Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes.
Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make

PO-MELIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Beallen & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

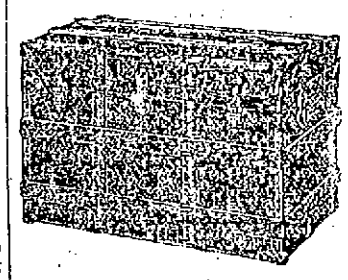
PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,
(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.
P. F. DEVINE Prop.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF
Rochester Beer
FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, RIENZI BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER.
$1.25 to $2 per case
JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

PIANOS
Conover, Hallet & Davis, Kingsbury, Hughes & sons, Gordon, Benedict Bros. Stool, scarf and three month's lessons. Lowest prices on Sewing Machines at
GREEN'S,
123 Central St. Fiske's Block.

BUY YOUR
SHEET MUSIC
At Green's Piano and Sewing Machine Rooms,
233 Central St., Fiske Block.

Potatoes !
Are you able to get good ones. We can suit you this week on price and quality. We always carry in our market a full line of Potatoes, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

The DAYLIGHT
Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.
I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.
Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOIDY, Manager.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 28, 29, 30.
HARRY MORRIS'
20TH CENTURY MAIDS
Presenting THE CENTURY WIDOWS and TOO MUCH TRILBY, also LOLA MOLLIERE in Living Reproductions of Art.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 1, 2, 3.
The Thrilling Military Drama,
Before the Enemy
Special scenery, exciting events, pathos, comedy and specialty acts. A strong cast, including Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Paul.

Dignified Tailoring

If that means a shop only where Suits are made at $30 and more, then ours is not dignified tailoring.

If it refers to the work rather than the price, then we come in under that head.

We do no more than we can, but when we do only what we can, the result is a Suit at $16 that is in no way inferior to the $30 Suit, of what some may call the "Dignified Tailor."

E. B. BRADY & CO.
TAILORS,
42 CENTRAL STREET.

BARGAINS
WHEN YOU MOST NEED 'EM.
In December, when most everybody is supplied for the winter, came the many announcements of "Mark Downs," "Unprecedented Bargains," and the like in jewelry. Now at the season's height, when most purchases are being made, we offer on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 22, 23 and 25 a special exhibition of genuine bargains in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Many prices being reduced far lower than we have ever known at a so called Clearance sale.
Come and compare our prices, which are always way below those of other stores.
Head & Shaw
The People's Popular Milliners,
169 Merrimack St.

ESTEY
We sold more Pianos last week than any week since we opened our store at 145 Merrimack Street.
We attribute this amount of business to our low prices and easy terms.
One young lady to whom we sold a piano Saturday last, said one dealer offered her a Piano for $400, but when he found she had purchased one from us, says, "why I should have sold you that same Piano for $250." Talk about honest dealings, we make one price and that the lowest to the rich or poor, and you save one man's profit as we manufacture our own goods. So why can't we save you dollars?
"He that sleepeth never succeeds," but you will find us wide awake and our Parlors open every evening.
New line to arrive Tuesday direct from our factory. We give you three month's lessons, stool, scarf and book free of charge. Call and see, for we can save you money.
ESTEY
A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 Merrimack Street.

DO YOU KNOW
WE ARE THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
Dealers in Lowell who sell direct to customers?
All other dealers employ canvassers who go from door to door, and when a sale is made it means $10 commission to the canvasser. By buying of us you save that amount.
All makes from $15 up.
Old Machines Taken in Exchange.
RING'S Big Store
Sewing Machines and Bicycles,
Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

LETTER CARRIERS
Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new
U.S. Postal Boxes
These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized
U. S. POSTAL BOX
The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

CALL AND SEE
Our New Designs in
CHINA
for Decorative Purposes.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR PAINTING AND DRAWING.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63-67 Market Street.

THERE ARE MANY
Who will wait until the last moment, but our advice is to have your Sleighs seen to now.
The worn out parts renewed, lost bolts replaced, in fact made as sound as a nut. And then with a fresh coat of paint and varnish you will be well pleased if the work is done right. Our work is quite right and gives perfect satisfaction.
The **SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY** KITSON BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 474-4.

JOHN W. McVEY,
157 Central St., Opp. American House,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
Counsellors-at-Law.
William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LUTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
184 Merrimack Street,
Photographers.
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty
All work guaranteed

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street,
Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed,
Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 10, Hildreth Building.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 873 Bridge Street.
Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Street & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 15, Merrimack Hall,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

SCHOOL
SHOES
Boys' Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced shoes, $1.50.
Youth's Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced Shoes, $1.25.
Misses' Box Calf, in button and lace, heavy outer sole, solid in every part, $1.00.
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

All Is In Readiness For The Country's Greatest Horse Show.

Beauty Will Vie In Splendor With Graceful Steeds.

JUDGES READY TO BEGIN

Society Will Again Lionize the Horse and Blue Ribbons Will Be Plentiful.

While politicians and partisans, citizens and candidates are bustling about in the hurry and flurry of the initial election of Greater New York, society is looking forward with lively anticipation to the great event of the fall—the coming Horse Show. As the wheel, that "silent steed" of modern days, always tired, yet tireless, is preparing for temporary retirement in winter quarters, the rival it would fain displace is getting into trim to show his paces before the fashionable throng that crowds Madison Square Garden when the annual exhibition of the finest steppers of the land is held.

The number of entries shows that there is not only no abatement in the lively interest felt in this wonderful show, but rather an increased and even enthusiastic sympathy with the object and aim of the National Horse Show Association of America, as it draws to the center of the metropolis, with a premium list of $33,000, the best specimens of the best breeds of horses of all classes.

Like all its predecessors, this thirteenth annual will be a show within a show, for while the grooms and the stablemen are polishing the glossy hides and smoothing the graceful limbs of their four-footed pets, the dressmaker and tailor are fashioning garments for leaders of society to outshine, if possible, the nominal sovereigns of the show. The boxes and the stalls will be in as keen a rivalry, though unannounced and unacknowledged, as ever, and the prizes won in the rival show will be of far greater variety than are announced in the printed programme, and will be of incalculable larger value.

All entries in the Horse Show closed on the 23d of October, but there is no time limit in the boxes. There is every reason to expect that the display of elegant dresses will be fully up to the record, and that the representation from the ranks of the wealthiest and most aristocratic circles will be of the most gratifying proportions, and that the Four Hundred will be present in full numbers.

The most valuable prizes offered in the Association's list are the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup and the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup. Each is valued at $500. The first is offered for the best horse suitable for a gig. The contestants are to be judged for their suitability for the work designated, manners, all-around action and conformation, and must be driven by bona fide owners. The cup must be won three times by the same owner before it becomes his property. The other challenge cup is offered for the best Hackney stallion in the show, and is open to all stallions taking first prizes in the different sub-classes or a first prize at any of the Association's previous shows. This cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner. Hackneys are favorites evidently, as $2,875 in premiums will be distributed among them, and a judge of their merits will be imported in the person of Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Scotland, who will be associated with Mr. James Wood, of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and Mr. Alexander B. McLaren, of Aurora, Ill.

The judges, indeed, embrace some of the best known horsemen in the country, as Mr. Milton Young, of Lexington, Ky., will judge the thoroughbreds; Messrs. David Bonner and Albert C. Hall, of New York, and Mr. Shelby T. Harrison, of Lexington, Ky., the trotters, roadsters and road rigs; Mr. Prescott Lawrence, of Newport, R. I., the French coachers, pony stallions and brood mares, half-breeds and ponies; Mr. H. L. Herbert, of New York, the heavy draft stallions; Col. Edward Morell, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. W. C. Gulliver and George R. Read, of New York, four-in-hands, tandems, carriage and harness horses; Messrs. R. W. Rives, of New Hamburg; Winthrop Rutherford, of New York, and Trumbold Carey, of Batavia, N. Y., saddle and police horses, and Messrs. Charles E. Mather, M. F. H., of Philadelphia, John D. Cheever and George Work, of New York, the hunters and jumpers. The list is thus seen to embrace all varieties and breeds, of which the hackney is the most fashionable and most sought after, and is increasing in popularity each year.

The sale of boxes the coming week is expected to bring together as large a circle of wealthy and generous bidders as usual, and the first choice will probably go into the thousands, as has often been the case.

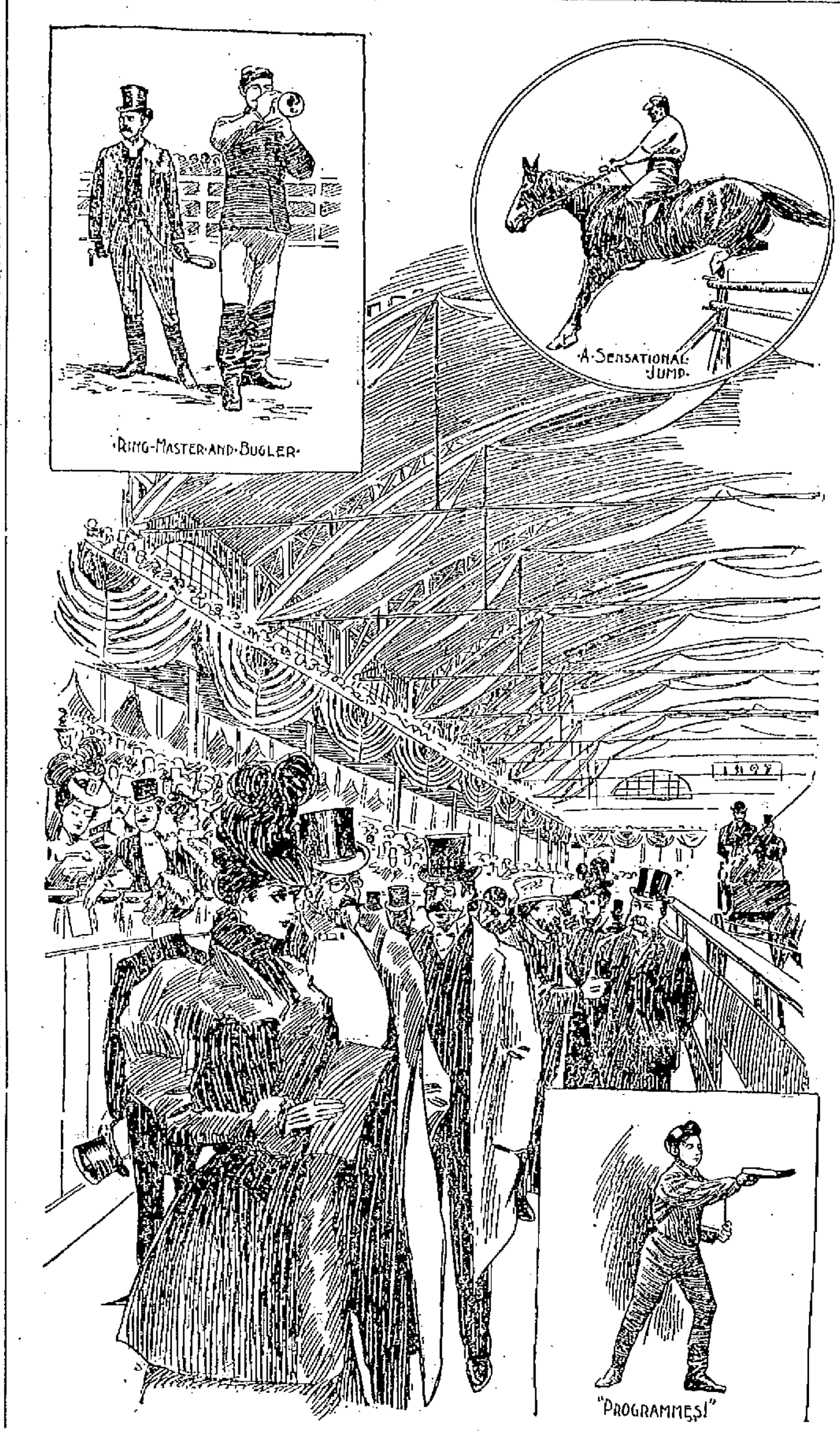
Greater New York will present as brilliant an array of beautiful and skillful horsewomen as has ever been seen at a horse show, with representatives in nearly all classes. Prominent among these are Miss Helen Benedict, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Miss Edith Roberts and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer. Miss Benedict has no superior as a handler of the ribbons over a four-in-hand. Her skill always excites general admiration, and the turnout in all respects is of the most elegant character.

Mrs. Carley Havemeyer is one of the most graceful riders in the country, and is an excellent judge of hackneys and hunters.

"Silver Belle" is the jumper with which Miss Edith Roberts shows her skill as a rider. Mrs. Harriman is equally at home in the saddle, while Mrs. Perry Tiffany drives her horse, Trim, with a hand of silk and steel.

Philadelphia always contributes a galaxy of brilliant riders and drivers. One of the finest tandems is driven by Miss E. F. Cassatt, of the Quaker City. Her Patrol and Sunset have won prizes, and will be sharp competitors in their class this year. Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, of the same city, has a horse of renown in "Greenwich," who is as responsive to her touch upon the reins as though driver, horse and dog-cart were separate parts of a delicate bit of machinery.

Nearly every State in the Union will send representative lady and gentleman lovers of the best types of the equine race, and the steed that carries off the blue ribbon in the horse show that exhibits in Madison Square Garden November 15-20, will receive the plaudits of as large, distinguished and expert an audience as ever assembled in America.



SIGHTS TO BE LOOKED FOR AT THE GREAT HORSE SHOW.

ROYAL GIFTS TO THE POPE.

At the Jubilee Mass alone $3,000,000 in gold, the most part in coined money, were presented to His Holiness. There were audiences of pilgrims from the various countries, and those from France alone presented to the Pope $100,000 in gold coin, besides many other objects in wrought gold.

The Duke of Norfolk, Envoy Extraordinary from Queen Victoria, presented to His Holiness on behalf of the Catholics of England, a massive basin and ewer of solid gold. Her British Majesty personally presented an altar ornament of gold worth many thousands of dollars. The Emperor of Russia sent a mammoth crozier of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones, and the Emperor William of Germany a gold mitre that blazed with diamonds and rubies.

One set of vestments alone was said to have cost $20,000. The total value of the Golden Jubilee gifts to the Pope was estimated at $14,800,000, of which $2,500,000 were in gold coin.

Leo XIII is said to have distributed the bulk of the money gifts sent to him on his jubilee in fostering the foreign missions of his church, in aiding poor dioceses at home and abroad, in improving the condition of the poor throughout the world, and in general for the benefit of humanity, but he did not, of course, dispose of the wrought gifts that were sent to him by the various nations, nor convert the value of such gifts into cash in promotion of his charitable intentions. These things are still treasured in the Vatican—and this is why the palace of the oldest dynasty in Christendom is still richer than the frozen gold fields of the North, to which men are rushing in swarms these days in a quest for the yellow metal.—New York World.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that no hotel bed is long enough for his comfort, and he has one built in sections, which he carries with his luggage everywhere. The bed is put up by a special mechanic, under the superintendence of the royal valet, wherever the Grand Duke goes.

The Charlatans of Medicine

A Great Oculist Attacks The Men Who Claim To Make Big Cures.

CAN DOCTOR NORMAN RESTORE THE EYESIGHT

Dr. Van Fleet, of New York's Medical Society Tells Why Medical Laws Are Framed.

New York.—An occulist has come from far-away India to strive for a million-dollar prize, and the medical world asserts that it is about to score another point in its battle against those who would impose on a too credulous public. India has sent us its theosophy, its Buddhist theology and a host of theories that have thus far confined themselves to the religious thought of this and past ages, but in Dr. Norman it has sent the first of its peculiar school of medicine.

Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire New Yorker, is totally blind, yet Dr. Norman, of India, proposes, it is alleged, to resurrect an atrophic optic nerve and incidentally earn a million-dollar fee. The process of resurrection has thus far passed only its preliminary stage, and the peculiar liquid that, together with faith in Dr. Norman, is to accomplish the desired result, is still being applied to the sightless eyes of Mr. Rouss.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York County Medical Society, and lecturer on diseases of the eye at the Post Graduate College, when requested for an interview, took advantage of the occasion to deal Dr. Norman and his kind, a few sledge-hammer blows.

"As I understand it," he began, "Mr. Rouss is afflicted with atrophy of the optic nerve. Presuming this to be the case, a cure is simply impossible. Atrophy is death, and if it is possible to resurrect an optic nerve that is not there, why we may soon be able to restore some of our late-lamented buried ones to life. You say that Dr. Norman claims to have made Mr. Rouss see his own hand. I have had men totally blind in my office who imagined they could see their uplifted hand, but they could see no one else's. It was purely a matter of imagination. There are cases of blindness caused by some peculiar, and to us inexplicable, hysterical state. A shock is liable to effect a cure in such a case. It is impossible that Dr. Norman imagines Mr. Rouss to be afflicted with blindness of this character and hopes to effect a cure by his occult or hypnotic method. But where the optic nerve fibres have wasted away no human hand or brain can devise a restoration of the part.

"If Norman is a quack, should the public be protected from him and his kind? I say it certainly should, and there are laws on our statute books which make it possible. But the public is not quite prepared for this general prosecution. It still imagines that medical laws are formed for the protection of the medical fraternity. We have no laws to protect cobblers, tailors, grocers or any other class of tradesmen, then why should we have laws to protect doctors? The laws deal with the public health, and it is the public that needs this protection, not the doctors. It is a strange thing that we of New York State should imagine a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the best medical schools in the country, to pass an examination before permitting him to practice here, and yet an occulist from India can come here and without molestation treat so delicate a part of the human system as the eye. In my opinion the states of this great nation should legislate on the subject in such a way that it would be the duty of the district attorneys to ferret out and prosecute these cases. At present in this city the County Medical Society pays an attorney $1,200 a year to secure evidence and to push cases through the courts. All the expenses of the prosecution are borne by the Medical Society, and still it is a matter of the greatest importance that the public health should be safe-guarded by its own officials. In my opinion there should be an assistant district attorney in charge of this subject, and prosecutions would then become gradually recognized as really in the interest of the public and not in the interest of doctors.

"The great body of physicians of this country have one object always in view, which carries with it the effort to protect the public, and that is the elevation of the profession.

"One of the objections made to the raising of the standard of medicine is that the whole thing savors of trade unionism, and that medical men already possessing the right to practice desire to exclude competitors, the advocates of this plea believing that more rigid requirements would lessen the number of students who would matriculate at the medical colleges. But this is not true, for the number, instead of diminishing, is steadily increasing, and the students of to-day are better qualified to take up this most important calling than ever before. The idea was, and is, to protect the public from incompetent and dishonest practitioners.

"The competent medical man needs no laws for his protection; if he is competent, that in itself is his protection, and the greater the number of incompetent competitors, and the more incompetent they are, the greater will be the contrast between himself and them, and the larger will be the fees he can command. There is very little doubt that medical laws, by raising the standard of medicine, have increased the competition between equally qualified men and have reduced the size of medical fees. That medical laws entail hardships to quacks and incompetents of all sorts is true, and that they protect the public by so doing is also true; but they do not increase the fees of medical men, and they never will. It may be said without fear of successful contradiction that medical laws are made for the sole purpose of benefiting the public and protecting it against quacks and charletans, and that is the only just reason why such laws should be on the statute books."

HOW MILLIONAIRE ROUSS IS BEING TREATED.

The Judges of the Superior Court of California have decided that prisoners accused of murder may be admitted to bail, provided they promise to appear in court daily and respond to their names. Theodore A. Figel is the first man to benefit by this new "ticket-of-leave" system. The judges decided that if an accused murderer tries to get away, having only 24 hours start, he can easily be recaptured.

CARDS THAT ROYALTY PLAYS WITH.

Emperor William of Germany, Designs His Own Pasteboards.

He Has Made Jacks of the Prime Ministers of Europe and Plays Skate With the Queens and Kings.

Berlin.—Emperor William, of Germany, is unique in all things, even to the little adjuncts that go to make up material for his daily pleasures. A peculiar demonstration of this was his gift of a box of playing cards to his ministers. The Emperor loves the German game of "skat" and can outplay almost any of his associates at "shaafskopf," and in these games he seems to take a particular delight, when clubs happens to be trumps, for the king of

A SECTION OF THE EMPEROR'S DECK.

uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, and those who have never had a glance at these "pasteboards" hardly realize the strangeness of the donation. They are royal cards in every respect, and made at the famous German Government card factory at Altenburg, near Berlin, from designs furnished by the Emperor himself. The kings are actual pictures of royal personages, so are the queens, clubs is none else than his own imperial phiz. The king of hearts pictures Leopold of Belgium, while His Majesty of Italy is the king of diamonds, and the Czar of Russia stands for the king of spades. Of course the German names for the colors and shapes of the spots are entirely different from those in use in America and England, but the above are the exact corresponding titles.

A visit to this German card factory at Altenberg is of extreme interest. The Teutons are enthusiastic card players and the consumption is said to sum up from four to five million packs annually. Many of these, of course, are sold in other countries, where the German cards are esteemed as far superior to those of any other country. Of course there are hundreds of different designs and patterns. The first thing I noticed on the occasion of my visit was the vast quantity of paper. It was there in thousands and thousands of reams, for there is literally no end to the making of playing cards.

I was then conducted into the pastemaking department. Every week the astonishing quantity of 4,000 gallons of paste is made, in which countless sacks of the finest flour are consumed. My cicerone was courtesy personified, but he gently refused to work out how many packs of cards equalled a pound loaf of bread in point of flour used. In the pasting department the sheets of paper are pasted together and subsequently squeezed in a hydraulic press to remove the superfluous paste. These sheets are then taken to the drying room, which is heated according to the state of the atmosphere; the drying has to be most carefully looked after, for if the temperature is too high the board begins to curl.

When thoroughly dry the rough boards are ready for the rolling machines, and after having been rolled they are enameled and printed on the faces. Common cards require but two printings, but the best require five. The backs are subsequently printed in a spacious room crowded with intricate machinery; and then the big boards are stacked in piles, each sheet being a complete pack of cards. In this state they are left for some little time in order that the ink may become perfectly dry. At length they are ready for glazing and finishing, and when this is done the boards are cut transversely by an ingenious bladed machine, and swept aside by a little girl who manipulates a lever.

The long sections are then passed to another girl, whose machine stamps out the single cards of identical denomination with marvelous rapidity. Yet another girl is intrusted with the "laying out" of the cards. She takes the piles of newly cut cards and sorts them on a counter into their various denominations, keeping a sharp lookout meanwhile for marked or damaged cards. When all the piles contain fifty-two of the same card, they are again "laid out," but this time each pile gradually becomes a complete pack.

The cards made for royalty are made in a separate apartment and are generally finished off with fine silk. It is said that in the royal palace at Pottsdam there are always at hand at least a hundred packs of these cards, and a like number are ready for use on the Emperor's yacht, Hohenzollern, and on his special car.

It is esteemed a great honor to receive an ebony card case, filled with these royal decks from the hands of the Emperor, and only few have them in their possession. The royal arms adorned one sent last April as a gift to Prince Bismarck, who, now when he feels particularly sour, can play the deuce with the king of clubs, that is if his card companion, Baron Rantzan permits it.

Biting the lips is a very bad habit and one calculated to do harm, not only to the lips, but to the expression of a face. Very often people bite their lips from nervousness, and sometimes, if a girl has pale, colorless lips, she tries to remedy the defect by an occasional pressure of the teeth to bring the blood to the surface. This, however, is likely, after a time, to develop into a habit of nibbling at the lips unconsciously, till by and by they get a cracked, parched look, and the mouth loses all its pretty curves through the constant distortions it has undergone.

"A child in the house," said the Thoughtful Chap, "is a joy forever."

"Yes," remarked the Nonsensical Guy, somewhat sadly, "and I know people who are overjoyed."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

What an immense amount of laziness there is going on by the name of poor health.—Ram's Horn.

A QUEER AFRICAN INDUSTRY.

Carrying Fruits and Vegetables Across the Nile.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 60	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 41	6 23	7 51
6 44	7 63	6 40	§7 56
§7 03	8 02	7 53	9 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
*7 24	8 16	*9 00	§9 35
§7 43	8 50	9 15	§10 25
*7 45	8 37	*9 30	10 07
§7 59	8 55	10 00	11 13
§8 54	9 40	10 45	11 58
*9 15	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 43	12 00	§12 56
11 00	12 01	*1 00	§1 35
§11 42	12 25	*1 15	1 52
§12 15	1 05	2 00	3 01
1 40	2 55	*3 00	§3 40
3 01	4 25	3 47	5 00
*§3 42	4 37	4 14	§5 32
*§4 01	4 45	4 47	5 55
4 25	5 33	*5 00	6 45
§5 21	6 15	6 35	8 35
5 44	7 10	5 41	6 57
*§6 22	7 05	6 14	7 30
*§7 40	8 30	*7 30	§8 06
§8 49	9 42	*8 00	§8 35
		10 15	11 27
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

§7 00	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 23	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 10	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§8 18
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§8 58
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 00	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 05
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 59	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
2 55	4 02	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 26	9 15	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 15 ‖	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 28	11 45	12 58
4 15	6 28	6 00	6 25
5 30	6 55	8 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton st.

A FULL SIZE WHITE EASEL

Must be seen to be appreciated. Given away with a pound of our high grade tea at 60 cents. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea and Coffee Dealers, 65 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

The French Democratic club is arranging for a clambake at Long Pond.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 666-3.

Burn Wilson's Coal.

Send a postal or telephone to Rourke & Sullivan when you want the best coal. 984 Gorham street and 233 Central.

Heating Stoves from $2.50 to $35 at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack Street.

Don't be deceived by paying $1.50 for having your watch cleaned when we do it for One Dollar. "Better work, I think." Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Great reduction sale for Friday and Saturday, this week. 40 dozen $1.00 corsets reduced to 50 cents, one half the regular price. All sizes in white and drab. Every pair warranted perfect and satisfactory or money refunded. Butterick's Pattern and Corset Rooms 204 and 206 Merrimack street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK. ST.

LOCAL NEWS.

The price of beef remains firm.

The price of potatoes has gone down about five cents per bushel.

Furniture dealers report a brace in business the past few weeks.

The regular meeting of the Common Council will be held next Tuesday evening.

The bazaar of the Y.M.C.I. will be commenced one week from Sunday night in Huntington hall.

Nearly all the schools of the city are closed today, as the teachers are gone to the convention in Boston.

About all the polling booths for next Tuesday's election have been put up. It was quite a job for the city carpenters.

John J. Hunt, teacher of penmanship in the public schools, addressed the teachers of Fitchburg today, on vertical writing.

Next Tuesday will probably see a quiet election. It is consoling to democrats to know that republicans still grant them the right to vote.

A teachers' meeting will be held in High school hall one week from tomorrow and Dr. Rix is arranging a brief musical program for the occasion.

It is reported that Mr. Beardman of the Lowell One Price Clothing company has been selected as manager to succeed the late Laurence J. Smith.

This is the season of house painting and the painters are reaping their harvest, for hundreds of buildings in the city are receiving their coat of color.

The evening school committee is considering the advisability of reducing the salaries of some evening school teachers. The reduction will not take place this year.

The street vendor has made his appearance in town and every corner sports one of them, selling his goods at reduced prices. The chestnut "roaster" will be the next to come.

Though apples were scarce this year the price of cider is very reasonable. The farmers are already soliciting ci- The farmers are already soliciting orders around town for sweet apple juice.

The excavating being carried on in different streets by the telephone company is very annoying to teamsters. Still they become reconciled to it by the thought that it all means the burying of wires.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 564 Middlesex street.

It will go... Right to the spot

Ayer's Hair Vigor will go right to that bald spot and begin to bring the hair back.

It Makes Hair Grow.

DUEL TO DEATH

"YOUNG SISTO," THE PUGILIST, CHALLENGES HIS BROTHER TO MORTAL COMBAT.

Eugenio Gauterio, a Providence Italian has been challenged to fight a duel with any arms he may select. The official challenge which was sent to him, bears the name of his brother, "Sisto Gautiero." That the man whose name is signed to it wrote the challenge, is not definitely known. It is the purpose of the proper officials to learn that important fact.

"Sisto Gautiero" is the name of the Italian pugilist of Providence. He is a young man well known in sporting circles throughout New England. He challenged young Heenan of Woonsocket to a fistic combat several months ago which the latter declined. The challenged party is his brother.

The challenge, which is now in the possession of the Providence police, claims that Eugenio has dishonored the family, has united with a family distasteful to the challenger and prefers a duel with swords.

It is the first case of the kind the police of Rhode Island have had to cope with.

The law says "Ev'ery person who shall challenge another to fight with any dangerous weapon, to the hazard of life, and every person who shall accept a challenge to fight such duel, although no duel shall be fought, shall Smith have been matched to box for be imprisoned not exceeding seven years or less than one year."

Eugenio wont fight.

"Young Sisto" is a featherweight boxer, who was defeated by Luke Burke of this city in a 16 round go some time ago.

G. A. R. FIGHT

IS LIKELY TO BE SETTLED VERY SOON.

The great fight against the "House of Lords," in the G. A. R. is likely to be settled.

Lowell G. A. R. men who followed the controversy will read the following with interest:

"W. P. Derby, Past Department Commander of the Massachusetts Grand Army, thinks the controversy in regard to the relations of Post 13 of the Grand Army with the Massachusetts department may be settled by the withdrawal of Post 13's charter before the next state encampment in February. The post, having failed to choose representatives to the last state encampment and failing to recognize the constituted authorities of the department, the department commander has made to the post a statement of the terms on which the post could resume its standing in the department and the requirements were not severe. But the post does not seem inclined to make terms and Mr. Derby expects the matter will either come up at the encampment or be settled in advance by action of a department commander and a national commander in the shape of a withdrawal of the charter. Mr. Derby thinks the sentiment of the posts in this part of the state would favor such an action as being necessary to maintain the authority of the department, in case the post 13 remains obdurate.

GOOD WORDS FOR DUNT.

Artist Duntley of the Boston Herald who attended the fair in this city and drew some excellent sketches for his paper is doing some fine work in drawing pictures of fast horses for the turf department of the Herald. The art work in that newspaper at the present time is right up to the standard.—Brockton Enterprise.

Bon Ami

THE MODERN CLEANER IS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER. All Grocers.

THE MERCHANTS' COUPON CO.

NO. 8 MERRIMACK SQUARE.

We have just received an entire carload of new premiums and they are now ready for coupon collectors. If you are not collecting Merchants' Coupons, why don't you start in? The Coupons cost you nothing, and over one hundred retail dealers will give them if you ask. Commence and collect them. Come in and see the beautiful and valuable articles you can obtain for Merchants' Coupons. Remember you have only to get three hundred for a beautiful premium. Call in and examine the premiums.

MERCHANTS' COUPON COMPANY.

EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE

CONFESS THAT

OUR STOCK

EMBRACES THE

Most Stylish and the Best Variety

Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our

FALL DISPLAY

Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.

GOOKIN BROS.

Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.

$1.00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS

Ladies' and Men's Clothing on Credit.

Our terms are so liberal that every one can afford to dress well, for you wear the clothes while paying for them.

Men's Suits from $5 up.
Overcoats from $6 up.
Men's Custom Made Suits $15 up.

Also full line of Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Collarettes and Skirts.

No Extra Charge for Credit.

Empire Credit Clothing Co.,

Over 97 Central Street. Open Evenings.

BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO.

It "Beats the Dutch" How the People Catch Onto a Good Thing in the "Spindle City."

It is not surprising, however, that crowds hurried to Bon Marche, "Busy Store" announcement when you consider the **EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS.** When you can buy Cheese Cloth at a cent a yard, and Crash at a cent and a half a yard, and Silk and Wool Dress Goods at nineteen cents a yard, and dollar pocket books for less than half a dollar, and two dollar and a half Plush (fancy) for about thirty and thirty five cents a yard, and lace trimmed ten cent Handkerchiefs for three cents, and seventy five cent Corsets for thirty nine cents, and dollar Black Satin Skirts, lace trimmed, for seventy nine cents, Cups and Saucers for three and five cents, ten and fifteen cent Glassware for seven and eight cents, is it any **WONDER THAT WE HAVE A CROWD?** Nay. No wonder the only wonder is "How can we sell so cheap." "How can we handle the crowds." Come along and help us. Extra help wanted for Saturday afternoon and evening

TO DISTRIBUTE THE BARGAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Jewelry and Leather Goods. Alterations.

Special lot of Pocketbooks, worth at least 50c each. Alteration price, 25c.

$1.00 and 75c Pocketbooks, leather-lined, in Seal, Alligator, Monkey, Calf, Kangaroo, and Morocco. All for 49c each.

Boston Bags, while they last, 25c each.

$1.00 and 75c Boston Bags, all wool cloth, leather trimmed, 49c each.

Sterling Silver Thimbles, all sizes, 19c each.

Baby Finger Rings, Gold Warranted, 5 years, 10c each.

Gloves. Gloves. Gloves.

Ladies' All Wool Mittens, 10c, worth 20c.

Children's Mittens, All Wool, 9c.

Ladies' Fleece Lined Gloves, 15c a pair, worth 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Gloves, 19c, worth 25c.

Ladies' Extra Fine Cashmere Gloves, (4-button) 25c.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, black only, in button and lacing, for 49c a pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 4-button, Tans and Black, for 69c a pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Foster lacing, fancy points, 75c, worth $1.25.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 4-button, extra fine, 79c, worth $1.25.

$1.50 Two-Clasp Antelope and Fine Dogskin Gloves for 97c a pair.

Corsets and Skirts.

75c and 50c Corsets, all colors, for 39c, a pair.

A special lot of Dr. Warner's Minuet Corsets, worth at least 75c, for 49c a pair, and warranted.

For 69c (during Alterations only) we will give your choice of American Lady P. N., R. & G., W. B., and Dr. Warner's Corsets, worth from 75c to $2.50 a pair.

$1.00 Satine Skirts, not lined, for 69c.

$1 Satine Skirts, Felt Skirts, Two-Ruffle, and Lace Trimmed. All in at 79c each.

$1.50 Black Satine Skirts, 4 rows of braid, double flounce, dust ruffle, 98c each.

Children's Corset Waists, 19c.

Austria Silk (changeable) Skirts, $1.98

Silk Taffeta Glace Skirts, $2.98.

Yarns.

15c and 20c Yarns, odd lots, for 10c a skein.

Scotch Yarns, for 10c a skein.

Germantown Yarns, while they last, 12½c a skein.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fleece lined Hose for 15c, worth 25c.

Ladies' Fleece-lined Hose, for 25c, worth 35c.

Ladies' All Wool Hose, ribbed top, 19c worth 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Hose, ribbed top, 25c, worth 38c.

Ladies 50c Cashmere Hose for 29c, a pair.

Children's All Wool Hose for 12½c.

Children's All Wool Ribbed Hose for 15c, worth 25c.

Men's Camel's-Hair Hose for 12½c.

Men's Wool Hose for 15c, worth 25c.

A few dozen pairs left of $1.00 fancy Hose, for 49c a pair.

Ribbons. Ribbons.

Remnants (a new lot) Ribbons, No. 5 etc., for 5c a yard.

Remnants and Whole Piece Ribbon, one and two inches wide for 7c a yard.

Remnants of No. 12 and 16 Ribbons, all colors and black, for 10c a yard.

Remnants and Whole Pieces, 25c and 35c Ribbons, all colors, No. 22 etc., for 15c.

Plaid Ribbon, No. 40, during Alteration or while they last, for 12½c a yard.

At 19c a yard, we have a gigantic assortment of all kinds and qualities.

Jersey, Merino and All-wool Underwear.

Jersey Vests, Alteration price, 11c, worth 25c.

Jersey Vests and Pants, the 40c kind, for 25c.

Jersey Vests and Pants, 50c quality, fleeced, for 29c.

Regular $1.00 Garments for 40c each, fine Egyptian yarns, fleeced, with silk trimmings.

Children's Merino Underwear for 12½c. in three sizes.

Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers, for 29c each.

Men's White and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers for 49c.

Men's Fleece-lined Underwear for 49c Shirts and Drawers.

Cotton Underwear and Children's Wear.

Ladies' Drawers, three tucks, 18c a pair.

Ladies' Drawers, Umbrella Flounce, lace trimmed, for 25c.

Ladies' Night Gowns, 29c each.

Ladies' Skirts for 25c, worth 40c.

Ladies Skirts for 49c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Outing Flannel Night Gowns, 69c.

Children's Hats, Caps, and Bonnets for 25c.

Children's Hats, Caps, and Bonnets for 49c.

A lot of $3.00 Children's Cloaks, Eider Down with fur trimmings, slightly soiled, for $1.25 each.

Handkerchiefs.

1 lot Handkerchiefs, lace-trimmed, 3c each.

1 lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped border, 4 for 25c.

1 lot of All Linen White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 5c, worth 10c.

1 lot of White Initial Handkerchiefs (Ladies'), for 5c, worth 10c.

1 lot Men's Handkerchiefs, colored border and white, for 3c.

1 lot of Navy Blue Handkerchiefs (for men), large size, 5c.

1 lot of Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, extra good, 2 for 25c.

Small Wares and Dress Makers' Supplies.

German Thread Silk Substitute, 600 yard spools for 10c.

3 cards of Unique Hooks for 10c.

Linen Thread, 2c a spool.

Kerr's Twist, 4c a spool.

Silk Taffeta Binding, $1.00 a dozen pieces.

Basting Cotton, 500 yards, 3 spools for 9c.

Le Bon Ton Dress Stay and Wiry Top Dress Stay, 7c a set.

Peerless Stay, 17c a set.

Velveteen Binding, 2 inches wide, 4c yard.

Domestics. Domestics.

Crash, 1½c a yard.

Comforters (lots of 'em) 49c each.

Blankets, greys, for 29c a pair.

Chenille Table Covers, 25c each, worth 50c.

Chenille Table Covers, 49c each, worth $1.00.

Shelf Oilcloth, for 4½c a yard.

Table Oilcloth, for 12½c a yard.

Dark Outing Flannels, 10c quality, for 5c a yard.

Lonsdale Cambric, 6½c a yard.

Pride of the West, finest cotton made, 6½c a yard.

Sheets for 27c each.

Bed Spreads for 39c each.

Linen Crash, for 5c, worth 8c.

English Silesia for 12½c, a yard, worth 25c.

Lining Cambric, for 3½c a yard.

36-inch Percaline, 15c quality for 7c a yard.

Indigo Blue Prints for 4c a yard.

Millinery Dept.

Three Hundred Trimmed Hats in all the new artistic effects, $3 and $4 goods for $1.49 each.

Three Hundred Trimmed Hats, beautifully trimmed and worth double our price, $2.25.

Three Hundred Trimmed Hats, trimmed with garniture of velvet, feathers, etc., for $2.98, worth $5 and $6, each.

Walking Hats. The very identical Hat sold in town for $2, we are now going to sell for 98c.

Children's Tam. Caps. 50c ones, for 25c each.

On our special counter (Millinery Entrance) you will find for 10c Velvet Roses, Fancy Wings, Birds, etc., all worth twice as much.

on account of this great alteration in Five Hundred Trimmed Hats, the elite of the season to be sold at once so many departments. Prices lowest in our (your) recollection.

Cloak Dept.

For $10.00. Fine Kersey Jackets, Made up in best tailored style, strap seams, fly front, silk lining.

For $6.98. Astrachan Cloth Jacket, fly front, storm collar, lined throughout with black satin.

For $4.98. Ladies' Fine Tan Covert Jackets, half silk lined, fly front, storm collar.

For $2.98. Ladies Fine Beaver Jackets, fly front, storm collar. This is for Saturday only, $2.98.

For $1.98. Skirts in Fancy Mixtures. Checks and Novelty cloths, blacks and colors.

For $2.98. Black and Navy Serge skirts, also Novelty cloth skirts, only $2.98.

For $3.98. Velvet and Corduroy Waists, lined and boned; plaited and plain back, Russian Blouse front, etc.

Everything to suit you in Cloak Department, especially the prices.

The Annihilation continues in the Basement Department, but call and see what you can buy for 3c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 15c. and 19c. You'll be surprised. All the others have competition particularly so.

Alteration! Alteration! Alteration!

KING OF THE KLONDIKE

Major Walsh, Military Czar of Dawson City.

LIFE in the Tenderloin of Dawson City! Everything goes. The saloons never close. Gambling goes on at all hours. Nothing in the way of dissipation is ever checked in the slightest degree. There is no city government in this city of tents and shanties. There is, however, a vigilance committee which takes the place of government and laws. Most of the inhabitants are Americans, while the country is British; consequently most of the people don't know much about the laws that govern the country, and so run things to please themselves.

It is a common, everyday occurrence for $1,000 to change hands on the turn of a card. Of course it is that much in gold dust, for real money is a scarce article out there. Every man has a sack of dust, money being used but in few cases. Men buy, sell or gamble by the ounce or fraction of that amount.

The dancing halls are lively places. There are lots of women in Dawson City; not the kind you would want to introduce your sister to. These women have gone there from San Francisco and Seattle. Altogether there are about 4,500 people all told, and they can make enough noise for twice that number.

There is not much killing going on in Dawson City, as one would imagine from the class of many of the people up there, for they do not think very much of "bad men" up there. The vigilance committee takes care of them, and has "planted" about a dozen of that class in the past few months, and that has had the effect of keeping the tough element quiet.

The Canadian government early recognized that it would require a man with iron nerve and of great force of character, besides being well acquainted with the class of people, to govern the Klondike. Nor could a better choice have been made than that of Major Walsh, who was recently appointed governor of the Klondike. On Oct. 2 Major Walsh with 130 picked men of the Northwest mounted police left Victoria on H. M. S. Quadra for Dyea. His plan is to proceed overland to Dawson City. Major Walsh is not the man to be turned from his duty by the intimidation of numbers.

After the massacre of Custer and his men, Sitting Bull and his 3,000 warriors crossed into Canada, and it was Major Walsh who promptly rode into the Indian camp and notified Sitting Bull that he could only remain upon Canadian soil so long as he obeyed the laws. He worked the bluff so well that soon Sitting Bull and his men decided to get over the boundary again.

Lots of queer people have got money up there, or, as they call it, have struck it rich. One kid from San Francisco that everybody knows by the name of Wild Dick went there recently—no one knows how. He secured some old tools and a pan and went to work. He is just 16 years old and is as tough a kid as you ever saw, but he has cleaned up already $2,000 for every one of his years on earth, and now he "is goin back to Frisco wid money to burn." He said to a friend, "When I'm goin to go back, say, cully, I'm goin to wear nothin but glimmers on me mitts when I gits back to town."

A man in the employ of one of the big companies in Dawson City in a recent letter to friends in the United States gave the following picturesque incident which well illustrates life in the great mining region and exemplifies to a remarkable extent the two kinds of people to be met there:

"If the papers print half of the queer things I see up here, it would be better than any book. About three weeks ago there was an old fellow came from back east, and he had with him a boy about 16 years of age. He was one of the nicest boys I have seen in this country. He and his father staked out a claim just east of a claim right on the river that the boys called Blue Richness. I think the old man said he came from Massachusetts. He was a quiet, peaceable old man, minded his own business and paid no attention to anybody, but after he commenced work on his claim a few days ago it got around that every pan he washed out had $3 worth of gold in it. There are a lot of mean sons of guns up here, and when they think a man that has a good thing can be run off they just get together and try to run him off. So one night two or three of these fellows went to the old man's tent, shoved their guns in the face of him and his boy and told them if they did not get off that claim within 24 hours they would get shot. The old man wouldn't say anything to them at all, so one of them afterward owned up, but just lay there, and the boy kept quiet too.

"Afterward the old man, whose name is Henry Williams, talked it over with the boy, and between them they agreed that they would stick to it. So they took turns lying and watching for the claim jumpers. Three or four days passed by, and one night the claim jumpers came. The boy was asleep and the old man was on watch. Before the old man knew what had happened they had shot him in the shoulder. The boy heard the shot, and out he jumped with a gun in each hand, dropped two of the fellows that were after them quicker than a wink and wounded a third. The fourth man was so frightened that he ran away without firing a shot. Then the boy fixed the old man up a little and came down into the town and told what had happened. The boys got together right away and went out to the old man's camp and brought him back to town and fixed him up the best the camp knew how, and soon found out that he was not badly hurt. After they made this discovery the kid dropped to the floor as though he had been shot. We picked him up and laid him in a bunk, and then he found out that he was not a boy at all, but a girl—and as pretty a little girl as you ever want to look at.

"As I afterward got the story, the old man was in fearful hard luck back east, and somebody told him about this place. His wife was dead, and he only had one girl. He wanted to come out here and did not know what to do with her, but she just said she would come with him as a boy and made the old man agree to her scheme. Maybe you don't think the boys were all stuck on her and her father after the little episode I mention. There isn't anything in Dawson too good for them. That girl could marry any unmarried man in town, and I have heard that she is likely to take one of them before long. one of the best boys, and we will all be at the wedding."

If one goes prepared to withstand the cold of the arctic winters he can live in the Alaskan goldfields almost as comfortably as he can in Cripple Creek. It seems to be a fact that many of the stories of hardships and privations in the Klondike region are exaggerations set afloat by old miners, whose motive is to tell something that will frighten the public and keep hundreds from rushing to the camp. But thousands are now looking with longing eyes toward this northern Golconda, and nothing can deter them from going there. Lice, mosquitoes, whirlpools, snowslides and a temperature 70 degrees below zero will not keep men from hunting for gold.

Hundreds upon hundreds of Gaspards are now camping on the overland trail in the vicinity of Dyea, ready to cross over the mountains to Dawson City early in the spring. Many of them will have consumed all their food by the close of winter, and spring will find them destitute.

Others who have made their way to the Klondike without sufficient money or supplies may have a hard time of it this winter, but those who go prepared need not suffer. Owing to the lateness of the season, those who start from the states now will be compelled to winter 1,000 miles or more this side of the promised land, and all Mount Nebos will be most uncomfortable places for a commanding view on account of the blinding snow.

The best advice from experienced men is, "Don't start for Alaska now, but wait until spring."

But it is not only in the "Tenderloin" district of Dawson City that the tenderfoot will find that he has to buck up against the tough element. In that region there are not only tough men and women, but even the "critters" are a tough proposition. Men going to the Klondike must protect themselves against the tortures inflicted by a number of pests. The louse, known by the name of "grayback," thrives there, as it does in all mining camps in fact. Lice last the year around. The most dangerous pest in summer is the enormous mosquito. The Alaskan mosquitoes come by the millions, and they are larger in size than any known to exist in any other spot on the globe.

Hundreds upon hundreds of these big mosquitoes will light on a man on a summer day when the mercury is 100 in the shade, and if his face and hands are not protected his life is really in danger. The usual protection is a wire frame, hood shaped and covered with mosquito netting, that is placed over the head and strapped to the shoulders. The hands are protected with cotton gloves.

A healthy man can stand that severe weather if he is only prepared for it, otherwise his life would be in danger. But then a man who does not protect himself during exposure can freeze to death in the winter in Cripple Creek, for that matter. A man who would wear a linen suit in December in St. Louis would probably freeze to death, because his clothing did not afford sufficient protection. So the whole secret of standing a winter in Alaska is simply to afford proper protection through necessary clothing and food and shelter.

The clothing that is worn in winter in St. Louis would afford no more protection in a Klondike winter of 60 below zero than a linen suit would in December in Missouri.

For a Klondike winter one would wear heavy woolen underclothing, also a suit of underclothing made of the skin of deer or caribou tanned with the hair on and a heavy woolen overshirt and a sweater, a suit of woolen mackinaw for the outside clothing, with a reindeer skin overcoat, caribou mittens, sealskin cap and hood, woolen stockings and either rubber boots or sealskin boots and leggings.

A man should also have several California blankets. Some wear underclothes lined with paper. A most desirable article is what is known as a "Siberian bag." It is a bag large enough for a man to crawl into and cover his whole body, head, feet and all. The outside covering is heavy ducking, then there is a layer of rubber, and on the inside is a lining made of sealskin, with the fur next to the body.

If a man is caught in a gale when the temperature is 60 below zero, the cold is so intensely felt that he must have the best protection possible. With his heavy clothing and overcoat, mittens and hood on, he can crawl into a Siberian bag and stand almost any gale if it lasts only a reasonable length of time. The great danger is being caught out in the open during a gale.

The Canadian mounted police never wear mustaches during the winter. They wear full beards to protect the throat and face, but keep the upper lip clean shaved. They have learned that the moisture from the breath congeals so quickly that a mustache becomes imbedded in a solid cake of ice, and the face is frozen before a man knows it. A small red spot will form on the cheek, and it soon spreads until the whole face is frozen in a jiffy. You see, when the temperature drops to 35 degrees below zero there is not much perceptible difference in the sensation from that point on down to 60 below, but of course one can have ears, face, hands or feet and other portions of the anatomy frozen quicker when the temperature is 60 below. Therein lies the danger of freezing. But it is a dry cold, and one can stand it much better than he can the damp, raw winds off Lake Michigan that shave the hair off the head and the buttons off the coat of a man in Chicago in the winter.

MAIN STREET DAWSON CITY.

ON THE RIVER FRONT AT DAWSON CITY.

Greatest Alcohol Drinkers.

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. According to this standard, each person in France drinks 13 quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

Much Beer Consumed.

An official document recently issued sets forth some remarkable figures of the quantity of beer consumed throughout the world. The annual quantity consumed, it is stated, amounts to 17,700,000,000 liters, or quarts. Of this amount 5,000,000,000 quarts are made in Germany; in Great Britain and Ireland, 4,700,000,000; in the United States, 2,200,000, and in Austria Hungary, 1,350,000,000. Belgium produces and consumes yearly 1,050,000,000 quarts of beer, France 840,000,000 and all the Russias only 400,000,000 quarts.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The Famous Old Building to Be Reconstructed.

INDEPENDENCE HALL is soon to undergo restoration. Consequently all visitors to Philadelphia who have any patriotic curiosity and wish to see the old cradle of American liberty in the state it is now in had better take a look at it very soon.

State House row, with its historic center building, is to be in the hands of the restoration committee, who, under the approval of Mayor Warwick and the co-working of Director Ritter, have decided to give back to Americans as nearly as possible the original architectural conditions of the place where patriotic tradition must forever center.

Americans are called a nation of iconoclasts. This action of Philadelphians is a nail in the coffin of that theory. Boston may hide Faneuil hall so that the butcher who lives in the lower floor said "he didn't know where the old hall was," but Philadelphia's statehouse is to shine forth in the glory of primitive condition and association.

Mayor Warwick has appointed to the task of authentic renovation Charles S. Keyser, the noted antiquary (who has given 25 years to the study of conditions colonial), Mrs. Mary B. Chew of the State Society of Colonial Dames and Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, wife of the provost of the university and regent of City chapter of the D. A. R.

Small change will be made to the statehouse tower. The steeple is not identical with that of 1776, being 10 feet higher, but it is not considered advisable to restore the old form. The bell and clock will remain. In the loft of the statehouse were movements of a clock, connecting with two dial plates placed in the east and west walls. These dial plates were protected by cases whose bases extended from roof to ground. These dials and cases will be reproduced in facsimile from old prints.

The modern arch and Corinthian columns that now frame the main entrance to the statehouse will be removed, and the plain doorway of 1776, with fanlight above, will reappear. The double door of recent date will be taken away, and the original oaken door, long hidden away under the tower staircase, will be in its old place.

But here is an interesting fact. One of the investigators found the old stone steps that were trod by the greatest Americans doing humble duty as a hearthstone in Chickies, Pa. They have been there 90 years, and their restoration to greatness reads like a fairy tale. In searching for material two antique lamps, with glass sides and wrought iron tops, were also found. Six of these were wont to hang between the windows and doors of the Chestnut street side of the statehouse on days of great popular rejoicing. Four others will be modeled from the original pair and all swung together.

Few changes will be made in the tower staircase. A restoration will be effected of the ceiling and moldings to their original style and color. The square flagging of the main hall on the first floor will be replaced by tiles similar to those in the closet under the tower staircase.

The portraits that hang in the chamber of the Declaration will all be removed to the eastern wing building. Two doors that once opened through the east wall of this historic room will be reopened. They have been closed and boarded over for years. The old fireplaces on each side of the president's dais yet remain, though bricked in and walled over. These will be restored with great care. The tile flooring will be removed and replaced with broad boards of that period.

The supreme court room or west chamber of the first floor of the statehouse will be cleared of all deposits in the National museum, and these relics will be transferred to the west wing building. Originally this chamber was separated from the entrance hall by an open colonnade, and this will be reproduced. The doorways that once opened out from this room on the northeast and southwest will be restored. The fireplaces in the west wall are now believed to have been inserted at a date subsequent to the period of first construction.

The original wing buildings were connected with the state house by intervening arcades. The alterations made in this century left indications of the original style of construction, and the wings will be recast into their original form and semblance by lowering the roofs and the insertion of windows like those in the statehouse. The division of the rooms on the first floor is the same as in the original construction.

The new arcades will be roofed in slate, with steel ceilings. The arcades, covered staircases, leading to the second stories of the wing buildings, and these will be reproduced. Fireplaces will be restored to the wing buildings, with wooden mantels and tiled floors. Ceilings will be painted gray and their walls a colonial buff. Through the arches of the arcades an attractive view of the square, or statehouse yard, will be visible.

In the hall of representatives seats for 114 members will be arranged in three successive tiers, in semicircular form. The old spectators' gallery on the north side will be restored.

It is easy to class now what is going to be done this fall by the people at work on the statehouse row. But stop and think of the preparatory effort gone through. It was no easy matter to return to colonial conditions exactly. Nearly a century and a quarter can eliminate all traces from points and memory of a building, and the fine success of those who thought it out is an index which points to tremendous work. Two years ago city councils declared, through broad persuasion of Mr. Keyser, that the building commission would not have the power to destroy any of the buildings in State House row, and that restoration to the architectural conditions of 1776 should receive attention. Committees on city property were instructed to see what steps were necessary to bring about such a restoration. Mr. Warwick asked Mr. Keyser to prepare a statement of the measures which, in his judgment, were necessary to this step.

Then came the work. The best antiquaries of the country knew the task was one of unflagging labor, but one to be marked by tremendous interest. Of the former there is no doubt; and the latter is proving itself by every new discovery.

Some one suggested burning the hideous paint off the senate chamber fireplace, and to the delight of the committee there came to light the original delicate colors in which the founders delighted, which had been hidden by generations of useful but inartistic paint.

When the architect took hold of the work of the second floor, which was given over to the City chapter of the D. O. R., and whose restoration has been finished by them, he was confronted with a problem that might have baffled many less keen and persevering. This was restoring the illustrious divided council chambers to the stately banquet hall where mingled the social and official greatness of colonial days.

Curiously enough, no description could possibly be found of the hall, even in the descriptions of famous banquets held there.

And where do you think they found their clew? In the celebrated Chew house in Germantown, where the battle of Germantown was fought!

And here is the way they worked it out. A late writer recorded that Chief Justice Chew was so impressed with the great architectural beauty of a fine colonial arch leading from the banqueting hall that he was having it reproduced in his new home, Cliveden, then building. It only takes a few minutes to get to Germantown, and there was the house, there was the arch, there was the clew, and enthusiasm boiled up and over in the heart of architect and committee.

Then the architect discovered an old old man living near him at Devon, who owned up that when a young fellow he had worked at alterations in Independence hall. Could he remember anything? Well, he thought he could. They took him to the building, and he insisted that fireplaces were in certain portions of what seemed solid walls. He persisted in his statement, and the workmen examined the walls. There were the fireplaces, in all their original masonry and brickwork—even the very smoked backs and hearths just as when they were last used! And a clew to the character of the mantels was found in white carved wood imbedded in the masonry.

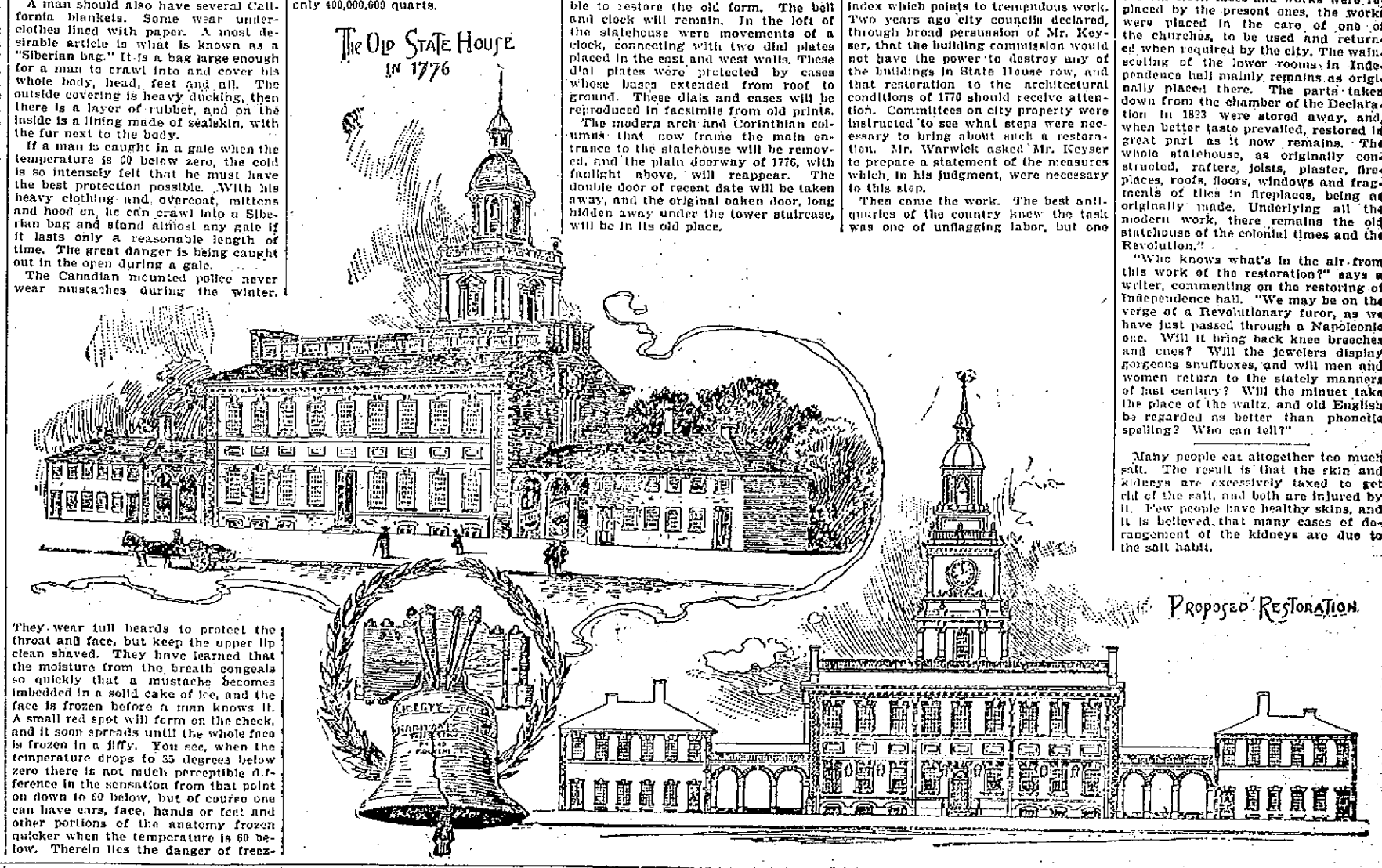
In the loft of the statehouse they discovered a heap of square tiles that had fashioned the hearths, and they now are fitted into their old places. They also found the original floor of the second story, which had grievously sagged under the newer supports flooring put in when Peale's museum occupied it. The locks on the doors are the original ones. Every day discovers lovely trimmings, facade and even marblework overlaid by thickened ugly coats of paint.

Probably one of the most interesting and available discoveries to the architect is the preservation of all original material where recent changes have been made. The original staircases were removed, but preserved. Even portions of the mantels remain as the heads of doorways. The entrance to the quarter sessions court is a part of the original Congress hall.

"One of the most obvious conditions in the examination of the whole structure is the sedulous care while adapting it to preserve intact the original work of the building," is the most remarkable fact Mr. Keyser points out in a letter to Mr. Warwick.

"When window sashes were required to make the rooms more comfortable, they were placed within the old windows and the sashes and panes of the old construction preserved, where they now remain. When the shingle roof failed, it was covered over, but left undisturbed and uninjured, and the tin roof laid over it, but entirely separated from it. The original shingle roof remains there now. When the old fireplaces were disused, they were left undisturbed and bricked over, so that they now appear in the restoration with the arching and the backs blackened by the wood fires, as they were left. When the old clock faces and works were replaced by the present ones, the works were placed in the care of one of the churches, to be used and returned when required by the city. The wainscoting of the lower rooms in Independence hall mainly remains as originally placed there. The parts taken down from the chamber of the Declaration in 1823 were stored away, and when better taste prevailed, restored in great part as it now remains. The whole statehouse, as originally constructed, rafters, joists, plaster, fireplaces, roofs, floors, windows and fragments of tiles in fireplaces, being as originally made. Underlying all the modern work, there remains the old statehouse of the colonial times and the Revolution."

"Who knows what's in the air from this work of the restoration?" says a writer, commenting on the restoring of Independence hall. "We may be on the verge of a Revolutionary furor, as we have just passed through a Napoleonic one. Will it bring back knee breeches and ones? Will the jewelers display gorgeous snuffboxes, and will men and women return to the stately manners of last century? Will the minuet take the place of the waltz, and old English be regarded as better than phonetic spelling? Who can tell?"



Many people eat altogether too much salt. The result is that the skin and kidneys are excessively taxed to get rid of the salt, and both are injured by it. Few people have healthy skins, and it is believed that many cases of derangement of the kidneys are due to the salt habit.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

To test the purity of water there has been found no better or simpler way than to fill a clean bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested and dissolve it in half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—loaf or granulated will answer—cork the bottle and place it in a warm position for two days. If in 24 or 48 hours the water becomes cloudy or milky, it is unfit for domestic use.

Somebody gives the following antithetical advice: "Drink less; breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practice more."

Some official figures recently appeared in London which gave great surprise to social economists. They were filed with the registrar general and showed that the death rate was relatively lower in the larger cities of England than in the small ones. The rate in London was 15.5 per 1,000 inhabitants; in Liverpool, 19.9; in Hull, 15.8, and in Sheffield, 19.1, but in the town of Plymouth it was 23.5; in Salford, a suburb of Manchester, 25.9; in Bolton, 25.8, and in Burnley, 25.1.

A convenient article for a sickroom is a sand bag. When the sand has been boiled and carefully dried afterward in a kettle on the stove so as to be purified, it is ready for use. Make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the sand, sew it up close and cover with a cotton case, so it can be heated quickly without sifting out. This is better than hot bottles, because it is not likely to break, and can be tucked up to the back or wherever it is needed, and the sand holds the heat a long time.

Married people live longer than the unmarried, the temperate and industrious longer than the gluttonous and idle and civilized nations longer than the uncivilized. Tall persons enjoy a greater longevity than short ones.

Tea and coffee are very bad for the health in Alaska, and whisky is simply deadly. The only drink which can be taken with impunity is water.

If you value the good appearance of your feet, do not wear very high heels on your boots or shoes. The result of the habitual wearing of high heeled boots is to cause the feet to become very wide. All the pressure comes from the fore part of the foot, thus broadening it. The best and most comfortable shoes are generally those made to measure. They do not get so easily out of shape as ready made shoes, and, as a rule, they have a better appearance.

Two wealthy Hindoos have purchased Bagdad now own all that remains of the ancient town of Babylon.

NEWSHAM'S CASE

Trial of Interesting Embezzlement Case.

IN SUPERIOR COURT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Juries Adjourned to Cambridge Tonight.

In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Newsham, charged with embezzlement, yesterday, Mrs. Welch told the story of the loss of her money, substantially as in the police court. Inspectors Allen and Laflamme testified to the arrest and the search of the Newsham's house.

The defendants testified, giving their story of the disappearance of the money, which took place while they were at Willow Dale for a day.

Several witnesses testified to the good character of the defendants, among them Rev. N. W. Matthews, pastor of the First P. M. church. The district attorney not pressed the case against Mrs. Newsham and the argument for the defence occupied the time till the noon adjournment.

She admitted saying nothing in the lower court about being offered $10 by the Newshams, if she would not expose them. She explained also to the jury that her husband was a blind invalid and that she used to conduct him to the Hamilton wall where he sold pencils.

Inspector Allen testified "Mrs. Welch complained to me August 18, of the loss of the money. In response to that, Inspector Laflamme and I visited the house of the Newshams in Rogers stret. We found them both at home and spoke to them about the missing money. They explained its loss by the statement that they had gone to Willow Dale a few days before and when they returned they found the house ransacked and the money gone. Mr. and Mrs. Newsham said that they missed none of their own property.

Newsham claimed that an entrance had been gained through the cellar and found that the dust where the screen fitted the window was so thick that no one could have entered it. The screen was off. We called Newsham's attention to this and he had nothing to say concerning it. I asked Mr. Newsham why he had not reported the break to the police and he replied that he did not want to show Mrs. Welch up, that she had assumed to be penniless and thus gained a living through charity. I went to the house with a search warrant and looked through the entire house."

Inspector Charles Laflamme was then called to the stand and testified substantially the same as the preceding witness.

This closed the government's case and the defendant, Thomas Newsham, was called. He testified "In August I lived in a house in the rear of Rogers street. I lived alone with my wife. We occupy nine rooms. We have known Mrs. Welch for the last 10 or 12 years and she has visited us occasionally. She left the money with us several months ago. She asked my wife about the money several days before she gave it to us. She explained that there was a possibility of her losing a part of it because of debts she owed. My wife told her that there was a big box in her house to put it in. When Mrs. Welch gave the money over it was in a big sack, and I don't know whether it was in bills or gold. Mrs. Welch did not say how much money there was. A short time after it was consigned to our care Mrs. Welch asked for $5 and was handed the sack. Just how much she took I cannot say. She called twice after that for similar purposes.

"Mrs. Welch called on us very frequently after having given us the money. The neighbors know this. We went to Lakeview in August on a Thursday. We received an invitation to go to Willow Dale and accepted it. We expected to return on that afternoon. We came back after supper, leaving Willow Dale about 6.30. My wife did not accompany me back because they pressed her to stay, because she is'nt very strong and they thought it better to have her remain over night. They also invited me to stay.

"When we left for Willow Dale on that Thursday afternoon I did not notice anything wrong with the cellar screen. To the best of my knowledge it was there. I arrived home just a little before dusk Thursday night. When I entered the house I fed the birds. I did not go into the sitting room, only into that where I keep my birds, about 20 in number. I raise birds, but am a tailor by occupation I have lived in this tenement about 17 years.

"I returned to Willow Dale immediately after having finished the feeding of the birds. Friday afternoon we returned home. I went in and upstairs. I found the drawers of the bureaus upstairs and downstairs upside down. The interior of the house was very much disturbed. I told my wife that the money was gone. We decided to wait until the following day, when Mrs. Welch was expected to call, before reporting the matter to the police. We did not see her for several days. When she finally came my wife was there but I was not. I did not offer her $10 not to expose it.

"We did not tell the police because we thought it would be a sort of a give away on Mrs. Welch, who had been living by posing as a penniless and helpless woman."

Mrs. Newsham practically corroborated her husband's testimony and nothing was brought out by the cross-examination.

Miles Veevers testified that he was called to the house by the Newshams some time in August and found the house in a state of confusion. He spoke highly of their reputations.

Rev. N.D W. Matheys, James Dugdale, John Thompson and Thomas Delaney testified to their good character.

Arguments were then made and the jury retired at 3 o'clock. They had not returned a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

The case of Paul B. Smith charged with larceny of $40 from Sidney Drewett, was on trial when court adjourned.

John M. Conway was sentenced to jail for one year for drunkenness.

This is the last day of the court in

A PEARSON RALLY

With 400 Enthusiastic Democrats Present.

THEY CHEER HIM ON IN HIS CONTEST.

Addresses by Mr. Pearson and Prominent Men.

A big Pearson rally was held in Jackson hall last night and the audience was most enthusiastic. There were about 400 present.

Thomas H. Muldoon presided and stated that he declined to be drawn into any personal controversy with any speaker on the other side, as he was not an issue in the campaign. He should confine himself to advocating the claims of Mr. Pearson for the mayoralty nomination.

He then introduced Hon. Fisher H. Pearson as the first speaker. Mr. Pearson spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Cummings as a man and a democrat. He said he would say nothing for himself, except to correct two statements which had been made. He declared he had spoken on the issues of the state campaign at every meeting he had held and should continue to do so. In regard to the absurd statement that he had not done so for fear of injuring the chances of Butler Ames for the legislature, he would leave the question of how much he was doing for Mr. Ames' democratic opponents, John P. O'Hare and Mr. Duffy, to themselves. He then made a stirring appeal to all democrats to come out and support Hon. George Fred Williams in his splendid campaign by voting for him election day.

If nominated for mayor, we intended to make a fight all along the line for the Board of Aldermen and Council, and believed that by the right kind of campaign and by proper registration, the democracy could win in both boards as well as in the mayoralty contest.

The second speaker was Hon. John Welch, who after an eloquent plea for loyal support of the democratic state ticket, turned his attention to legal matters. He said he esteemed Lawrence Cummings as a man, a citizen, and a democrat.

"What speaker on the other side has said as much for our candidate?" he continued. "I've been incorrectly reported as to what I said of the Mayor. I have no quarrel with Mayor Courtney. I've had only the kindest of treatment from him. I've said nothing of him. I regard him as my friend.

Mr. Welch alluded to Mr. Donahue's ridiculing his record as "the drummer boy at the head of a Salvation army," and roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm by telling of his war record.

"What kept Dan Donahue from the polls last November?"

"He was a gold democrat," said a voice."

"He didn't have the courage to vote any ticket," said Mr. Welch.

"I have not been in Mr. Pearson's office back or front. I have had no conference with Mr. cParson. The offices can be taken care of after election. If we win, we may conclude that they are well conducted and therefore, as Mr. Donahue says, no changes will be necessary.

"Last year the democrats wanted to make a strong aldermanic ticket. They rounded out the ticket by nominating Lawrence Cummings. It was a splendid call from his party and Mr. Cummings declined it. In the army when a soldier declined such a call he was sent to the rear under guard. He could not spare the time to serve his party last year, but says he will hire a man to do his reporter's work if he's elected Mayor. Why, Mr. Cummings, do you want to hold two jobs at once? It seems as if you might be content with the high and honorable office of Mayor and let some man who needs it have the job on the Globe.

"They ask who are behind Pearson? The men behind Mr. Pearson are the democracy of Lowell, who sent him to the Senate. Mr. Donahue says Postmaster Pearson keeps republicans in office. Postmaster Pearson has made 38 appointments and 38 democrats got them. That's the kind of democracy we are out for.

"Mr. Pearson and his friends, if Mr. Cummings is nominated, will take off their coats and work as hard as they know how. Will Mr. Cummings and his friends say as much in case Mr. Pearson is nominated? Every Bennett republican in Lowell is crying for Cummings' nomination. So is every Bennett democrat."

Anthony A. Conway was introduced and said that he was a democrat before all else desirous of party success. "Although some of Mr. Cummings' friends are abusing me, I shall not reply in kind." Mr. Conway said the democracy of Lowell had been changed from a strong, triumphant party to a weak, discouraged one under the leadership of Brother Henry.

"We want a strong, aggressive leader like Fisher H. Pearson nominated and a campagin that will not only win the Mayor but the Board of Aldermen, and perhaps the Common Council. If an outside element is strong enough to dictate your candidate for Mayor, that element will be strong enough to dictate that nominee's policy if he is elected. There are none but democratic influences behind Fisher H. Pearson. He has all the elements needed in a sucessful candidate. He can draw republican votes and be elected. He is the man whom you should nominate for Mayor."

Dennis J. Murphy said the only argument against Fisher H. Pearson was that he had run for office before. "We admit it. He took the nomination for senator when it went begging, and every body said he would be beaten but he was elected. He beat one of the strongest and most influential republicans in Lowell. He can do it again.

"For three years we have seen Fisher Pearson holding a distinguished and discouraged democracy together. We have seen him fighting the battles of his party with little encouragement from democrats in high places. We want Fisher H. Pearson for Mayor because he is a democrat and will be a democrat after election.'"

"We want a democrat for Mayor who will be free from republican influences and such a democrat is Fisher H. Pearson.

James F. Owens said that republicans were laughing and sneering at democrats because men they had elected to high office did not represent democrats. "Now we want democrats in office who will represent you as democrats and who will make republicans respect them as democrats and respect you because you elected them," he continued. "We have a candidate who is that kind of a democrat. His democracy was born in him If Mayor and a republican official was indicted, he would suspend him and run the office until the matter was settled. If Mayor he would make Supt. Fowler obey the law or put him out. That's the kind of democrat Fisher H. Pearson is. They say we can't do anything. I tell you 'where there's a will there's a way. Fisher H. Pearson has the will and he'll find the way.

"What's the use of nominating a man who can't be elected? Don't be sorry after election. Nominate a winner! Nominate Fisher H. Pearson! We mean to nominate him and along with him a strong aldermanic ticket. We're going to fight not only for the mayoralty, but for the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. We're going to fight for everything in sight."

Arthur A. Racicot was the last speaker and he spoke vigorously.

CUMMINGS MEETINGS.

Democrats of Wards One and Two will have a rally in Jackson hall in suport of Lawrence Cummings for Mayor Monday night.

Tonight in the Fletcher street ward room democrats of Ward Seven will be addressed by Daniel J. Donahue, M. J. Dowd, J. J. Hennessey and Lawrence Cummings.

SAVAGE ASSAULT

Ebenezer Chapman Stabbed in the Neck.

BY JOHN FITZPATRICK WHILE FIGHTING DRUNK.

The Assailant Caught After Long Chase.

A savage assault with a knife took place on Central street near the old Boston & Maine depot last night shortly before 11 o'clock, the victim being Ebenezer Chapman, an employe of Smith & Castles, and the alleged assailant John Fitzpatrick, a young man with an unenviable record.

Chapman was conversing with some friends near the lunch cart when Fitzpatrick came along fighting drunk. Walking up to the party, he called Chapman a vile name, and the latter, not noticing his condition, responded in kind, whereupon, as quick as a flash, Fitzpatrick raised his arm and slashed Chapman in the neck with an open knife which he must have held in his hand, as he made no perceptible movement toward his pocket.

The assault was made so quickly that Chapman's friends did not realize what had been done until after Fitzpatrick got away.

When they did, they assisted Chapman to Butler's drug store, where the clerk, Mr. Hurlt, after examining the wound, advised them to see a physician immediately. The wound was a bad one and the blood streamed from it.

A crowd then started in pursuit of Fitzpatrick and located him in an alley off Church street. Some of his pursuers say that the vicious man made a lunge at them with a knife when they got near him and as a result they abandoned the chase. Officer Corcoran who was guarding a live wire on Middlesex street, started in pursuit, but without success. Later, however, Officer Ingalls located him in an alley off Tyler street and took him to the police station. On the way to the box, Fitzpatrick was positively identified by the companions of Chapman.

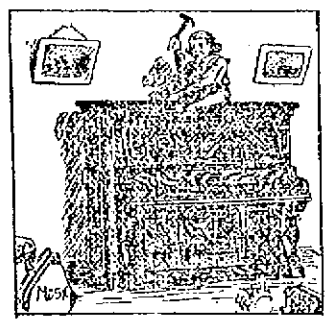
Dr. Poole dressed Chapman's wound after taking eight stitches in it. He did not consider the cut severe, although it was very near the jugular vein. He then drove the injured man to his home.

Fitzpatrick is said to be a dangerous men when drunk with a weakness for knives. It is said he once slashed Officer John Walsh with a knife and again beat Officer Dunlavey with an iron bar.

The knife used cannot be found.

He was held in $800 till November 3d, this morning in police court.

Boys' Fancy Shirts, with two separate collars and cuffs. Also fancy shirts to wear white collars with. Talbot Clothing Company.



A SPECIAL DRIVE IN PIANOS.

We are having a great sale of Pianos at our new store, 34 Prescott street. Piano buyers are flocking to us for reliable bargains.

M. Steinert & Sons Co.,
Lowell Leaders. 34 Prescott street.

LOST—A BROWN WATER SPANIEL DOG. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to 105 Salem street.

ROCKING CHAIRS

A white enameled Child's Rocker given away with one pound of our 50c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Tel. 69 3.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Old Boston & Maine Depot, Central Street.

MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CO.

Old Boston & Maine Depot, Central Street.

Stunning and Startling Price Crash On

The Finest Garments That Ever Graced the Form of Man

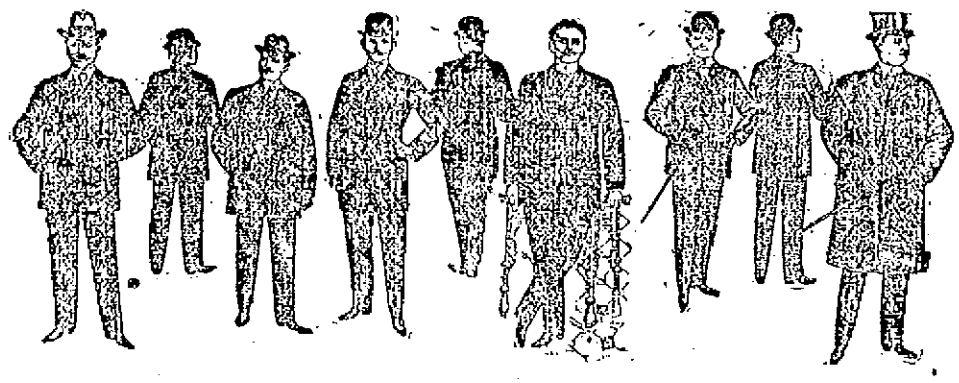
IS DRIVING THE REGULAR CLOTHING DEALERS TO DISTRACTION.

Our Low Prices

Have left all the regular retail Clothing and Shoe Dealers without a leg to stand on. They will have to fall in line and give the people equal values with us or quit—throw up the sponge.

Values

Are what the people want not lectures—that is why we always quote prices in our advertisements—while others dodge this issue.



Our Modern Methods,

Buying for spot cash from manufacturers who need money, entire stocks of goods and turning it over to the people at less than cost of production, has aided thousands during the past few weeks to secure fine Clothing, Shoes and Hats at prices without comparison. These great sales of manufacturers' stocks are surely the greatest event in Lowell's mercantile history.

We Have Called the Roll—and Every Style in Fashion's Lexicon is "Here" in Stock.

The very same styles as worn in all the cultured fashion centers of the world at only a fraction of the raw cost of production.

WE ARE SMASHING ALL FORMER BARGAIN RECORDS TO ATOMS!

Crowds on Monday, on Tuesday, Crowds on Wednesday, on Thursday, Crowds on Friday, on Saturday,

Enthusiastic Crowds of Lowell's Shrewdest Bargain Hunters Coming in Immense Numbers to Take Advantage of These,

THE GREATEST VALUES EVER PLACED AT RETAIL.

Manufacturers' Outlet Co.

Boys' and Children's Suits, Reefers, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Mothers and Guardians of Boys

Hold tight to your money until you examine this invincible aggregation of competition crushing bargains.

Children's Latest Style Fall Suits, in neat patterns, all sizes. Manufacturers' price, $2.00; sale price **75c.**

Boys' Heavy Double-Breasted Woolen Suits, made very strong and durable, in several different patterns, suits such as you will be asked $3 for in the regular clothing stores; all this big lot of suits goes on sale for **98c.**

Heavy Woolen Cassimere and Tweed Suits; double-breasted coats, and pants made with double seats, warranted fast colors and very durable, and worth in a regular way $3.50; many other big bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits; sale price **$1.24**

Children's Latest Style Fall and Winter Suits, strictly all wool, in 20 different shades, checks, stripes and plaids; manufacturers' price, $1; sale price **$1.48**

Children's Strictly All Wool latest Style Fall Suits, in handsome checks and plaids, all shades and sizes. Manufacturers' price, $1.00; sale price **$1.74**

Children's latest style Fall Suits, strictly all wool, double seat, in plaids and check, all sizes; manufacturers' price $5.50; sale price **$1.98**

Children's Strictly All Wool Latest Style Fall and Winter Suits, extra well made in all shapes, checks, overplaids and stripes, all sizes. Manufacturers' price, $6; sale price **$2.48**

Children's very handsome, strictly all wool, latest style, Fall and Winter Suits, elegantly made and trimmed in new checks, plaids and silk mixtures, strictly all wool, all sizes; manufacturers' price, $7; sale price **$2.98**

Thousands and thousands of Boys' and Children's Overcoats, Ulsters and ever dreamed of, Beautiful garments Reefers on sale at the lowest prices from 98c up.

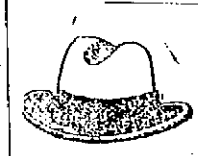
The Entire Bankrupt Stock of a Busted Umbrella Manufacturer on Sale.

1100 Fine Umbrellas, usually sold for $1.00. Your choice while they last **49c.**

2900 Fine Umbrellas, with silver handles. Usually sold for $. Your choice while they last **99c.**

The Entire Stock of a Busted Mackintosh Manufacturer on Sale.

2300 Fine Woollen Lined Mackintoshes, usually sold for $8.00 and $10.00, your choice while they last **$3.98**



Hats.

Thousands of dozens for men and boys at our own price from the manufacturers who needed money worse than the goods.

Men's Alpine, Latest style, soft pearl Hats, best of trimmings, all sizes. Guaranteed value, $1.25; sale price **39c.**

Men's and boys' latest style brown and black Derby Hats, all sizes, guaranteed value, $1.50; sale price **49c.**

Men's black and brown soft Hats, latest styles; all sizes; guaranteed value, $1.50; sale price **69c.**

Men's nobby black and brown Stiff Hats, latest styles, silk trimmings and finish, all sizes, guaranteed value $2. Sale price **95c.**

Men's Stiff Hats in Dunlap's, Knox, Youman, and Lamson & Hubbard's latest fall shapes and shades, all sizes, guaranteed value $2.50. Sale price **$1.25**

Hundreds of dozens elegant fall shape Hats not mentioned here, worth in every respect more than double at $1.48, $1.98 **$2.48**

$5.98

For Elegant Pure Worsted Black Clay Men's Suits, Worth $15.00.

Men's and Young Men's Heavy Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats made from fabrics that will stand hard knocks and hard usage, withal of stylish cut and make. The colors are medium and dark; fabrics in Cassimeres, Tweeds and Black and Blue Cheviots and will be sold by regular dealers later for $10; sale price **$2.98**

Men's and Young Men's Medium and Dark Colored Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats, in single and double-breasted sacks; but the same as the finest, made by the same hands, and differing from finest only in quality of materials and trimming; yet there is not a suit in this special offering that can be duplicated in America for less than $12; sale price **$3.98**

Men's fine Business Suits or Overcoats, regular $15 qualities, made from a variety of dependable American weaves, fit for any man to wear, warranted all wool. Sale price **$4.98**

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter suits and Overcoats, fine pure all wool Scotch Cheviots, dark colors, in refined gentlemanly patterns. Fast black smooth and rough Cheviot suits, Fine Pure Worsted Black Clay Diagonal Suits and Overcoats. All wool black clay weave suits. All the above in single and double-breasted sacks, and 3-button cutaways, and not a single suit or overcoat worth less than $18. OUR SALE PRICE **$7.98**

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, fine blue, black and "Vicuna" suits. Blue, black, and brown Kersey overcoats. Heavy black clay suits, soft finish, warranted fast color, Imported fancy worsted suits, elegant designs. Fine dark castor suits and overcoats. Blue, black, and brown English Melton suits and overcoats. All in single and double-breasted sacks and 3-button cutaway suits. Not one can be bought in the city for less than $22.50. OUR SALE PRICE **$9.98**

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter finest tailor-made Suits and Overcoats. Neat London invisible stripes and broken checks, cut in "Lenox" and "Princeton" sack. The "Swell" Cutaway suits and "Harvard" sack suits in genuine Scotch plaid Cheviots, Twills, Covert Cloths, and Tweeds, elegant "Vicunas," and new Winter Worsteds in black, blue, brown tan, single and double breasted sack suits and overcoats. All equal to custom made in every respect and actually worth $28.00. OUR SALE PRICE **$11.80**

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, fine silk worsted cutaway suits. Rich cassimere suits in silk and fancy mixtures, with single and double stitched edges. Fine Covert Cloth and Tweed Suits, beautifully made elegantly trimmed. OUR SALE PRICE **$13.47**

LADIES'

Capes and Cloaks

Thousands of Drummers' Samples, New Fall Paris Styles.

All the $10 coats marked **$3.33**
And all the $20 coats marked **$6.66**

The Entire Stock of a 'Busted' Neckwear Manufacturer on Sale.

Over 800 dozen 25c. Bows. Your choice while they last **5c.**

Over 2400 dozen 75c. Bows, Ascots, Imperials and Four-in-Hands. Your choice while they last **19c.**

THE GREAT SHOE SALE

IS SHAKING UP THE SHOE BUSINESS FOR SURE.

Why these makers sacrifice so unmercifully is no secret. Everybody knows the tremendous power of SPOT CASH. Now the goods are ours and at our own price. They are on sale at loss than half the regular dealers' prices.

The lady or gentleman who, out of sheer prejudice, persists in paying 50 per cent. more to regular retail dealers for exactly the same goods must have money to burn.

98c.

For Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, Worth $1.50.

Men's Fine Satin Calf Shoes, in lace and congress, all styles of toes. This is a good wearing shoe; sold everywhere for $1.75. Sale price **98c.**

Manufacturers' Outlet Co.

200 Pairs Women's Glove Kid Shoes, in lace and congress, for tender feet. Regular price $2; sale price **98c.**

Youths' Satin Calf Shoes, sewed and warranted solid leather, all sizes. Regular value, $1.25. **69c.**

Misses' Genuine Dongola button and Lace Shoes, all styles, shapes and sizes. Regular value $1.25 **68c**

Ladies' solid Dongola Shoes, in all shaped toes, all sizes, in lace and button, worth $2, sale price **98c.**

Men's French Patent Leather Oxfords pump soles. Regular price, $2.50; sale price **$1.24**

Men's Satin Calf Shoes, lace, double soles, made for service, will not rip. Regular price $2.50, sale price,

1.49

Men's Milwaukee all grain Shoes, lace and congress, heavy double soles, solid and serviceable. Regular price, $2.50; sale price **$1.69**

100 dozen Lamb Wool Soles; ladies', 13 cents; men's, the 35-cent kind **19c.**

200 Pairs Men's Fancy Embroidered Slippers. Regular price 88 cents, sale price **49c.**

Children's Dongola Shoes, all styles, all sizes. Regular value, $1; sale price **48c.**

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, pump soles. Regular price, $2.00; our price **$1.19**

Men's heavy double sole Rals., and congress, solid throughout, warranted not to rip; just the shoe for service. Regular price, $1.75; our price **$1.19**

350 Pairs Ladies Extra Fine French Vici Kid Shoes, in button and lace, coin toes only. Regular value, $2.50; sale price **$1.29**

oung Ladies' School Shoes, made from selected Dongola stock; we guarantee this shoe to give satisfaction; in button and lace, all styles of toes, sizes 2½ to 7. Regular price $2.50.

1.79

Infants' Shoes, made to sell for 35c and 50c. **19c.**

The Entire Stock of a 'Busted' Underwear and Hosiery Mill on Sale.

Over 100 doz. 25c socks. All marked your choice while they last **4c.**

Over 1800 doz. $1.00 shirts and drawers. All marked while they last **39c.**

Manufacturers' Outlet Co., Old Boston & Maine Depot Central St.

SPOT CASH BUYERS AND SELLERS OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS.

Open Monday and Friday Evenings until 9.30, Saturdays, 11.

DAINTY AND NEAT CONFECTIONS.

A Black and Tan.

Quite a charming little autumn gown, most simple and effective, is that rendered here in a black and tan flannel, the pin-stripes being of the former color. It is a new pattern among many brought out by the well-known makers alluded to last week. Lined with shaphire and taffetas, it makes a useful knockabout frock, which is at the same time smart enough for most October and November occasions which do not include formal tea parties.

A BLACK AND TAN

A Green Brocaded Gown.

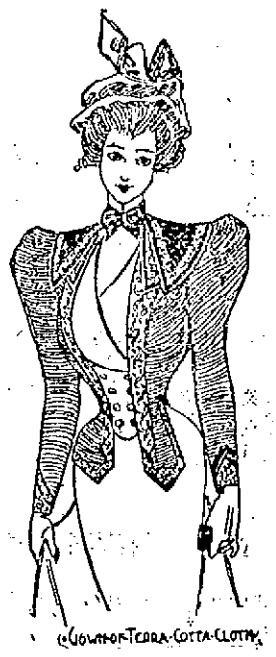
This is a green brocaded gown, the front pink, very handsomely embroidered; an invaluable evening gown for wearing abroad. Another notably pretty one is a printed mauve silk muslin, made with a yoke of white bouillonne chiffon. The printed muslin is used as a deep basque for the bodice, and a rounded tunic in front, the underskirt being of plain mauve muslin, with a frill at the hem. The bodices, which are so much in request when people are abroad, are to be found here in abundance. There are any number of them in white muslin and white chiffon, trimmed with lace. Some perfectly charming ones for half mourning are made in black and white, with triple frillings carried round the shoulders and transparent lace yokes. Black goffered nun's veiling makes one of the most useful and stylish looking tea gowns of the day; it has a white muslin lace-edged fichu, which, passing round the shoulders, descends in long ends to the ground, the bands of white satin ribbon being carried under the armholes back and front to simulate a zouave. The white muslin or silk skirts, with close-set rows of lace insertion to the waist and a frill at the hem, with long transparent sleeves and deep jacket bodices, are found specially useful at the German baths by those who are going to do "the cure," for they are graceful-looking and stylish. Every kind of amalgamation of color finds favor in these dresses; yellow blends with heliotrope and with gray, and there is an endless array of pretty black bodices with transparent sleeves, more or less trimmed with jet.

A GREEN BROCADED GOWN

A Gown of Terra Cotta Cloth.

This is a gown of terra cotta cloth, with a light green waistcoat, the jacket bodice bordered with a band of white worked in gold, the collar of a darker shade of ruby, the under one of light green worked in gold. The velvet band round the waist and the trimmings on the sleeve match the collar band.

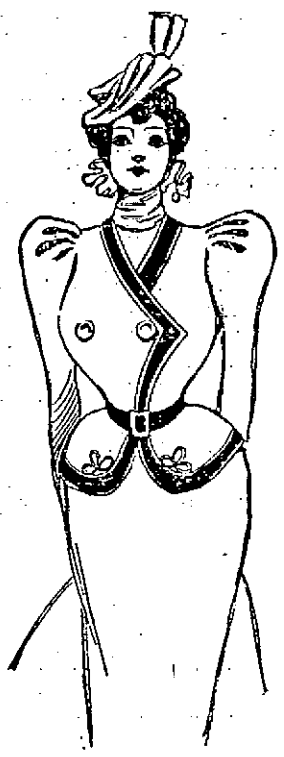
There still continues a great feeling for everything that is black and white, and lounging gowns in kilted black chiffon are most effective. Soft white muslins are always in demand, many of the skirts tucked, others having transparent insertions ranged horizontally from the waist. Leading tailors have very pretty low-necked bodices made of white chiffon and trimmed with pearls, which fit most people. A stylish black and white gown had been trimmed with yellow chiffon, and another shot yellow and gray with heliotrope. These were made up as tea-gowns, but fitted the figure so well that they would serve equally for dinner. You seldom see such pretty sleeves as they now manage to introduce into high and low bodices. For example, a half-high one was of white satin, bordered with black frills, which displayed long transparent black sleeves, trimmed on the shoulders and wrist with leaflets of jet. A high white blouse was made entirely with goffered chiffon, and had short elbow sleeves. A tea jacket of light green satin was covered with black lace and had full fronts of pink chiffon beneath, the revers and ruffled sleeves trimmed with black lace and silver. A blue muslin matinee was trimmed with rows of lace down the front, and many soft silk ones, consisting of skirt and long basque bodice, were entirely composed of alternate stripes of silk and insertion, the large square collar being edged fully with lace.



A GOWN OF TERRA-COTTA CLOTH

A Gown of Emerald Green.

This is a gown of emerald green cloth, trimmed with a black band edged with gold braid. The bodice is cut with one point on quite a new principle, so that it turns back and forms a couple of revers. Another gem of a dress, something on the style of this, is a fashionable watercress green cloth trimmed with black velvet and had silver buttons. Tailors are using a good deal of prune green and russet brown in the dresses that are being prepared to last until the winter, brown velvet collars and cuffs being introduced on that tint. Canvas gowns are in request and Irish friezes, while for shooting gowns there is nothing equal to good Harris tweed.



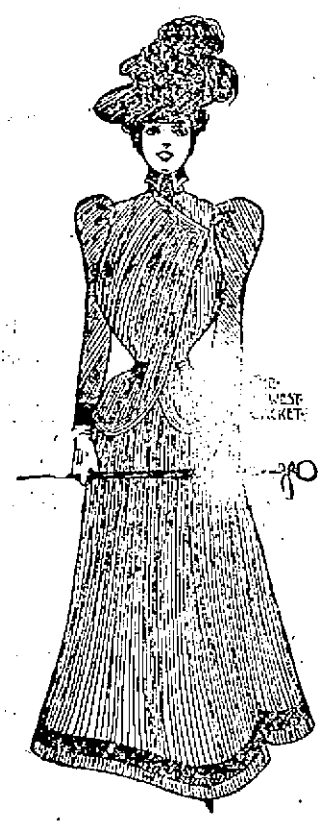
A GOWN OF EMERALD GREEN CLOTH

On the borders of the Everglades you often see a large yellow spider. He swings a strong web from two pliant twigs on each side of a path of clear space of ground and waits for his prey. The web is in the shape of a hammock, and tapers at each end to a fine point, though quite broad in the middle. The bright color of the owner seems to mark him out for destruction—he is clearly defined against the white sand or dead leaves, and you wonder what he would do for defense in case of attack. Approach quietly and he watches you intently. Now raise your hand suddenly and he will disappear. While you are wondering what became of him you see first a blur where he had been, then several spiders, then you catch sight again of the yellow ball you noticed at first. Repeat the performance and the stage effect is renewed. The disappearance is absolute—there can be no doubt about it, and the little magician trusts to it entirely for his protection. How is it done? As soon as he is threatened he starts the vibrations of his airy hammock; these become too rapid for the eye to follow, and he vanishes. As these become slower you see a blur, and then several spiders as the eyes catches him at different points of his swing, until finally he rests before you.—Florida Citizen.

LATEST STYLES IN WOMANS WEAR.

The Newest Jacket.

Among novelties of the tailor-made tribe is this illustrated, which, built of the new shade in bright dark emerald covert coating, has waist-belt, collar and cuffs in a deeper tone of Lyons velvet. The jacket is quite close-fitting, made with a small basque, and fastens down the right side from neck to hem. Five rows of stitching at edges of skirt and jacket give a smart finish. In tan cloth or gray, with velvet "fixings," as the backwoodsmen say, to match, this style would make excellent effect as well. For morning hats to go with the autumn tailor-made none are more suitable than the various forms of Tyrolean, two of the best being produced here. It is said that the Prince of Wales brought various specimens of native headgear from Marienbad, with the probable result of popularizing these styles in London, for both men and ladies. One, a drab felt, with turned-back brim on the left side, held in place by one large button, is similar to several brought back by Princess Louise from the same halcyon spot, while a second is of the old Tyrolean type, with rolled-up brim back and sides, the front drooping somewhat over the forehead. A couple of guinea-fowl or partridge wing feathers are tucked into the velvet band laid around the crown. Long boots, which fasten up to twelve and eleven buttons, have now quite superseded shoes with well-equipped cyclists. The fashion hails in the first instance from Paris, that fountain-head of all devices feminine, and will decidedly prevail over here, as being more appropriate to winter weather than shoes, even when flanked by gaiters, which are always more or less clumsy about the instep and ankle.



THE NEWEST JACKET

A Torcador Hat.

This peculiar torcador hat has the feather trimmings congregated on the top of the crown. There is nothing so suitable as felt, which we are likely to be wearing in many light tones, as well as those to which we are accustomed. White birds are to have the preference, and a great many wings; whole birds are introduced on many models. Trimmings under the brim are still placed on the most dressy form of hat. There are many pretty models of other kinds. Straws, with the brim shrouded in muslin or in lace, and chiffon-kilted trimmings in thin materials are evidently in favor. The torcador shape is the one of the future, and hats must perforce hold their own, although the bonnet is asserting its power.

A TORCADOR HAT

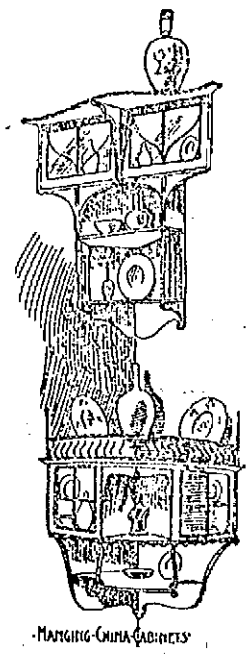
A Neat Little Hat Rack.

In the designing of small hat-racks of the cheapest description originality is seldom displayed. The majority of these things are made in a plain straight line and little or no variety is attempted by the generality of middle-class manufacturers. This is a pity, for at a very trifling additional cost, a considerable amount of variety can be obtained. As an example of what we mean, we would point to the showy little hat-rack illustrated. We do not pretend that this is conspicuous for its beauty, or that it is unusually useful, but we submit that it is far more interesting than the everlasting straight board with six projecting hooks. Here we have some attempt at attractiveness, and if we christen it "Elizabethan" we shall add dignity to it, whilst its decidedly interesting shape can be produced without a very serious advance upon the price of the ordinary straight rail.

ELIZABETHAN HAT RACK

A Hanging China Cabinet.

For a small and lightly furnished dining-room such a piece of furniture as this would be found most convenient. It occupies so little space—space, too, that is often unoccupied even in crowded rooms. The value of hanging cupboards is only appreciated after one has had experience of their usefulness. The shelves, inside, should be shaped in front; some, for instance, being cut well in, so that tall articles, such as cruets and decanters, can be stored in front and the small articles in the rear. Hanging cupboards for corners of rooms are equally useful, and in the dining-room they can be made to relieve the often over-burdened sideboard of some of its lighter objects.

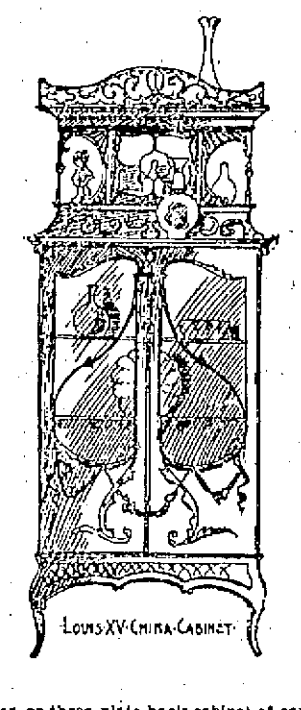


HANGING CHINA CABINETS

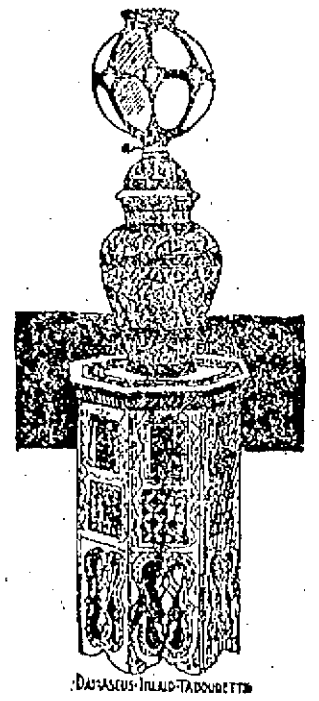
Damascus Inlaid Tabourette.

This is one of the latest designs for a fashionable home, and when the tabourette twinkles in the shaded light of a half illuminated room the effect is exceedingly pretty. Next to the inlaid work comes the style in brass designs. Every season there are wonderful advancements in brass, in the making of accessories in this brilliant metal for special rooms, the library taking the lead. There are two new coal and wood boxes of superb ornamentation. They are of immense size, some four feet long, and round in shape; the top has a double division which lifts up for the putting in of wood and coal—quite enough to last for a grate fire some three or four days. As a decorative bit they are of an unrivaled pattern, being one of great elaboration in the way of designs in fruit with their blossoms and leaves, strong conventional borders, and odd queer-looking handles, which are full of artistic curves and lines. This household luxury is valued at $250.00 each, of course being desirable only for large rooms.

Syrian work for tabourettes is also much in vogue.



SYRIAN CARVED TABOURETTE



DAMASCUS INLAID TABOURETTE

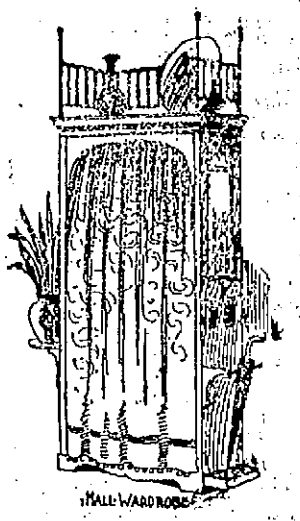
Louis XI. China Cabinet.

The design shown here is based upon old French examples, and thus has nothing in common with the canted corner, or three-plate back cabinet of early English popularity. The plainness of the door rails and stiles, and the introduction of abundant fretta work are decidedly foreign to the mode, but these features and one or two other easily recognizable peculiarities have been suggested rather in the cause of economical production than with and desire to achieve accuracy of detail or consistency of character.

LOUIS XV CHINA CABINET

Hall Wardrobe.

For stylish halls, a small wardrobe is very useful. The one that is indicated in the illustration would be suitable. Here we have suggested a few slight departures from orthodox lines. In the first place it is proposed to make the wardrobe much lower than usual. Six feet six inches to the top of the cornice is unnecessarily high in most cases, and five feet six inches will be found tall enough to accommodate even the longest ulsters. Then, we suggest that the top part be railed round at the sides and back as a safeguard to the pottery displayed. As a means towards increasing the usefulness of the wardrobe, too, we suggest fixing a small mirror on one end, with shelf and brush hooks below, and handy stick and umbrella stand underneath.



HALL WARDROBE

Visitors on board war vessels in the navy yard will very likely see among the sailors scattered about the decks smoking, talking and so on, a sailor at work with a sewing machine. It is a hand machine and has a pretty heavy base, so that it can be set down on deck and worked easily without shifting its position.

The machine is owned by the man working it. On a big ship like, for example, the battle-ship Indiana, carrying a crew of 400 men or more, there would probably be found as many as a dozen sewing machines; on a third-rate cruiser, a smaller vessel, there would be apt to be four or five sewing machines. The machines are oftenest owned by sailmakers and sailmakers' mates, but they may be owned by the sailors; any man on the ship might have a sewing machine if he wanted to. Space is valuable on a vessel, and so only hand machines are allowed, and to bring a machine aboard permission must be got from the commanding officer. It is not to be supposed that every man in the ship would want a sewing machine; as a matter of fact, comparatively few men do; and those who want to take one aboard are not likely to find any difficulty in the way.

A sailor who has a sewing machine makes and repairs garments for himself and he does work for others for pay. There are not so many sewing machines on the vessels of the new navy as there were on those of the old; the sailor nowadays makes up less of his own outfit than he formerly did; he draws more completed articles from the Government, but there is still plenty of work to be done aboard ship with sewing machines, and some money to be made with them yet.—New York Sun.

OBVIOUS IF OBSCURE.

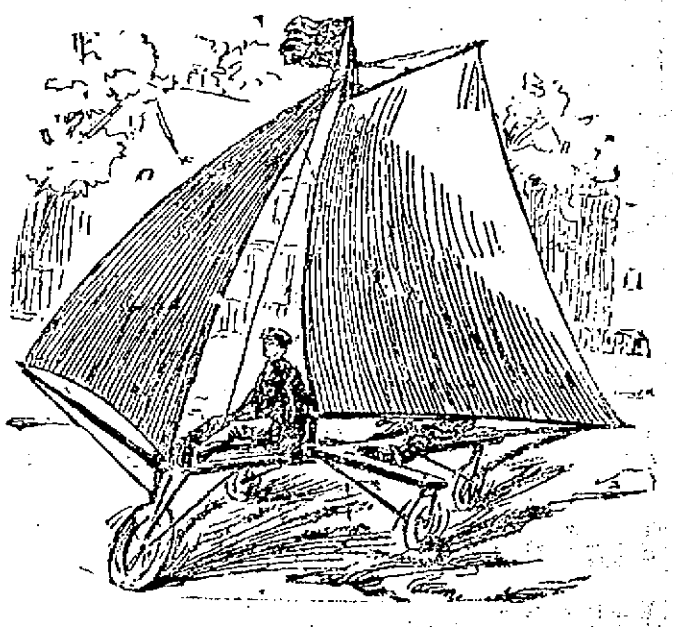
From Pick Me Up.

"When a lady is said to be of 'a certain age,' how old is she?"

"She is certainly aged."

MARK ANTOCOLSKY'S "SATAN."

A NEW KIND OF LAND YACHT.



Charles Sleeper, a boy out in Berkeley, Cal., belies his name, for he is so wide awake that he has invented a yacht that goes on wheels. It is warranted to scare all the horses in the town every time it appears, which rather dims the pride the town's people would otherwise have in the young inventor. The land-yacht consists of a plank, with a wheel at either end, and a cross piece, under which are two more wheels. The wheels under the cross piece are supposed to clear the ground when the yacht is upright. When she careens to the wind the wheel on the lee side touches the ground and prevents a capsize. The yacht has a mainsail and a jib, and cannot only sail over level ground, but can go up a considerable incline. Master Sleeper was assisted in the building of his yacht by Master Stanley Cameron, his particular chum, and together the boys have been sailing all over Berkeley lately. Neither of the young boat builders is over 15 years old.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF OVERCOATS

EVER MADE IN LOWELL BY

THE TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN

Kersey Overcoats, made raw edge, lap seam and correct length. The best on earth for

$10.00 Each.

BLUE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED.

We had such a call for Frieze Overcoats we have had made 300 fine Heavy Frieze Overcoats, cut the stylish box style, with raw edge, lap seam and fancy linings, regular $18.00 quality, at

$12.00 Each.

BROWN KERSEY BOX OVERCOATS.

100 more of that great leader, raw edge, lap seam, short Box Overcoats, at

$13.00 Each.

YOUNG MEN'S NOBBY OVERCOATS.

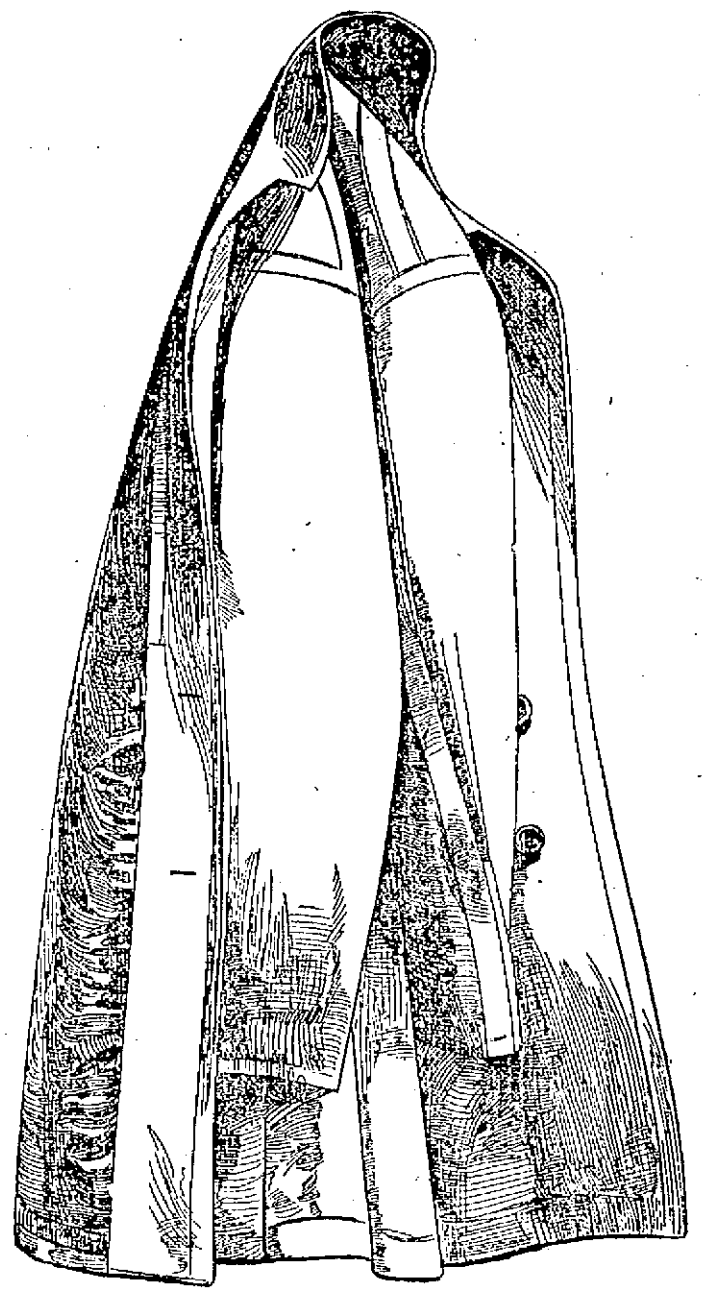
25 Short Box Overcoats, in Brown Kerseys, raw edge, lap seam and light fancy linings, a great looker, in young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34 breast, worth $15.00, at

$10.00 Each.

See our great electric show of Overcoats, the finest Clothing show window display ever made in New England.

TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

AMERICAN HOUSE BLOCK



SKELETON COVERT OVERCOATS.

Last lot of our handsome, nobby, light, covert, strap seam Overcoats, fancy back skeletons with heavy satin yoke, a $20.00 garment at

$15.00 Each.

BLUE BOX OVERCOATS.

100 fine Blue Kersey (collar of the same) Overcoats, raw edge, strap seam, a regular $20.00 garment, to be sold this week at

$15.00 Each.

OUR GREAT SELLER

Is a fine brown, raw edge, lap seam, Box Overcoat, made with stylish fancy plaid lining. This overcoat will compare favorably with the regular $20 or $22 Overcoat. On sale at

$15.00 Each.

OUR GREEN OVERCOATS.

We show today the handsomest specialty in fine Green Kersey Box Overcoats, strap seams, raw edge, lined with a handsome gray corduroy, with extra heavy satin sleeve linings and yoke, equal any $30 or $32 custom garment,

$22.00 Each.

We never exhibited so many fine Overcoats as today, and we can make you a saving on any Overcoat. We show the best goods. We name the lowest prices.

TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

CORNER CENTRAL AND WARREN STS

RAILWAY HEARING

On Subject of Vestibuled Electric Cars.

FOR THE L. L. & H. RAILROAD.

Street Railroad Managers are Opposed to Them.

The railroad commissioners had a hearing in Boston yesterday on the statute regarding the vestibuling of electric street cars. H. R. Dow, of the Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill road said that the vestibuling tended to enhance the possibility of accident.

P. F. Sullvan of the Lowell and Suburban company, said he had talked with the men and had failed to learn of a single request to have the platforms enclosed. The reason of there being so few accidents in the West where the vestibule is used is due to the fact that car are run much faster here than in that section.

Judge Wells, for the Springfield Street Railway company, said that his line used the vestibule car to the exclusion of all others after the open cars were taken off. The question uppermost in his mind was whether or not such a car could be operated in a town whose poulation was under the 60,000 mark. As he interpreted the act, any one of the small towns in which his company operated had the right to prevent the running of vestibule cars through their streets.

H. H. Crapo, of the Union company of New Bedford, said that his company had no vestibuled cars and did not desire to perate them at any time. On account of the narrow streets in New Bedford, it would be particularly dangerous to have the platforms enclosed. To surround a motorman with a frame work of glass and wood renders him practically deaf to sounds on the street.

For the West End, Vice President Cummings made the statement that his company would deem a motorman incapable of properly performing his duties if his eyesight or his sense of hearing were impaired to the extent that would result in placing him inside a platform enclosure and upon this phase of the matter he predicted his belief that it would be extremely dangerous to introduce the vestibule into Boston.

General Manager Sergeant instanced the fact that there was an increasing number of accidents to bicycle riders and children, and to in any way interfere with the sight or the hearing of the motorman would necessarily enhance the elements of danger.

Pre-eminently Picturesque Peerless Puritan

For October—a composite art gallery of pictured-literature—10 cents—all news-stands—$1 a year—Frank A. Munsey, New York.

SALARIES INCREASED

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS IN LAWRENCE GET A RAISE IN PAY.

The committee on finance of the Lawrence City Council, at a recent meeting, increased the municipal salary list $1150, the mayor getting an increase of $100. The list, as recommended, is as follows:

Mayor, $1500; city clerk, $1250; city treasurer, $2000; auditor, $1100; messenger, $1000; superintendent of streets, $1350; city marshal, $1200; superintendent of cemeteries, $1000; clerk of overseers of the poor, $900; assessors (each), $1000; chairman of assessors, $1100; *assistant assessors, $2.50; president of water board, $100; superintendent of public property, $1200; city solicitor, $800; superintendent of almshouse, $500; milk inspector, $300; inspector of provisions, $25; fish warden, $25; inspector of vinegar and kerosene, $50; clerk of common council, $100; overseers of the poor, $37.50; city physician, $400; wards one and two physicians (each), $100; ward three, physician, $125; wards four, five and six, physicians (each) $75; each member of the board of health, $50; chief engineer of fire department, $1300; assistant engineers, $200; lieutenants of fire companies (each), $225; members of call force (each), $200; members of fire department (permanent), $2.50; engineers of fire companies (each), $225; captains permanently employe (each), $50; registrars of voters, (each), $200; clerk of registrars of voters, $300; cattle inspector, $200.

*Per day.

SUNDAY'S CONCERT.

The East Boston Cadet band, which will give the concert in Huntington Hall Sunday night is the best organization of young musicians in this country. The band has a membership of sixty pieces and is directed by F. D. Record, late of Sousa's band. T. F. Molloy, J. E. Donnelly, Miss Adelaide Sullivan, Miss McLaughlin, Little Olive Smith and M. T. Hurley, humorist of Boston will also assist in the entertainment.

BOXING GOSSIP

Sparring and fencing exhibitions in the B. A. A. Gym will take place at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The sparring portion of the program will consist of bouts between well known exponents of the art of self-defence, who will give illustrations of their skill. There will be no contests and no decisions. The exhibition will be in the line of a smoke talk. The fencing exhibition will be of the same character between well known artists in their line. Smoking will be allowed and members can invite their friends, subject to the rules governing the introduction of visitors.

Thursday, November 11, there will be an exhibition of sparring given in Gym for amateurs. There will be contests in different classes, under the rules of the A. A. U. The classes will be 105 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds and heavyweight. It must be distinctly understood that all amateurs who intend to compete will be required to be registered with A. A. U. They will be compelled to procure a blank which they will fill out and send it with $1 to W. H. Plummer, secretary of the New England A. A. U. Worcester Mass. No entry can be accepted unless this is done and nonun will be allowed to compete who has not registered. All who intend to enter these competitions should attend to this matter at once. If they will send a postal card to the undersigned, blanks will be furnished and the necessary information given. The entries for the above will close Monday November 8, with John Graham, B. A. A., Exeter street, Boston.

It is probable that some of the Lowel amateurs will get into the game again.

"Kid" McCoy and Australian Billy Smith have ben matched to box for six rounds in Chicago, Nov. 13 for a purse of $2000. They will meet at 185 pounds, with a forfeit of $100 for overweight. The purse will be divided into 25 per cent for the loser. On account of the jeers for his performance at Tattersalls Saturday night McCoy is anxious to redeem himself and the bout will not be a tame one. A purse has been also offered for a bout between Tut Ryan and Frank Childs for the same night. Childs has accepted.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME.

The Young Women's Home on Cross street is very nearly completed.

The large fence that marked the dividing line with the church yard has been taken down and the intervening space has been sodded. A concrete walk has been placed in Cross street, and around the building. Granite stone steps are the approach to the main entrance.

HALLOWE'EN PARTIES.

Many Hallowe'en parties are booked for tomorrow night.

Dealers report many orders for popcorn, fruit, candy, and nuts, for tomorrow. The occasion will be recognized in every home, as it always is.

FOR ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Louis Barrell was arrested yesterday afternoon for alleged embezzlement of a trip book from Sidney Drewett.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The Catholic Lyceum held a largely attended meeting last evening and elected the following officers: President, James J. Brown; vice president, William D. Gallagher; financial secretary, Michael J. Brown; recording secretary, Thomas B. Delaney; board of trustees, William F. Hart; Timothy McCarthy, Wm. Barrett, Timothy Harrigan, and Matthew Lynch; spiritual, director, Rev. R. S. Burke.

Lowell Council, Knights of Columbus worked the third degree on several candidates last night.

A large number of visiting officers of the order were present from Lawrence, Nashua, Wakefield, Boston, Woburn, and South Framingham, and refreshments were served after the work.

The Allard club had an enjoyable sociable last evening, after its regular meeting.

The Pilgrim Fathers initiated one candidate last night.

Eirene lodge, I.O.G.T., held a sociable at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Woodman on Wilson street last night. Those who took part in the entertainment were: Misses Inez R. Turnbull, Ethel Woodman, Lillian Garland and Maude Woodman, and Messrs. M. W. Corey, Elliot Hubbard, Whiley Johnson, James Fraser and Edward Turnbull and E. S. Varney.

AYER HOME.

The annual sale at the Ayer Home was continued yesterday afternoon with the same sucess as on the previous day. Supper was served from 6 to 8, and afterward Mr. Joseph Leach and Miss Woodward sang. The event was a very delightful one socially and the management feel assured that it will also prove to be financially succesful.

COOK REMEDY CO.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary **BLOOD POISON** permanently

CURED IN 15 TO 35 DAYS.

You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure.

IF YOU HAVE

taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary

BLOOD POISON

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE.

We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 & 308 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO.

LIQUOR DEALERS MEET

STATE ASSOCIATION HOLDS ITS ANNUAL GATHERING IN BOSTON.

The third annual meeting of the State Liquor Dealers' association of Massachusetts was held recently at Elks' hall Hayward Place, Boston. Vice President C. C. Murphy, Jr., of Fall River was in the chair and in his opening address he expressed gratification that the association has grown so numerically strong since its incorporation. Over 85 delegates were present and the following officers were elected.

President—N. F. Doherty, Boston.

Vice Presidents—C. C. Murphy, Jr., Fall River; J. J. Kavanaugh, Taunton.

Recording and corresponding secretary—Thomas Penrose, Roxbury.

Financial secretary—Timothy Buckley, Taunton.

Treasurer—Frederick McGrath, Boston.

Sergeant-at-arms—Oliver W. Leach, Fall River.

Executive committee—O. B. Sherman, New Bedford; T. F. Connor, Roxbury; Thomas Lentz, Charlestown; J. C. Cullen, Pittsfield; George Ford, Lawrence; W. J. Logan, Boston; J. F. O'Connor, Fall River; E. F. Burns, Taunton; E. T. Smith, Lynn.

The president-elect addressed the convention and thanked the delegates for the honor conferred on him. He outlined his policy for the ensuing year.

SEASON ENDS

WITH GOOD EVENTS AT WANNALANCIT PARK.

The season of racing at Wannalancit Park closed yesterday with a fair sized crowd and god racing.

The summaries were as follows:

2.33 class, trot and pace; purse $150.

Henry P., b. s. (C. L. Van Aukin, Syracuse)	1	1	1
Choice Boy, br. g. (J. L. Farrar, Townsend)	2	2	2
Ardia, blk. m., (S. G. Hyde, Fall River)	3	3	3
G. L. T., b. g. (G. H. Wilson, Chelmsford)	4	4	4

Time—2.37¾, 2.37¼, 2.41½.

2.19 class, trot and pace; purse $300.

Sarah Jane, b. m. (E. M. Gibbs) Worcester)	1	1	1
Laura G., blk. m. (George E. Davis, Nantucket)	2	2	3
Irene, b. m. (C. L. Van Aukin, Syracuse)	3	3	2
Garry Wilkes, b. g. (James McNamee, Saugus)	5	4	4
Manilla Girl, ch. m. (J. E. Kent Newmarket, N. H.)	4	5	5

Time—2.24½, 2.22¾, 2.23½.

PROBATE COURT—LAWTON, J.

Oct. 26.—Wills presented for probate, Pierre Belanger, Quebec, Can.; C. E. Marshall, Lowell; Sarh Lincoln, Watertown; Augustus Robinson, Medford; J. F. Simonds, Lexington; Angelina Crosby, Medford; Henrietta Green, Townsend.

Administrations granted: B. F. Holbrook, Winchester; Anna Henley, Belmont; Julia Haynes, Hudson; Ann Mullen, Billerica; A. A. Brooks, Medford; John Moriarty, Lowell; Bridget Cummings, Lowell; Seth Pratt, Mercer, Maine; Elvira Gerry Stoneham; Louise Rogers, Maldon; Hannah Bailey, alias Hannah Griffin, Tewksbury; Hannah Willington, Lexington; C. D. Brown, Lexington; Ellen Sullivan, Concord; Francis Williams, Wakefield; Catherine McKay, Everett; A. H. Rosenthal, Billerica; W. G. Strett, Concord; W. C. Johnson, Melrose; Ellen Clark, Framingham; Mary Wilson, Lowell; Martha Leavitt, Melrose; Paul Loker, Wayland.

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

The overseers of the poor met at the city farm last evening.

One pardon was granted. Supt. Pindar's monthly report showed 421 inmates, tramps, 215, deaths 6. At the request of the superintendent five paupers were discharged.

Secretary Courtney asked the board if Superintendent Whitcomb could come before the board and speak to the members in favor of having the board stand the expense of furnishing glasses for poor children. It was voted to hear Superintendent Whitcomb at the next meeting at city hall.

The meeting then adjourned to next Wednesday.

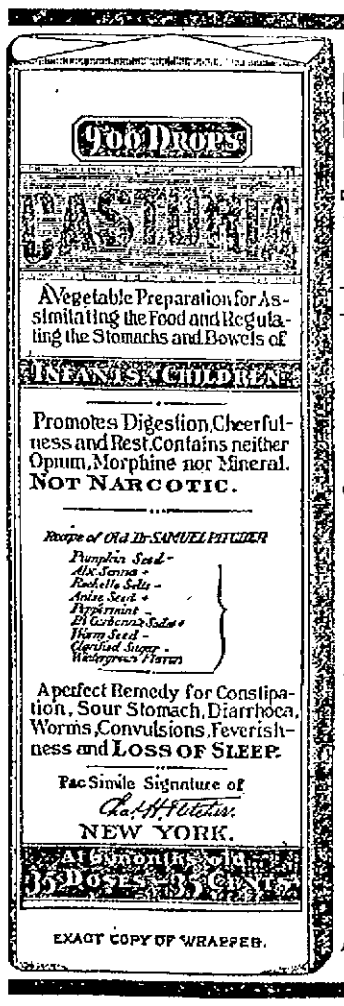
CARD OF THANKS.

We, the undersigned, wish to tender our most sincere thanks to our many friends for their kindness to us and ours in the hour of our bereavement in the death of the late John Garrity, and also to the Board of Health we tender our sincere thanks with the hope that when the time of affliction comes to them, they may receive as much consolation as we have through their kindness.

—H. W. Garrity and family.

There was a very noticeable increase in the number of marriage licenses taken out this week.

The pool room and card room at the Burkes' hall have been completely remodeled.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.